"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Occasional rain: fresh south-easterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,104. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1901.—Ten Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere. / TWO CENTS.

NEW RECORD MADE BY THE PENSION BUREAU

Mr. Evans's Report Shows 997,735 Persons on the Roll.

This Is an Increase of 4,206 Over Last Year—Since 1790 $2,763,350,033 Has Been Paid Out—Interesting Statistics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—"High water mark" in the pension business was reached in 1901, for on June 30 last there were on the pension roll 997,735 persons. The highest record was supposed to have been reached more than twenty years ago, but it has pretty steadily increased ever since. The cost of the roll for the year was $138,501,483, or less by $5,468,516 than had been expected by Congress when it appropriated $144,000,000 for the year 1901, ended June last. The country has now paid in pensions since July 1, 1790, $2,763,350,033, of which $2,666,904,589 has been paid since July 1, 1865. It will be a "round" three billion before the next Presidential election.

The net gain in the number of pensioners was 4,206 for the year. The gross gains were 44,225 names added for original claims allowed, and 8,567 renewals and restorations, while there were 38,153 losses by death, and other losses making up a total of 43,586. But the roll does not seem to be in danger of immediate exhaustion. There were 403,569 claims pending on June 30, 24,206 being claims for "accrued" pension, 33,532 claims arising out of the war with Spain, and 228,534 filed by persons who are already on the pension list and want to have their pensions increased. Of a like character are 41,399 claims for "new disabilities" discovered, in cases where pension has been already allowed for old ones, the newly and recently discovered disabilities being urged for increase of pension.

The classes of pensioners on the roll at the end of the year is shown in the following table:

	Survivors.	Invalids.	Widows.
On account of old wars, prior to 1861	3,655	.....	13,124
On account of general laws, disability of service origin, mostly civil war	.....	297,675	83,902
On account of act of June, 1890, disability not due to service, civil war	.....	438,114	145,111
Army nurses	.....	650	.....
On account of war with Spain	.....	3,555	2,049
Total	3,655	739,994	249,086

It is evident that the Commissioner of Pensions has so conducted the business of his bureau that the eager claimants for increase of pension, numbering, as has been shown, something like 300,000 pensioners, have been required to wait while attention was given to claimants who have not yet been recognized as entitled to draw money from the Treasury. This is apparent from the large number of cases of first payments of large amounts, carrying accrued pension. The total amount paid in first payments during the year was $9,934,763, or $106,238 more than was paid in first payments during the previous year.

This amount represents the "arrears" of pension due on the original allowance of the claim, and, as an illustration, in 675 claims allowed during the year, the first payments amounted to $1,000,190.20, or an average of nearly $1,500 to each case. On July 1, 1901, there were in the hands of the different pension agents 10,109 certificates involving first payments amounting to $878,170.26. These certificates were issued so near the close of the fiscal year that the pension agents were unable to obtain vouchers from the pensioners in time to bring the payment within the last fiscal year, and their payment will, therefore, be charged to the appropriation for the current year.

MORE MONEY PAID IN 1901 THAN 1900.

It was a better year for the pension attorneys than the year 1900. The Commissioner paid to these industrious cultivators of the pension roll $591,245, or $73,868 more than in 1900. This increase is attributed to the Spanish war, on account of which claims were allowed, in nearly all of which the attorneys had filed fee agreements for a $25 fee, the fees in such cases being deducted from first payment made on the certificate. The Commissioner has no discretionary power in such cases, the attorney being left free under the statute to charge any fee the claimant may be willing to give him.

The greed for new pensions and for increases of old pension has increased the cost of medical examinations. To so great an extent has it become the practice of pensioners to demand increase as soon as a pension or an increase of pension has been granted that there is a constant demand by claimants, backed by Senators and Representatives, for new physical examinations, made to find one or more of all the diseases and infirmities described in the medical dictionaries. When the Congress appropriated $700,000 for medical examinations in the year ended June 30, 1901, it was considered an excessive allowance; yet with the year only three-fourths spent there had been used out of the appropriation for this purpose $661,000, and the next Congress will be called upon to make a deficiency appropriation for medical examinations.

Of the large number of examinations 100,000 were unproductive, resulting in unfavorable reports upon claims, thus indicating that the pensioners had been getting all that their disabilities entitled them to receive, and that their new demands were simply the expression of a desire to get a little more from the Treasury.

Agitation to bring about the removal of the present Commissioner, on the ground that he has hindered the pension applicant from securing that money acknowledgment of his courage and patriotism to which he has been taught that he is entitled, does not seem to be justified by the report for the year. Commissioner Evans issued during the year 109,668 certificates, being about 4,000 more than ever issued in any one year. An examination will show that if the demands for increase have been delayed for action, that delay was largely due to attention to first or original applications, the applicants without pension being regarded as entitled to be first considered as objects presumably in greater need than those already on the list.

The largest class of pensioners is that receiving pensions under the act of July 27, 1890, as is shown by the following itemized statement: 104,834 receive $6 per month, 138,293 receive $8 per month, 38,452 receive $10 per month, and 156,217 receive $12 per month.

That there are eager applicants seeking to obtain advantageous awards from the Pension Bureau is shown by the statement that while there were 58,373 applications during the year, they were made by only 45,860 persons, 12,513 applicants filing under different laws. The number of applications in excess of the number of claims granted during the year was only 1,635, so that the pension-making machine is running pretty well up with the demands made upon it. There are in the bureau only about 12,000 applications upon which no action has ever been taken.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS WANT PENSIONS

Soldiers' widows have been active during the year. There were granted to widows under the general act, during 1901, 16,610 pensions, or nearly 4,500 in excess of the number granted the preceding year. This jump in the widows' column is attributable to the amendment on May 9, 1900, of the act of June, 1890, by which the Congress permitted a widow with an income of $250 a year to obtain the pension formerly granted only when the income of the widow was not in excess of $96—the amount of the yearly pension obtainable for widows.

The Spanish war applicants for pensions who have been found qualified to go upon the pension roll of honor have drawn the neat sum of $1,175,224, as evidence of the gratitude of the Republic, an increase of $842,320 over the previous year. The record of payments on account of "old wars" is that pensioners on those accounts have received only $2,389,218 during the year, but the payments to survivors of the War of 1812 and their widows during the last thirty years reached the respectable total of $44,841,647, the payments on account of the Mexican War have been $30,201,186, and those for the Indian wars have been $5,402,054. There are 4,547 pensioners residing in foreign countries, and the Government has sent to them the sum of $641,161 during the year, not including $10,312 paid to pensioners residing in our insular possessions. There are seventy-two of these. The roll still contains the name of one survivor of the War of 1812 and of 1,527 widows of that war. There are 1,086 pensioned survivors of the Indian wars and 3,479 widows, while there are 7,568 pensioned survivors of the Mexican War and 8,109 widows pensioned on account of the same war.

The table below shows the growth of the pension roll, as set forth by its cost, for the last thirty-two years:

President Grant's first term	$116,136,275.00
Average per year	29,034,068.75
President Grant's second term	114,395,357.00
Average per year	28,598,839.25
President Hayes's Administration	145,322,489.00
Average per year	36,330,622.25
President Arthur's Administration	237,825,070.45
Average per year	59,456,267.61
President Cleveland's first term	305,638,662.23
Average per year	76,409,165.56
President Harrison's Administration	519,707,725.94
Average per year	129,926,931.48
President Cleveland's second term	557,950,407.28
Average per year	139,487,601.82
President McKinley's first term	560,000,547.24
Average per year	140,000,136.81

It is shown by this table that the cost for the four years of President Hayes's Administration was but little more than the average cost per year during President McKinley's first term.

AWHEEL OVER NIAGARA.

George H. Farrell Plans to Make Bicycle Trip on a Cable Across the Gorge.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 18.—If the plans of George H. Farrell are carried out he will soon cross the deep and dangerous Niagara gorge on a bicycle, his path to be a rope cable an inch and a quarter in diameter, stretched from bank to bank.

Farrell's home is in Chicago. He has been doing fancy bicycle riding in Toronto and other cities, and came here from Buffalo this afternoon to see William Leary about managing his proposed trip, and taking charge of the erection of the cable. Leary, an old hand familiar with all parts of the work, has permission to place the cable between the Michigan Central cantilever and the Grand Trunk steel bridge, just above the commencement of the Whirlpool Rapids.

In making the trip Farrell will use a bicycle having grooved wheels. Years ago a man named Jenkins rode across the gorge in a two-wheeled machine, but Farrell's proposed trip will be the first of its kind. Manager Leary expects to have the rope in position before the week closes and Farrell may make the trip next Sunday.

HAZARDOUS WEDDING TRIP.

Capt. Andrews Plans to Take His Bride Across Ocean in an Open Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—A public wedding and then a trip across the ocean in an open boat containing only themselves. This was the plan of Capt. William Andrews, the intrepid navigator, and Miss Mary Sotuh of Pleasantville. Tonight before a crowd of several thousand people the two were made man and wife by Mayor Stoy on Young's ocean pier.

The bride was given away by Dr. Lawton Smith of Philadelphia. The hazardous wedding trip will be undertaken the latter part of the month. The sixteen-foot boat will be pointed first for the Azores Islands, some 2,300 miles distant from the pier from which the start will be made. They expect to complete the journey in six weeks.

A SNAKE EXPERIMENT.

Tail of an Adder Grafted to a Rattlesnake Successfully.

Special to The New York Times.

SEDALIA, Col., Aug. 18.—Prof. Dixon of Yale, who is camping on Indian Creek, has demonstrated the possibility of welding two snakes together so that their bodies will unite and continue to grow as one.

While it is admitted that human parts could be made to grow together, it has been contended that the sluggish circulation of reptiles would militate against such a process in their case.

The rattler was extended with an iron hook circling his head. An adder was obtained and cut in two. The rattler was treated in the same way. The tail of the adder was then sewed to the rattler with a strong thread, and after twenty-four hours the iron collar was removed and the composite reptile was put into a cage, where he squirmed around with every evidence of vitality.

Although the customary warning rattle was absent on its new tail, the supply of virus was not diminished by his curtailment, for when he struck a rabbit the latter began to swell, and in an hour was dead. The metamorphosed rattler will be kept under scientific scrutiny for the next few months.

TOBACCO FACTORY SOLD.

Universal Company Buys the Harry Weissinger Plant of Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18.—The Universal Tobacco Company has bought out the Harry Weissinger tobacco factory, and will enlarge the plant and increase its production. Word has been received from New York, and a force of accountants is now here going over the books and accounts of the plant. Mr. Weissinger is out of the city, but it is understood the plant is to be run in his name.

Meanwhile it is said that the Universal is negotiating for the Piper Company, the large independent plant of St. Louis, and the Nall & Williams factory here. It has already acquired the McAlpin Factory of New York, and the Pall Mall Cigarette Factory, and is after other plants with established brands of plug tobacco and cigarettes. It is believed other important purchases will soon be announced.

Negro Emancipation Jubilee.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 18.—It is expected that fully 5,000 colored people will gather at Vail's Grove on Thursday of next week on the occasion of the emancipation jubilee. The speaker for the occasion will be Jessie Lawson of Washington, D. C.

FORCE FROM ECUADOR TO INVADE COLOMBIA

Troops Ready and a Frontier Battle Imminent at Pasto.

MORE TROUBLE IN VENEZUELA

Emilio Fernandez on the Rampage There—The Strength of the Different Republics Compared.

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 18.—A force of Ecuadorean troops is ready to invade Colombia and a battle is imminent near Pasto, just beyond the Colombian frontier and about 150 miles northeast of Quito.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Aug. 18.—President Castro of Venezuela some days ago sent to Cucuta, Colombia, ammunition, arms, and men to assist the Colombian revolution.

Emilio Fernandez, ex-Governor of Caracas under Castro, and subsequently Administrator of Customs at La Guayra, has left Curacao, accompanied by sixty partisans, with the avowed intention of invading Venezuela. He declared himself against Castro some time ago.

It it also reported that Segudo Rivera has effected a landing.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 18.—Statements made by passengers who arrived here yesterday on the steamer Canada from Venezuelan ports clearly show that there is considerable political unrest throughout Venezuela. The passengers were not permitted to land indiscriminately. No authentic version of the recent border engagements could be obtained from any of them, but the evidence points to serious internal dissensions.

It is reported here that the insurgent General, Ruiz, has landed near Panama from the south, probably from Guayaquil.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Señor Silva, the Colombian Minister, while without advices from his Government, expressed the belief that the expedition mentioned in the dispatch from Quito was a part of the revolutionary movement, and that it was in no sense organized by the Ecuadorian Government. He said that many years ago there had been friction between the two Governments, but that in recent years no important controversial issues had been raised between them.

Minister Silva is in receipt of a letter from Emiliano Isza, the Colombian Minister at Quito, referring to the cordial treatment he had received from the Ecuador officials and the courtesies generally extended to him in his journey through that country. Consequently Señor Silva is of the opinion that the new movement is in connection with the internal revolution in Colombia, unless something unforeseen, of which he has not been advised, has occurred. Señor Silva said that the Government of Ecuador always had protested against help given to the Colombian insurgents and had made the utmost effort to observe the neutrality laws forbidding these invasions.

With the official statement of President Cipriano Castro of Venezuela that that country has been invaded by Colombian Government forces, and that a state of war virtually exists, a comparison of the military strengths of Venezuela and Colombia has become a subject of interested discussion. Official figures of a nation's standing on land and sea are generally exaggerated, but from persons in this city who are indirectly interested in the South American republics, and, therefore, free from partisanship, some particulars have been learned which may be of value.

If there did not exist the compact between Venezuela and her liberal neighbors, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, to help each other in the event of a war with the conservative Government of Colombia, the latter, it was stated yesterday by an officer of the Venezuelan legation here, would have a decided advantage in strength of both the army and the navy. But with these countries to figure with, it is said to become quite another story.

Venezuela, which country boasts of the names of Bolivar, Sucre, and Flores, the three greatest fighting Generals that South America has produced, has present an army of 30,000 men. As that republic in time of peace has a standing army of not more than 3,000, it is intimated that it is now practically on a war footing. Should there come a declaration of war, the 30,000 now under arms could, it is claimed, be doubled, thus making, as is said, all male natives over sixteen years of age will be drafted into the service.

Whether President Castro anticipated some day to be confronted with the present situation, or merely intrenched himself against a possible insurrection, the fact remains that he has in the past year purchased in Germany 50,000 Mauser rifles. Besides these arms the Venezuelan Government has fortified itself with the most improved French artillery.

Venezuela's weak point is said to be her navy. Seven vessels, none of which is as large as J. P. Morgan's steam yacht Corsair, constitute that branch of her fighting force. The latest acquisition was George J. Gould's pleasure yacht Atalanta, which has been re-christened El Restaurador. This, like the rest of the fleet, is equipped with light guns of small calibre.

Venezuelans, however, are said to be not alarmed by his poor showing on sea, for they assert that in a war with Colombia the fighting would be mostly on land, and there they claim to be the superior of the Colombians, if not in numbers, at least in fighting ability. That was the view taken by a sanguine Venezuelan speaking to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

Nicaragua, Ecuador, and Costa Rica are said to give Colombia much concern. Colombia is directly in the centre of these hostile republics. Of these, Nicaragua has the largest and best equipped army, and can easily put 20,000 men in the field. Ecuador can furnish not more than 10,000, and Costa Rica about the same number. The total force which Colombia will be compelled to cope with, therefore, must be figured close on to 100,000.

Colombia, on the other hand, has two advantages over her enemies. She possesses a superior navy, and her army has had the benefit of nearly two years of active campaigning against the revolutionists. As disadvantages, however, Colombia has an internal strife, poor finances, and difficulty in moving her armies because of the numerous great mountains and poor transportation facilities.

The Colombian Government is said to believe that in a war with a foreign foe the Liberals will abandon their rebellion and help it. This is hardly likely, it is said, as the latter would then be fighting against the Governments that represent their very principles and for the establishment of which they are now battling.

In case of war the seat of Government, it is said to be certain, would have to be moved to the coast, probably to Cartagena, which is now the centre of military operations. This step would be absolutely necessary, as the telegraph system has been crippled by the insurgents, who have cut the wires, and the time consumed in a trip from Barranquilla and Colon to Bogota is about sixteen days.

At present Colombia has in the field about 40,000 troops, who are kept exceedingly busy by the insurgents. By conscription this number would probably be increased to 80,000. The Colombian Army is well equipped with Remington rifles. Her navy consists of eight vessels of greater tonnage than those of Venezuela. Of these the Cordova, which was purchased here a few years ago, is the largest. Her tonnage is 2,400. The most recent addition to the navy was James Gordon Bennett's steam yacht Namouna, bought in Europe for $100,000. She is now the General Pinzon.

German Cruiser Ordered to Venezuela.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The German Governemnet has ordered the cruiser Vineta, which is off the eastern coast of South America, to proceed to Venezuelan waters to be in readiness to protect German interests if an emergency should arise.

ICEBERG SINKS LINER.

Sixty-five Lives Lost by the Wreck of the Steamship Islander.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 18.—The steamer Islander of the Canadian Pacific Alaskan line struck an iceberg and sank immediately.

Sixty-five lives were lost.

BODY FOUND IN RIVER; MURDER IS CHARGED.

John J. Lyons, Son Alleges, Victim of Foul Play.

The body of John J. Lyons, fifty-six years old, foreman of pavers in the Department of Highways, was found Saturday in the East River, foot of Oliver Street. The body was taken to the Morgue and was yesterday identified by the son, James Lyons, of 409 West Forty-ninth Street. He had been missing from home since Wednesday.

The authorities at the Morgue say that young Lyons came to the Morgue on Saturday night, and did not recognize the body, which he subsequently identified as that of his father. Then, young Lyons, it is said, went to Police Headquarters and reported that his father had been murdered, his eyes gouged out, and that he had been struck on the back of the head.

When the body was removed from the Morgue by Mensing, an undertaker at 433 West Forty-ninth Street, it was placed in a metallic casket so that it was impossible to see whether the alleged injuries existed.

Lyons further complained that on Wednesday morning his father and a man named Barney Sweeny of 616 Second Avenue, a street paver in the employ of the city, had had a fight, and that since that time the elder Lyons had not been seen.

Central Office Detective Sergeants Devery and Fogarty last night arrested Sweeny, who, the police say, admitted having had some trouble with Lyons, but who said he knew nothing about his having been found in the river.

Young Lyons, when seen at his home, 409 West Forty-eighth Street, last night, said his father on Wednesday had left home to go to his work. That was the last seen of him alive by the family. When he did not put in an appearance on Friday, which was pay day, suspicions were aroused. Yesterday young Lyons, fearing foul play, went to the Morgue, where he found the body of his father.

Having been told that his father had had an altercation with Sweeney he then went to see the latter. Sweeney, Lyons says, acted peculiarly, and denied that he had anything to do with his father's death, showing him a list of names of people whom he said would corroborate his statement. Another man whom he saw on Oak Street, but whose name he did not divulge, Lyons said had told him that he had seen Sweeney when he knocked his father down, and that he (Sweeney) then threw his body overboard. Young Lyons is positive that his father met with foul play, the eyes almost gouged out, and blood stains on the clothing convincing him that this theory was the correct one.

Mr. Lyons was a well-known Tammany politician in his district, being, according to report, Senator Plunkett's righthand man. He had been intrusted with the administration of the political affairs of the district when the Senator was away.

HIGH TARIFFS IN EUROPE.

Action in Germany Regarded as First Step Toward Combination Against the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—In a dispatch dealing at considerable length with the proposed anti-American trade combination the Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"The most influential representatives of the agricultural interests of Austria, at a recent session in the Government department intrusted with the preparation of commercial treaties, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that they regarded the projected German tariff as the first step in the direction of such a combination and that one of the most important tasks of the Austrian Government would be to pave the way to an understanding with Germany on that subject.

"A resolution was also adopted declaring that the projected German tariff rendered an increase of the duties proposed by the Austrian agricultural interests necessary. This seems to confirm the anticipation that the powerful influence of the German Agrarians will compel all the Continental States to adopt high tariffs.

"Jealousy of the United States is also noticeable in the acrid comments on the affair between Venezuela and Colombia."

WASH-OUT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Trains Delayed by Accident at the Vosburg Tunnel.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 18.—No little damage was done by Saturday's washout on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Vosburg, forty miles north of here. All traffic came to a standstill, and a large number of passengers, going to and from the Pan-American Exposition, were inconvenienced. The Black Diamond Express, bound west, was halted within six miles of the washout.

It was evidently impossible to get the train through the tunnel during the night, so the officials ordered it back to Wilkesbarre. Most of the passengers remained in the city over night. This morning some of them returned home, while others continued their journey west over the Delaware and Hudson.

Another Black Diamond express train, east bound, was held at Mehoopany, a small station five miles west of the Vosburg tunnel. The passengers were transferred to-day to the Harvey's Lake Branch, arriving in Wilkesbarre at 10 o'clock. They made a rush for the hotels and restaurants here, for the food supply on the dining car had given out last night and they were very hungry.

An investigation showed that a cloudburst had washed out the roadbed for over an eighth of a mile near the tunnel. Thousands of tons of loose earth had been washed down the embankment, carrying with it logs and other debris. The latter blocked the entrance to the tunnel, and the water accumulated on the tracks to a height of five feet. Early this morning an army of men were at work making repairs. At 10 o'clock to-night officials of the road said that the tunnel would be cleared before midnight, and that through traffic would then be resumed.

NEARLY DROWNED AT CAPE MAY.

Two Men, One a New Yorker, Tried to Swim Around the Iron Pier.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 18.—In attempting to swim around the iron pier at this place to-day, Leon Morris of Philadelphia and Alexander A. Duchemin of New York were nearly drowned.

Shortly after noon the two men, while in bathing, decided to swim around the pier. At this point the water is very rough and the sea high. As they reached the end of the pier both men became exhausted, and were swept against it. They managed to grab hold of the iron columns until somewhat rested.

While they were trying to regain the beach the waves passed over their bodies, and they were badly cut and bruised. They reached the beach in an exhausted condition, and were revived with difficulty.

Devote Morning to Business.
Leave on LACKAWANNA'S new train at noon, arrive in Buffalo 10 P. M.—Adv.

STRIKE MAY SPREAD AMONG OTHER TRADES

Iron Workers Expected to Refuse to Handle Trust Material.

Steel Trust Slips Men Into Monessen Mills—Strikers Rout Non-Union Men at Wellsville—Shaffer Is Sick.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 18.—There is talk to-night of the probable extension of the strike to other trades. The structural iron workers and bricklayers are becoming directly interested through the question of handling material made by the United States Steel Corporation. The strike leaders say that they have the absolute promise of support from these two trades, and that they will refuse to handle non-union-made material. They cite a number of instances where the structural men and brick masons have shown their sympathy and spirit.

A report from McKeesport at 1:30 this morning says that at least forty officers are patrolling the grounds that surround the big Duquesne works. It has been reported generally throughout the valley that one hundred and fifty men have gone on strike in the converting mill.

Nothing definite can be learned, but the officers seem to be much worried, and there is a great deal of excitement in and around the works. It is claimed that five lodges of the Amalgamated Association have been organized in the different departments of the works.

A party of strike breakers brought up from the South by special train were safely delivered in the steel mills at Monessen early this morning, and the United States Steel Corporation expects within twenty-four hours to add that plant to the number running partly or in full with non-union men. The Carnegie properties also resumed to-night without a break in the forces operating them, and that fact, joined with a promise of an early start at Monessen, leads the steel officials here to take a very hopeful view of the situation.

The strikers claim that men enough to start the Monessen mills cannot be obtained and that they have not yet shown their hand at Duquesne and the other Carnegie plants, but promise that later developments will indicate their strength to better advantage. It was expected that there would be trouble when the non-union men reached Monessen, for the strikers were watching the railroads and river and had expressed a determination to prevent the entrance of the strike breakers.

The men who were handling the movement for the steel corporation successfully veiled their action, however, and had their charges safely within the plant hours before it was known definitely by any one on the outside that the men had arrived. They were brought to Monessen by special train, and were landed at 4 o'clock in the morning. It is not known how many men were in the party, or where they were obtained.

The mills are guarded, and the men will be kept on the premises until all danger of trouble ceases. Bunks for about fifty men have been erected, and large quantities of food have been purchased for them. A fence has been thrown around the property, and guards posted to keep out all intruders. The strikers will undoubtedly make an effort to induce the strike breakers to quit, and the fear is expressed that there will be trouble if any demonstration is made against the men or property. The situation there is regarded as very delicate.

The steel managers may succeed in getting another mill on to-morrow at the Painter plant. Two mills were operated there last week with non-union men, and part of another crew was gotten together last week. Just as soon as enough men are available the third mill will be started.

The strain of the strike is telling on President Shaffer. He was ill to-day, and kept to his bed most of the time. He declined to see any of the many callers who sought him, and his wife, who met them in his stead, explained that he was worn out and sick, and must have rest in order to carry on his work. It is expected that he will be at the strike headquarters as usual to-morrow, but his friends are afraid that if the strike is prolonged he will break down.

Ever since the strike began he has given his personal attention to every detail of it, and, although he has had assistance and the counsel of his associates, the real responsibility has rested upon him. He was unwell on Saturday, and in discussing his health, said:

"I simply must not get sick. I have not time at this stage." He is a man of large physique, and ordinarily very strong, but has lost in weight and color during the last two months.

McKeesport had a rather exciting day. Early in the morning the strikers were told that during the night a special train bearing strike breakers had passed through on the way to Monessen. Couriers were at once sent out and an effort made to locate the train. Later in the day a carload of immigrants was found at Brown's Station, and the strikers were sure they had found the non-union men.

Next it was reported that the Demmleer tin mills were to be started, and the watchers around the plant were doubled. Pickets patrolled the river banks and railroad stations, and every suspicious stranger was closely watched. Pittsburg was very quiet. All the properties affected by the strike were closely watched by pickets, but nothing happened.

MILWAUKEE MEN HOPEFUL.

Strikers There Expect to See Strike Compromised Within Two Weeks.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 18.—Everything was quiet at Bay View to-day. The majority of the strikers remained at their homes, but a few gathered in little knots on the streets and discussed the strike.

The fires at the Bay View plant have been put out, with the exception of the blast furnaces, which are not operated in this city. It is said 400 men are employed in the blast furnaces.

Some of the leaders at Bay View hope for a compromise between the United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association within the next two weeks.

JOLIET STRIKERS QUIET.

No Attempt to Start Closed Mill Expected This Week—Wire Mill May Close.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 18.—All is quiet in Joliet. Men are busy perfecting plans for keeping the local situation well in hand. At a meeting of the lodges to-day interest centred in reports from South Chicago. Great hopes are entertained by the leaders that South Chicago will follow the lead of Joliet and Bay View.

A joint meeting of four local lodges has been called for to-morrow. No attempt to start up the plant here is expected this week. The wire mills, it is believed, will be compelled to shut down before the end of this week. This will throw out 2,000 additional men.

NO MEETING AT SOUTH CHICAGO

Men Fail to Confer with Secretary Tighe, Who Says He Is Through with Them.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The situation at the Illinois Steel Works at South Chicago is unchanged to-night. The report that the Amalgamated men employed at the mills, who last week refused to obey President Shaffer's order to strike, were to hold a conference to-day with Assistant Secretary Tighe of the association, looking to a reconsideration of their action, was unfounded.

There was to have been a regular meeting to-day of Commercial Lodge, the smaller of the two local lodges of the association, but no meeting was held, it having been agreed that the two lodges shall meet only in joint session.

Assistant Secretary Tighe, the emissary of President Shaffer, and Mr. Davis, Vice President of the Fourth District, went to East Chicago early in the day, on invitation of the steel workers employed there at the independent mills. What was the object of the visit is not known at present.

Mr. Tighe, in speaking of the probability of the men at South Chicago reconsidering their action of last week, said:

"I will make no further effort with those men unless they come to me and ask for a conference. They are not now members of the association, and nothing can be done until they are reinstated."

NON-UNION MEN ROUTED.

Strikers at Wellsville Drove Them from Supper and Besieged Their Lodgings—More Trouble Feared.

WELLSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 18.—The strike among the steel workers in Wellsville livened up to-day, and to-night excitement among the men is up to fever heat. The fight between the union and non-union men on the streets Saturday night, coupled with the action of the steel company in obtaining lodgings for the new men throughout the town, has incensed the strikers greatly.

Saturday afternoon about thirty of the new men left the warehouse where they have been quartered and came down town and took lodgings previously obtained for them by the mill management. A local restaurant had taken a contract to feed the men.

This afternoon a party of non-unionists left their lodgings on Broadway and started to the restaurant for supper. They were pursued immediately by a party of strikers and chased back into the house, which was surrounded by a mob that hooted and jeered at the non-union men. A brick was thrown out of the crowd through the window of the room occupied by the non-union men.

Forty tin workers from Lisbon are on their way to Wellsville in carriages to assist the local strikers in preventing non-union men from going to work to-morrow morning. Sheriff Noragon and his deputy Chris Beck, of Lisbon, arrived from that place at 7 o'clock to assist the local police in maintaining order throughout the night.

UNION MEN DISCHARGED.

Cincinnati Carriage Makers Notified 2,000 that They Were No Longer Needed.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—More than 2,000 carriage workers were notified by seven shops here last night that their services were not needed, and that the places will open Sept. 3 as non-union shops. The following factories were closed:

Ratterman & Luth, Anchor Buggy Company, Lion Buggy Company, Sayres & Scovill, George Enger Company, Hukay Buggy Company, and the Sechler Carriage Company.

Hundreds of girls and boys also will be thrown out of work. Nine factories here were combined recently under one corporation, and announced that they would employ whom they pleased, fix their own wage scales, settle matter of apprentices, and piece work, and contract system.

At the American Buggy Company and the Brown Carriage Company, the owners discharged leading officials of the Carriage Workers' Union and replaced them with non-union men. The 300 employes of these two firms struck last Wednesday after submitting a proposal to the owners, who referred them to their recent circular, stating they would stand by it.

Appeal for Strikers.

The Executive Committee of the New York section of the Socialist Party, a new National organization which includes the Social Democratic Party, reported late last night that the National Executive Committee of the party has issued an appeal on behalf of the striking steelworkers. The appeal is dated from the headquarters of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party at St. Louis, Mo.

WILL BRING COUNTER-SUITS.

C. E. Corkran Says He Will Sue the Man Who Caused Receiver to be Appointed for Lumber Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 18.—Charles E. Corkran, President of the Manor Lumber Company, for which Judge Burke of the Baltimore County Court yesterday appointed Osborne Yellott receiver, returned from New York to-night and said that counter proceedings would be instituted here to-morrow against Benjamin Cross of Cincinnati, upon whose allegations the court appointed the receiver. Mr. Corkran places the blame for the troubie upon S. D. Albright, Treasurer of the American Company, who, a dispatch from Cincinnati says, is fully $50,000 short in his accounts. Albright was arrested in Nashville, Tenn., last Wednesday and taken to Cincinnati. After a preliminary hearing he was placed in jail, being unable to furnish a $5,000 bond.

Frank I. Duncan, attorney for G. Albert Mays, President of the Parkton Lumber Company of Maryland, will file a suit asking that a receiver be appointed for that company on the same grounds as are alleged in the suit of Mr. Cross against Corkran. Mr. Mays says: "Our company is perfectly solvent except for the notes negotiated by Mr. Corkran, which were never executed by our company in due form, and of which the officers of the company knew nothing."

The Parkton Company has assets of not more than $3,000. The amount of its notes exceeds $32,000. New York banks hold notes amounting to $9,153.

Charles E. Corkran is about forty years of age, and is the son of the late Francis Corkran, who was one of the most prominent men in Maryland and a warm personal friend of President Lincoln. The elder Corkran was engaged in the lumber business, and his son was associated with him. Mr. Corkran was ten years engaged in business with headquarters at Boston, but recently moved to New York, where he directed the operation of the various companies with which he is connected. He is a man of fine appearance and affable manner. He has been regarded as one of the best-posted lumber dealers in the country. He owns a fine Summer home at Lutherville, Baltimore County. He lived in fine style and drove one of the finest turnouts in the country. He seldom went into society.

WHOLE TOWN FLOODED.

Railroad Embankments and Buildings Floated Away in Danville, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

DANVILLE, Penn., Aug. 18.—This town is half under water, and much damage has been done by the flooding of Blizzard's Run and Hechler's Creek, the waters of the latter stream having formed a lake behind the Philadelphia and Reading embankment here, finally washing it away and leaving the tracks suspended four feet in the air. The stove works of the Bessemer Steel Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Station are partly submerged, and nearly a mile of track near the station is under several feet of water. John Keim's two brick yards were wiped out, with 200,000 bricks. Many barns and outbuildings have floated away. The Polish Brewery has water in it up to the second story.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

GEN. MACARTHUR TALKS ON PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS

Conditions in the Islands Are Generally Favorable.

Force, However, Is Needed to Suppress Bandits Who Prey on Americans and the Natives.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 18.—After an absence of more than three years, Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, ex-Governor of the Philippines, returned to the United States to-day on the transport Sheridan. He was the first passenger to walk down the gangplank.

But for a slight loss of flesh, Gen. MacArthur looks the same as when he left this city three years ago. He had no serious sickness during his stay in the Philippines, and boasts that he was able to perform his regular duties every day of the whole time.

As soon as quarantine was raised on the Sheridan, the tug Slocum came alongside, and Mr. Green of Milwaukee boarded the transport. He came as a representative of Milwaukee's citizens to invite Gen. MacArthur to visit that city, which was formerly his home. The invitation comes direct from the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and is in the form of a beautiful booklet, decorated with water colors and engraving and bound in leather. The little book is inclosed in a handsome wooden box. Gen. MacArthur tendered his hearty thanks on accepting the invitation.

Many army officers and citizens called at the hotel during the day to see the returned traveler. Gen. Young, in command of the Department of California, was among the first to greet his former comrade in arms. His personal representative, Capt. Smedberg, previously met Gen. MacArthur at the dock and accompanied him to his hotel.

After staying here several days awaiting orders Gen. MacArthur expects to go to Washington to meet the President and Secretary Root, with whom he will confer in regard to the situation in the Philippines. On that subject he talked freely to-day, saying:

"A very satisfactory condition now exists in the islands—not perfect, of course, but such that it is very gratifying to both military and civil officers. The insurrection is almost entirely extinguished. A few groups of armed insurgents are still at large and give us some trouble, but they will undoubtedly surrender in a short time. The campaigning is practically confined to scouting and an occasional movement in force against some large party. These movements generally result in the surrender of the natives, with their rifles. Each such event has the effect of bringing in other natives, who through fear have kept away. The natives have now learned that to surrender does not mean death, torture, or other punishment, but the securing of larger liberties and freedom. I am well satisfied with the conditions.

"The civil administration went into effice on July 4 with impressive ceremonies. An immense gathering of natives was present, and they seemed to appreciate the change. I see no reason why the Government and the Civil Commission should not be entirely successful. The change was a welcome one to army officials, to whom the civil tasks were hard and tedious, although no one shirked his duty. The two departments are well set apart.

Conditions in the provinces are much improved. There is a great deal of freedom in movements throughout Northern Luzon, where insurrection has been dead for some time. We have had no trouble at that end for so long that it has ceased to worry us. I cannot say that it is entirely safe for individuals as yet, for there is a large criminal class among the natives. Members of this class wander about committing depredations on both Americans and natives. The latter suffer the most from the marauders.

"These robbers are the result of several years of war, during which no Government existed and men were allowed to wreak their criminal passions without restraint. It could not have been otherwise. But these criminals are not insurgents and have no connection with them. The insurgent leaders repudiate the marauders' actions. The situation in regard to the robber class arouses a question of importance, but it is being very satisfactorily worked out and solved by the natives themselves. They seek eagerly the establishment of civil government, and they may take measures against the criminals, and native constables are doing the work of dispersing them. There is every reason to suppose that within a short time the whole archipelago will be safe to travel through. Many parts are safer to-day than they have ever been before.

"The whole country has been torn and wrecked by war. Before we went there the last vestige of authority was lost, and the people had relapsed into a condition bordering on barbarism. Society had been disorganized and freedom had given way to tyranny. The best conditions now exist in the provinces of Northern Luzon, where the whole territory is

COSTON SIGNAL SECRET

The Late Inventor's Young Daughter Alone Knows It.

Mr. Coston's Aged Mother Is Left a Share of the Business—The Fatal Explosion.

Now that William Franklin Coston, son of the original inventor of the famous Coston light signals, is dead, the secret process by which those lights are made is known by but one person. That one is Mr. Coston's eldest daughter.

Miss Coston is going to keep her secret. So she said yesterday in West Brighton, S. I. She appears to be less than twenty years old, but an inquiry as to whether she was experienced enough to take up the management of her father's business was met with a scornful laugh.

"I can't tell you just what I'm going to do with the business," she said. "But I know all about the lights. For a long time I've been the only assistant of my father in his laboratory. He taught me all he knew himself, or as much as I had time to learn, and now, even if I should lose the formulae he gave me, I could write them off from memory."

Miss Coston's grandfather, Benjamin Franklin Coston, invented the light signals. His son perfected the system greatly. It was through his efforts and those of his aged mother, Mrs. Martha J. Coston, to whom a share in the business had been left by the inventor, that the system was adopted in this country and abroad, various National authorities putting the lights in their Weather Bureaus, signal stations, lighthouses, and life saving stations.

Mrs. Martha J. Coston, now more than seventy years old, lives in the old family home, Beaman Avenue, West Brighton. She, too, knows something about the formulae for making the lights, but young Miss Coston said yesterday that the formulae possessed by her grandmother were not complete. Yet the grandmother owns part of the business that the young woman alone knows how to keep going.

Within the last few months the Coston family has been in the public notice several times. There was trouble between Mr. Coston, his wife, and his mother. The elder Mrs. Coston originally owned the property on which was situated the family home in West Brighton. The younger Mrs. Coston had a claim to a dower right in the place. A disagreement arose on this account, and gradually the household became divided.

The daughter-in-law went to Greenwich, Conn., to live. Mr. Coston came to New York. Then his laboratory, in which he had been accustomed to work regularly, was an outhouse in the back yard at West Brighton, and so he went there often. He also visited his wife, in Greenwich. In fact, contrary to the general idea, he kept on the good side of both the contesting sides of the household.

This was the state of affairs when Mr. Coston was badly burned by the explosion in his laboratory on Aug. 7. Two servants who were in the building with him had a narrow escape. There was talk of incendiarism in connection with the accident, and until yesterday there had not been made public by a member of the family any account of the occurrence.

"I know exactly how the explosion took place," said Miss Coston. "My father was simply mixing a compound of chemicals, in which alcohol was the principal element, when he accidentally rubbed against the compound some of the laboratory apparatus. The friction resulted in the explosion of the compound. Father stopped to try to save the building, and that was the reason he got burned."

It was learned that Mr. Coston's death on Saturday in the New Brighton Infirmary was not considered to be directly due to the accident. It was caused by cerebral meningitis, which may possibly have arisen from a bruise received by falling timber in the explosion, and hemorrhages from the lungs.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock in Trinity Church, Manhattan. Afterward the body will be taken to Philadelphia, to be interred in Laurel Hill Cemetery. The last ceremonies there will probably be Masonic, as Mr. Coston was a member of a lodge in Philadelphia.

NO TRACE OF SWIFT & CO.'S MISSING TREASURER.

Hayden's Shortage Now Said to be About $15,000—Had Been Playing the Races.

It was admitted yesterday by an official of Swift & Co., the Chicago meat dealers, that a warrant had been issued for John T. Hayden, the Secretary and Treasurer of the New York branch of the firm, who has been missing since Tuesday last. It was admitted, also, by the same official that the inspection of Hayden's books by the auditor, John Chaplin, had revealed a shortage of about $15,000.

Hayden's shortage is now said to be due to the fact that he had been playing the races recently. All the money which is missing was taken within the last few weeks. Before that time, covering a period of five years or more, Hayden's transactions were strictly honest.

No less than $25,000,000 in cash, it was said, passed through Hayden's hands annually. His salary is said to have been a "comfortable one" by one official, while another hinted at a possible reason for Hayden's shortage in the fact that his remuneration was not adequate for the work he had to do.

Hayden is said to have taken the money which he is accused of embezzling in large lumps. He drew the check upon which the warrant is based for $10,000. The others were for smaller amounts. He then deposited the money in a bank in the city, from which he is said to have drawn it.

Neither W. H. Noyes, the Vice President of the company, nor John Chaplin, the auditor, cared to be interviewed at length on the subject of Mr. Hayden's disappearance. Mr. Noyes simply said that he and Mr. Hayden had joined the Swift Company about the same time, and that he had never heard the slightest intimation against the Secretary and Treasurer until Tuesday last. Mr. Chaplin said:

"Personally, I do not know much about Hayden. He is under bonds, but I do not care to name the concern or person that will have to make good the loss. I can say that the bond is sufficient and that the company will not lose a dollar."

At Hayden's residence it was said that nothing had been heard of him.

FATAL SHOOTING IN OSSINING.

Two Negro Laborers, After a Night of Carousing, Kill John Clark of Croton.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 18.—John Clark, forty-five years of age, of Croton, was killed this morning by two negro laborers of the new New York water works dam. The shooting was the outcome of a night of carousing.

Yesterday was pay day at the dam. After the men were paid off they started out to have a good time. The jollification continued until morning.

The drunken and half-drunken negroes were about Croton village all morning, not having been to bed during the night. The supply of drink gave out, and this drove the men into the village. Among the negroes who visited the village were Daniel Doran and "Doc" Watts. The former lives in this town, while Watts is said to be from the South.

These two met Clark at about 10:30 o'clock in front of what is known as British Block, and demanded money from him. They searched him, and, it is supposed, obtained money. The men had been in a saloon, and Clark had seen them there. He went into the saloon, and demanded to know who the men were. He then ran from the saloon to where the two negroes were, a short distance away. They had made no effort to escape after the robbery. Clark obtained a knife somewhere, and with this he attacked Doran and cut him two or three times, it is said.

Clark turned to use his knife on Watts, and as he did so Doran drew a revolver and fired. The bullet entered Clark's face, and was buried in his head. He was dead a moment later. The negroes fled and have not been found.

Wanted to Derail a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 18.—Passengers on a fast train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad had a narrow escape yesterday. At a point near Ford's, a short distance from South Plainfield, Detective James Moran caught Charles Garry, an eighteen-year-old young man, in the act of driving a spike into the ties of the road. When detected the young man took to the woods. Detective Moran succeeded in capturing the youth, however. Young Garry said he drove the spike just for fun to see the train jump the track.

EXCURSIONISTS ARRESTED.

Having Reduced Fare Tickets They Refused to Pay More on a Regular Train.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—George M. Van Name, cashier of the Board of Works, and Adolph Lehman, a clerk in the employ of the board, were arrested in Rahway last night on complaint of W. S. Jones, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who accused them with refusing to pay their fare from Asbury Park. They were detained until early this morning, when they were bailed out.

Van Name and Lehman went to Asbury Park yesterday. They arrived at the station a few minutes after their excursion train had started on the return trip, and consequently had to take a later regular train.

Believing their excursion train tickets would not be accepted on a regular train, they purchased single return tickets. While awaiting the arrival of the regular train, they told the ticket agent of their supposed loss by missing the excursion train. He then informed them that their excursion tickets were good on regular trains, and agreed to redeem the tickets he had sold them. They returned the tickets and their money was given back to them.

When the men boarded the train Conductor Jones refused the excursion train tickets and demanded other fare. The men declined to pay, after telling Jones what the ticket agent had told them. Jones still refused the tickets, and when the train reached Rahway, summoned Chief of Police Wright, who with two of his officers boarded the train and took Van Name, Lehman, and another man to the lockup. A big suit for damages will be the result.

FIRE ON VESEY STREET.

Early Morning Blaze Does $3,000 Damage in William Roche's Factory.

Three thousand dollars damage was done by a fire that broke out early this morning on the top floor of the five-story brick building at 42 Vesey Street. The four upper floors of the building are occupied by William Roche, manufacturer of dry electric batteries.

Policeman Schneider of the Church Street Station discovered smoke issuing from the windows on the top floor and turned in an alarm. Before the firemen arrived the fire had gained considerable headway, the flames spreading to the roof and endangering the adjoining building at No. 40.

The building was stored with batteries and all kinds of electric supplies for automobiles and the early discovery of the fire, Battalion Chief Kruger said, prevented a serious blaze. The ground floor, which is occupied by G. Ruskman, a crockery dealer, was not damaged. The cause of the fire is not known.

Building at 108 and 110 Duane Street Damaged to the Extent of $6,000.

A fire, the origin of which is not known, did $6,000 damage to the five-story brick building at 108 and 110 Duane Street yesterday morning. It started on the third floor of the structure, and was confined to that section of the building.

The first floor of the building is occupied by William Neely & Co., shoe dealers, and the remainder is used by Joseph G. Ellery, a lithographer. The firemen were considerably hampered by smoke. Most of the damage occurred on the second floor, which is used as a stock room, and contains $35,000 worth of stock.

The shoe stock on the ground floor was injured to the extent of $500 by the water, and the building was damaged to about the same extent. Everything is fully insured.

THREE VERY YOUNG BURGLARS.

Youngest 9, Oldest 14—Pried Their Way Into House with Pieces of Wire.

Bicycle Policeman Leibold had three very small prisoners arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. They were Michael Herlihy, nine years old, of 1,578 Third Avenue—no relative of the Police Captain of the same name the boy said; Peter Langenach, fourteen years old, of 212 East Eighty-ninth Street, and William O'Connor, twelve years old, of Third Avenue, between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets. The charge against the boys was burglary.

Leibold said he was riding past the house, 69 East Ninetieth Street, occupied by a Dr. Walter, last night. He knew the doctor was away in the country with his family, so when he saw the three prisoners in the hallway of the basement he got off his wheel and arrested them. The boys had pried open the iron gate of the basement and the basement door with pieces of iron wire, which they had secreted in a piece of gas pipe when the officer caught them. He did not know what had been taken, and as the doctor would not return until next Thursday, he asked that they be remanded till then.

After looking the boys over, Magistrate Zeller said it would be absurd to hold the little nine-year-old chap, Herlihy, and so discharged him. The two other boys he remanded in care of the Gerry society till Thursday.

ROBBERY TOO PREVALENT.

So Magistrate Cornell Said, and Added that It Must Be Stopped.

"This thing is getting entirely too prevalent in this city, and has got to be stopped," exclaimed Magistrate Cornell at Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning when James McCormick of 55 Downing Street was arraigned before him on the charge of highway robbery.

The complainant was Christian Mahnke of 40 Morton Street. According to the complaint, Mahnke was passing along Bedford Street at a late hour Saturday night when he was set upon by three men, one of whom he identified as McCormick, and robbed of $75. He was thrown to the ground and held down by McCormick while the other two men went through his pockets. His cries brought Policeman Jackson of the Charles Street Station to his assistance, and McCormick was arrested.

When arraigned he pleaded not guilty and was held in the sum of $1,500 bail for trial.

CAME HERE TO SEE THE SIGHTS

Thirteen-Year-Old Baltimore Boy Spent His Money, and Was Bewildered.

The Rev. John R. Henry, pastor of the Seventh Street Methodist Church, observed at Fourth Avenue and Astor Place yesterday afternoon a boy who seemed to be bewildered with his surroundings. Mr. Henry spoke to him, and the boy told the minister that he was Frank McDonnell, and that he had come to the city on Saturday to see the sights.

He said his home was in North Baltimore, where he lived with his parents at 1,108 Guilford Street. He said he was thirteen years old. He had a few dollars when he left home, but had spent all but 50 cents, and hardly knew what to do.

Mr. Henry turned the boy over to Policeman Harris of the Fifth Street Police Station. The police of that precinct notified Police Headquarters, and a telegram was sent to the boy's parents in Baltimore, telling them of his presence here. Young McDonnell was sent to the Children's Society.

ATTACKED HIS BARBER.

Man Being Shaved Was Accidentally Cut and Rebelled.

Mark S. Price of 119 West 26th Street, who weighs at least 300 pounds, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street station yesterday morning on a charge of assault.

Mr. Price went into the barber's shop of Everard's Baths on Twenty-sixth Street, near Broadway, to get shaved.

Herman Traher of 443 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, who weighs not more than 130 pounds, was acting as barber. Traher alleges that when he accidentally clipped Price on the chin, causing just the tiniest bit of blood to flow, Price raised his hand and struck him in the face.

Price was so angry that all the barbers in the place and the customers as well feared for their lives. One of them called a policeman and Price was arrested. Traher made the complaint of assault against him. Price is said to be a horse breeder.

A Woman's Suicide.

Annis Stoltz, twenty-five years of age, of 97½ Seventh Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the East River at the foot of East Eleventh Street. George W. Rank, Captain of a brick barge, jumped into the water and brought the woman to the surface, after diving repeatedly. She was dead. She was identified last night by her father, August Stoltz. He gave no explanation for his daughter's act.

ANIMALS HAVE TROUBLES

Frightened Bears and Crocodiles at Zoological Park.

Vicious Saurians from Cuba Have to be Separated—Corean Bears So Scared They Scarcely Eat.

Yesterday morning when Keeper George Stackdale of the New York Zoological Park in the Bronx went to open the reptile house he was confronted by one of the Cuban crocodiles, which recently became additions to the family of Saurians. These crocodiles are the gift of Col. A. G. Hammond of the Eighth United States Cavalry, and the species is considered the most ferocious of the entire crocodile family. One is five feet and the other six feet long.

The moment the crocodile saw the keeper it made for him, and the latter was forced to beat a hasty retreat. With the assistance of another keeper, Fred Dahl, ropes were placed around the reptile's head and tail, and it was dragged captive back to the tank.

Since the two crocodiles have been placed in the tank they have done nothing but fight, and yesterday morning when the smaller one was returning to the water the big fellow started after him. They kept up the fight all forenoon, and it was finally decided that if the two monsters were to be preserved alive they would have to be separated.

After considerable angling, which was made more difficult by the battle being waged all the time between the two crocodiles, a rope was secured around the smaller one's head, and he was drawn ashore. His temporary abode is a bathtub. To-day a partition will be built in the tank, and the two neighbors, although wallowing in the same water, will occupy separate apartments.

What is puzzling Mr. Ditmars is how that crocodile managed to crawl out of his tank. "He must have been desperately frightened," said the curator, "to get out"

But the crocodiles were not the only ones who had troubles yesterday. Recently a large consignment of animals arrived from the Far East, and among the new arrivals were a number of bears of various species.

There were two black Korean bears, one of which was very timid, so timid that a few days ago it climbed a tree and was with difficulty brought down. The main cause of the Koreans' timidity, the keepers say, is that the cages adjoining are occupied by grizzly and cinnamon bears who keep up a growl all night long and frighten the Koreans very much. Indeed, so intense is their fright that they scarcely eat.

Two little sun bears, about the size of a bulldog, are in the same condition. They venture out only to snatch a piece of bread or lap up a few mouthfuls of milk and rush back into their kennels. The keepers are at their wits' ends, and are trying to evolve some plan by which the timid bruins may be tamed.

Another little incident occurred at the park yesterday when the entire lot of crocodiles were fed. Incidentally it took just sixty pounds of chicken to appease their hunger. Big Mose, the giant alligator who was recently put through a course of chiropody, having several corns removed from his feet, has, since the operation been in a stupid condition. Yesterday, for the first time since his ordeal, he rose on all fours and, to the delight of the many sightseers, opened his huge jaws as wide as they would swing and devoured his quota of fowl with evident relish.

FLEAS IN CENTRAL PARK.

All the Animals in Distress from the Pest.

A perfect pest of fleas has infested the cages of all the animals in Central Park, causing discomfort and torment to them. Keeper Shannon, speaking of the plague, said that a number of fawns which were born some four weeks ago were almost mad from the tenacity of the little insects, and the lions rolled over and over in their cages in the vain endeavor to crush their tormentors.

The monkeys, which are always infested with fleas, at the present time are almost maddened. They jump and shriek day and night. Keeper Shannon said he could not give an explanation for the trouble.

POLICEMAN DIES IN BELLEVUE.

Suffered from Epilepsy and Drank Hard When Told He Could Not Be Cured.

Policeman Thomas Grogan of the Madison Street Station died yesterday in the alcoholic ward in Bellevue Hospital. For several years Grogan had been suffering from epilepsy, and two years ago when physicians told him that he could not be cured, he started to drink.

He was appointed on the force on Feb. 26, 1896, and until 1898 had a good record. In the early part of that year he was dismissed from the force for intoxication. He sued for reinstatement, and on May 10 of this year he was put back on the force on an order of the Supreme Court. He was assigned to the Madison Street Station and did efficient work there, his superior officers say.

Early last Friday morning he was seized with what was presumed to be an epileptic fit in front of 76 Jefferson Street while on his beat. Policeman Thomas McGuire of the same precinct summoned an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital, and he was removed there by Dr. Williams in a serious condition. On Saturday Grogan was transferred to Bellevue Hospital, and there his case was diagnosed as alcoholism, and he was placed in the alcoholic ward as suffering from delirium tremens.

Dr. Williams when seen last night in Gouverneur Hospital said that when he was called to attend the policeman he found him suffering from epilepsy and not alcoholism. The doctor said, however, that it was evident that Grogan had been a hard drinker.

When Dr. Williams was taking a history of Grogan's case, the policeman told him that he had not been drinking of late, but that he had been smoking cigarettes inveterately.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR THE BRONX.

One to be Erected by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis.

On the block below St. Joseph's Hospital for Consumptives, at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Brook Avenue, the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, who for the past fifteen years have had charge of that institution, are to have erected a new general hospital.

The sisters only recently paid off the mortgage on St. Joseph's, and when that was done purchased the site.

ITALIAN ACCUSES ITALIAN.

Fred Cerruti Thinks He Was Being Burglarized—But Tony Mato Says Not.

Tony Mato, thirty years old, an Italian pushcart peddler, living on the top floor of 130 West Houston Street, was locked up in the Mercer Street Police Station last night. This morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court he will have to explain why he tried to force entrance to the room of Fred Cerruti, who lives on the first floor of 130 West Houston Street.

It appeared that the trouble was caused by the fact that neither prisoner nor complainant knew that the other lives in the house. Mato's work takes him away from home early each morning and keeps him away until late each night. So he never saw Cerruti and Cerruti never saw him.

Last night Mato heard some noises on the first floor of the house that he considered suspicious, and, having in mind the fact that a petty robbery had occurred there not long ago, he descended the stairs to investigate. The noise came from Cerruti's room.

Just what Mato did is a matter of dispute, but Cerruti declared to the police last night that when he opened the door quickly he found Mato standing outside with a big club in one hand and some keys in the other. He said Mato had been trying to unlock the door. Cerruti has a roommate who was so frightened by Mato's warlike appearance that he ran to the street half clothed.

Cerruti got a policeman and had Mato arrested. He insisted on making a charge, and Mato was accordingly accused of attempted burglary and locked up.

MR. KRUEGER TALKS.

Calls the Irish "Brothers in Oppression," and Says England Wants Transvaalers to be Slaves.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—There is published in The Freeman's Journal of Dublin an interview between Mr. Krüger and William Redmond in Hilversum, Holland. The ex-President of the South African Republic, expressing gratitude for Irish support, said he regarded the Irish as "brothers in oppression," and urged the Nationalist members of the British Parliament to continue their "efforts in the cause of justice and truth."

When asked what would be the effect of Lord Kitchener's recent proclamation and of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches, he replied: "My people are not to be frightened by such proclamations or speeches, which will only encourage them to continue fighting.

"The British have used armed natives against the burghers from the beginning, but we have not used armed Kafirs. It has always been against our principles to use the black man against the white."

Mr. Krüger emphatically denied the existence of a Dutch conspiracy against British influence in South Africa. Regarding Great Britain's promises as to treatment of the Boers after surrender, he said:

"I know Great Britain's promises. You in Ireland ought also to know them. The British promise to lend us money to put things right. If it were not repaid our land would be taken. They ask us to allow a rope to be put around our necks, and to call that freedom. We should be slaves."

After expressing his firm conviction that God in good time would give the Boers deliverance, he remarked: "Even now we could rebuild our country, but to do so we must have full independence."

He emphasized the word "full." When asked about farm burning and the concentration camps, he exclaimed:

"Why do they fight women and children? There are our own men to fight against. I do not believe the British people know what is being done in their name. If they did know they would stop it."

Mr. Krüger said nothing had been definitely settled on the subject of a visit to the United States. According to Mr. Redmond, his appearance belies the idea that he is breaking up either mentally or physically.

TO PROTECT THE OPHIR.

Royal Yacht to be Warned Off Reefs by Wireless Telegraphy.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 18.—Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy will be installed on Cape Race in order to communicate with the British Royal yacht Ophir, bearing the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, when she approaches the Newfoundland coast in October. The idea is to prevent the possibility of an accident to the Ophir in waters where so many vessels have been wrecked during the present season.

SIMONS TOWN, Cape Colony, Aug. 18.—The Royal yacht Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, has arrived here.

THE JAPANESE EXCITED.

They Think Russia Is Going to Stay in Manchuria.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—"Japanese public opinion," says a dispatch to The Times from Tokio, "is becoming excited over the Manchurian question.

"The newspapers contend that Russia contemplates a permanent occupation, in which Japan cannot possibly acquiesce."

Germans Want Tariff Rates Doubled.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The Standing Committee of the German Agricultural Council has adopted a resolution demanding the double tariff system in the case of agricultural products. The resolution calls for a minimum tariff of 6 marks on grain products and higher rates for animals, dairy products, and vegetables.

To Stop Gambling in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 18.—The Government has decided on waging war on the gambling houses, and Minister of War Reyes has decided to issue a circular order to all army officers notifying them if they are found in any gambling establishment they will be dismissed from the service and be turned over to the civil authorities. It was decided to-day that no more licenses be granted to public gambling houses. Merchants and bankers sustain this move heartily.

Pope Leo In Excellent Health.

ROME, Aug. 18.—This being St. Joachim's Day, the Pope held a reception. He seemed to be in excellent health. Twenty Cardinals and about 150 Archbishops and Bishops were present, and in the course of an address to them the Pope referred to the constant progress of the Roman Catholic Church, especially in the United States and Great Britain. He talked in an animated way with the Cardinals.

French Army Proves Its Loyalty.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—In the course of a speech at a prize distribution in Auxonne to-day, Gen. Andre, the Minister of War, created a sensation by declaring that the commanders of the various army corps had received letters from one of the pretenders designed to seduce them from their duty, but the fact that the letters had been sent on to him proved the army to be loyal to the Republic. Gen. Andre did not say whether the pretender in question was Bourbon or Bonapartist.

European Glass Works to Combine.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18.—La Reforme announces that the glass works in Roux, Courcelles, Floreffe, and Mignies are to be combined into a single company, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs. If the four firms, however, fail to come to terms, the Roux concern will be the only one to accept the assistance of American capital.

German Police Arrest an Anarchist.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Alexander Megret, a dangerous Anarchist, has been arrested at Dantzig. He is a good linguist, and a number of Anarchist pamphlets and forged passports in various names were found by the police when he was taken into custody.

LITTLE GIRL MISSING.

May Weidman Is Supposed to Have Been Drowned.

Mrs. Carrie Weidman of 1,952 Park Avenue called at Police Headquarters last evening and asked that the police make a search for her seven-year-old daughter May, who has been missing from her home since Saturday. The little girl has dark hair and complexion, and when she left her home wore a blue and white checked dress.

Mrs. Weidman, the missing child's mother, stated last evening, that she feared her daughter had been drowned. According to the woman's story, May, in company with a number of other children, left the house Saturday morning, and the party went down to the Harlem River, between Lexington and Fourth Avenues, to watch the dredge at work excavating near the bank.

At about 1 o'clock one of the children came to Mrs. Weidman and told her that while near the edge of the water May had slipped into the river and had been drowned. The family were not inclined to place much faith in the statement, but when May failed to return home for supper their fears were aroused and all last Saturday night a search was made without avail.

Drowned in Newark Bay.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—Gustave Kolbach of 374 Market Street and Charles Hoffman of the same address went fishing in the Newark Bay last night. Early this morning, while seated in a rowboat near the Dyke, they were struck by a passing tug and thrown into the water. Kolbach sank immediately and was drowned. Hoffman managed to cling to the overturned boat until Charles Nenninger, who heard his cries for help, went to his rescue. The crew of the tug paid no attention to Hoffman's cries and steamed away.

MATCH YACHT RACE ON JAMAICA BAY

Lilly S. Wins the Inter-Club Event for Catboats.

Boats Covered a Ten-Mile Course—Jamaica Bay Yacht Racing Association May Be Formed.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Aug. 18.—The first of a series of match races between the picked craft of the Canarsie Yacht Club and the boats of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club was sailed off the Jamaica Bay Yacht Clubhouse here to-day in the presence of a large crowd of yachtsmen. The race was regarded as opening the way for the organization of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Racing Association, and it is thought that by next season there will be a strong yachting association on the bay formed from five yacht clubs.

The race was postponed twice in the forenoon, but it was finally decided to hold it, and the event was sailed with three starters, the Lilly S., William Scheer, of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club; the Aurora, A. Wirsching, and the Tam o' Shanter, Daniel J. Brinsley, of the Canarsie Yacht Club. The course was from a float off the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club here at Hollands Station to and around the Spar Buoy off Block House Point, to and around a stakeboat off Broad Channel Drawbridge. The distance was five miles, and the contending craft covered the circuit twice.

The wind at the start was light southwesterly; on the last leg of the journey it shifted to easterly and gave the contending yachts a free run home to the mark. The first leg was a beat, the second leg was a free run, and the third leg was a reach the first time, and with the change in the wind a free run on the last time round. The Lilly S. was the first boat over the line, the Aurora following closely. On the run to the outer mark they retained their relative positions, but on the last leg the Tam o' Shanter was becalmed and had to be towed in. The victory thus went to the Lilly S., with Aurora second. The summary:

INTER-CLUB CATBOAT RACE.

Boat and Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Lilly S., William Scheer	3:40:45	6:49:20	3:08:35
Aurora, A. Wirsching	3:41:30	7:15:10	3:33:40
Tam O'Shanter, D. J. Brinsley	3:42:28	Did not finish.	

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB CRUISE.

Announcement of Conditions for Races in the Fleet Runs.

The Race Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club has issued a circular of the annual squadron cruise of the club, which will be held on Aug. 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28. All fleet runs will be races sailed under the direction of the Race Committee, and any yacht of the fleet crossing the line with racing numbers properly displayed will be considered as racing, and will be timed. Should there be sufficient entries, classes will be separated into racing and cruising trim, of which notice will be given on the morning of Aug. 24. The first division will consist of all schooner yachts; the second division of all sloops of Class K and larger; the third division of all other yachts.

Silver prizes will be presented for each day's run in each class. The Race Committee is composed of George Hill, Chairman; George W. McNulty, and A. F. Aldridge.

READY FOR CANOE RACES.

Course Laid Out for Contests to Begin To-day at Big Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

GANANOQUE, Ontario, Aug. 18.—All preparations are now completed for the annual regatta of the American Canoe Association, to be held off the camp on Mudlunta Island to-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday. A triangular sailing course, one-half mile on a side, and one and a half miles around has been buoyed out in the open water southwest of the island, where a good breeze is almost always to be found, and two half-mile sailing courses have been located close inshore, one on each side of the island, to insure smooth water for the paddling races, no matter what the direction of the wind.

The order in which the races will be called will depend upon the weather conditions, and will be announced each day on the camp bulletin board at 8:30 A. M. for the morning races, and 1 P. M. for the afternoon races. It has been decided to call the war canoe races to-morrow, and if there is wind enough, the unlimited and the trophy sailing races as well.

The prizes for the regatta, about seventy in all, are now upon exhibition at headquarters, and make an attractive display. The regular first and second prizes are polished oaken shields, upon which appear the device of the association in gilt and enamel, the date and place of the meet in metal letters, and the name of the event. There is also room for the name of the winner. In addition there are several special trophies, including the large silver paddling and sailing trophies; a special cup given this year by the British Canoe Association, and the war canoe trophy. The latter is a handsomely engraved copper plate mounted upon heavy polished oaken shield, and was offered for the first time last year. It was then won by the Toronto Canoe Club. If won by the same club again this year it will become its property. The Toronto war canoe crew arrived last night, and will make a strong effort to secure the prize to-morrow.

Huguenot Y. C. Regatta.

J. Nelson Gould, H. C. Ward, and G. C. Allen, composing the Regatta Committee of the Huguenot Yacht Club of New Rochelle, N. Y., announce that the seventh annual regatta of the club will be sailed over the club courses on Long Island Sound next Saturday, Aug. 24. The regatta is open to yachts enrolled in any recognized club, and will be governed by the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound except as otherwise specified. The classes will be as follows: 43-foot class of yawls, 36-foot class of yawls, 43, 36, 30, 25, 21, and 18 foot classes of sloops, 30, 25, 21, and 18 foot classes of catboats, raceabouts, Manhasset Bay raceabouts, and one-design dories.

The preparatory signal will be given at 12 o'clock noon, followed by the starting signal for the first class five minutes later. Suitable prizes will be awarded in each class in which one or more yachts start, and second prizes will be awarded in each class in which four or more yachts start. Entries will be received by the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, at 147 East Forty-second Street, New York, until 5 P. M. on the day before the race, and at the clubhouse until 10 A. M. on the day of the race.

New Races for Cup Yachts.

The Race Committee of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club announces that former Commodore Chubb has offered a cup to the winner of a match race between the 90-foot sloops Constitution and Columbia, to be sailed over a course on Long Island Sound, off Oyster Bay, on Aug. 22. A second cup for competition between the same vessels has been offered by Colgate Hoyt, Henry C. Rouse, J. Rogers Maxwell, D. LeRoy Dresser, R. W. Gibson, Herbert Jacquelin, L. L. Lorillard, Jr., F. G. Stewart, F. R. Coudert, Jr., and others, the race to be sailed on Aug. 24, over the same course, or a substitute course, and, at the request of the donors of both cups, the Race Committee of the club will take charge of the events. A limited number of tickets, entitling the holders to view the races from the committee tug, may be obtained by members for themselves or male friends at the club house, on and after Aug. 20. Applications may be addressed to the clerk of the club, and tickets will be assigned in the order of application. The tug will leave the club float at 11 o'clock, and the start of the races will be at 12 o'clock noon, if practicable.

Standing of the Cricket Clubs.

The cricket team of the Montclair Athletic Club wound up its championship season in the Metropolitan League on Saturday with a record of seven defeats and not a single victory. The eleven, however, played pluckily all through and deserve considerable credit for the sportsmanlike manner in which they filled all engagements, notwithstanding the many obstacles they had to contend with.

The Brooklyn Club still leads the race for the championship with but one more game to play. This match, however, will be against the club's most powerful opponent, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, on Labor Day at Prospect Park, as an all-day match. Should the Knickerbockers win, in addition to defeating Nelson Lodge next Saturday—the only other game they have to play—they will retain the championship.

PRIZES FOR CENTURY RIDERS.

New Trophies Offered by the Roads' Records Committees.

The newly appointed century run and the Road Records Committees of the New York State Division Century Road Club of America have issued an announcement of the medals and other prizes offered for competition during the remainder of the present year. In addition to the gold medal for centuries for the entire year of 1901 and the gold medal for mileage for the entire year of 1901, which were pledged early in the year, and were the only two medals offered by the division, there are now offered the following:

A gold medal for centuries from Aug. 15 to the end of the year 1901. Twenty centuries necessary to qualify.

A gold medal for second in centuries from Aug. 15 to end of year. Fifteen centuries necessary to qualify.

A gold medal for membership from Aug. 15 to the end of year, to be awarded to the member who introduces the greatest number of new members in the time stated. For this medal the State officers will not compete.

A gold watch to the member of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America in good standing who breaks the 100-mile road record made over the Century Road Club official course on Long Island, under Century Road Club rules, and timed by Century Road Club officials. To be made with the assistance of human pace only.

A gold medal to the member of New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America in good standing who breaks the 200, 300, 400, 500 mile or twenty-four-hour record, said medal to have an extra bar for each of these records so broken, and with the time engraved on same, to be made with the assistance of human pace only.

In addition to the above, which are now offered by the State division, there are in competition the four national medals, two each for centuries, and for mileage for the entire year, and which will be positively delivered, making a total of eleven trophies, all of which can be won by members of the New York Division. Should the gold watch and medal offered for the long distance record not be won this year, they will be again tried for in 1902.

Through the courtesy of the two present leaders in the State century competition, the two century medals offered for the greatest number of centuries to begin from Aug. 15, can be won by any member now beginning riding, the two present leaders having consented to waive their claims to these medals in case they qualify for them. Those who have not been riding actively thus far this year for lack of proper incentive are now offered an opportunity to work for something worth winning.

All of these medals (including the two originally offered by the previous State officers) have been secured by individual subscription of members of the division, and without cost to the division. The newly appointed committee are composed as follows: Century Run Committee—E. J. Porter, Chairman; P. A. Dyer, Emil L. Kieger, Arthur R. Ebel, Wilson Higinson, and C. A. Lehritter; Road Records Committee—S. E. Belcher, Chairman; Spencer W. Stewart, and L. T. Singer. Attention is called to the change in address of the State Centurion, C. E. Nylander, which now is 48 Charles Street, New York City.

Swimmers to Race at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—A series of swimming races for which prizes have been presented by a number of the Summer residents of Newport will be held at Easton's Beach beginning Wednesday next, and continuing three days, Aug. 21, 22, and 23. Friday William B. Johnson of England and F. Cooper of Newport will swim for the championship of America, distance five miles, and the winner will be matched for the world's championship. A number of prizes are offered for amateurs, which will be formally presented at the amateurs' swimmers' ball, Aug. 28.

SETH LOW FAVORED.

Citizens' Union Executive Committee Said to Want Him to be Candidate for Mayor Again.

Seth Low is said to be the favorite for Mayor among members of the Campaign Committee of 107 appointed at the convention of the Citizens' Union at Cooper Union.

Some time ago circular letters were addressed to members of this committee asking them to suggest names for candidates on the local tickets. Many answers have been received, and a member of the Citizens' Union is authority for the statement that in these answers the majority favor the nomination of Mr. Low for Mayor on the anti-Tammany ticket.

SENATOR PLATT'S QUIET DAY.

G. W. Dunn and A. L. Fox the Only Callers.

Senator Platt had a very quiet day at the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach yesterday. His only callers of note were Chairman George W. Dunn and Secretary A. L. Fox of the Republican State Committee.

The Senator had nothing to say about local politics. Chairman Dunn said he had not spoken with Mr. Platt about the Mayoralty or Assembly nominations. Mr. Dunn, however, still expresses the belief that the anti-Tammany forces should nominate an independent Democrat for Mayor.

THREE WORKMEN KILLED.

Eleven Others Injured in a Metal Explosion at Youngstown, Ohio.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 18.—An explosion of ten tons of molten metal in the blast furnace department at the Ohio plant of the National Steel Company to-day resulted in the death of three workmen and in the injury of eleven others, eight of whom will die.

The accident was the result of the breaking of the machinery which controlled the ladle containing the molten mass. This let the metal drop into a tank of water.

Two Convicts Escape.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—William O'Brien and Robert Hartman, two short-term prisoners made their escape early this morning from the Mercer County jail, and have not been captured. The men escaped by breaking through the roof of their cells. The cells had been made less secure by the tearing away of some timber in connection with the building of the new Mercer County Court House.

Attacked by Footpads.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—Joseph B. Short of Forest Hill successfully fought off two footpads who attacked him on Elwood Avenue early yesterday morning while on his way to his home at 632 Ridge Street. The men pounced on Short from behind a tree and tried to throw him, but he was too quick for them. He thwarted their blows, and then ran away. They followed a short distance, but Short's cries for help frightened them, and they retreated.

Stabbing In Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—Edward Criqui, twenty years old, is dying in the German Hospital in this city from stab wounds said to have been inflicted by John Ruchle, eighteen years old, during a row to-night. After the stabbing Ruehle managed to make his escape and has not been arrested. William Beck, who is also accused of having assaulted Criqui, was arrested and locked up.

Automatic Needle-Threading.

From The London Globe.

A little machine which threads 1,000 needles a

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON CIVIL SERVICE

Sent to the President by the United States Commission.

THE LAW IN THE PHILIPPINES

Request for an Extension of Rules to Include the Library of Congress, the District of Columbia, and the House of Representatives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—In the seventeenth annual report of the Civil Service Commission, which has been sent to the President and is signed by Commissioners John R. Proctor, John B. Harlow, and William A. Rodenberg, there is a summary of the work of the commission, with details of investigations, irregularities, and violations of the law, and a review of the recently enacted civil service law in the Philippine Islands.

A strong argument is made for the extension of the civil service law to include the employes of the Library of Congress and the forces of the Government of the District of Columbia and of the House of Representatives. A material increase of appropriation for a more adequoate force of clerks and examiners on account of the extension of the civil service rules to Federal places in the Islands of Hawaii and Porto Rico and also assist the Philippine Civil Service Board is asked.

During the year ending June 30, 1900, 46,763 persons were examined and 35,025 passed, 34,437 being applicants for original appointment to the service. Out of the last number 9,889 were appointed, this being the largest number ever appointed to the classified service through examinations in any single year. The report expresses gratification at the large increase in the number of appointments through examinations, and states that from July 16, 1883, the date when the Civil Service act became operative, to June 30, 1900, a total of 78,791 applicants have been appointed through examinations.

The provision requiring the apportionment of appointments in the classified service at Washington among the several States and Territories as fairly as conditions would permit the commission reports, has been fairly carried out as follows:

None of the States and Territories on June 30, 1900, had received less than 60 per cent. of their full quota; only four had received less than 70 per cent.; 17 had received between 70 and 80 per cent., and only six had exceeded their quota.

INTERNAL SERVICE'S NEEDS.

Attention is called to the large number of positions in the Internal Service which are excepted from the provision of the civil service rules, and the commission expresses the belief that at least all Deputy Collectors serving at the headquarters of the district, with the exception perhaps of the Chief Deputy, and also all deputies who have practically permanent locations at different points in the district, should be returned to the competitive classified service. The report says:

It is believed that the branch of the Government charged with the important duties of the collection of revenue should be placed upon the same business basis as prevails in the Railway Mail Service as a result of the rigid and conscientious application and observance of civil service laws and rules.

Under the provision of the rules, when any office is classified and brought within the civil service laws and rules, persons holding the positions thus classified at the time of the classification are given the same status as those who enter the service through examination and certification. Under this condition a practice grew up and assumed serious proportions whereby an appointing officer, anticipating the classification of an office, would appoint to that office, just prior to classification, any person he saw fit, and of course without examination; in other words, in the same manner as to any other unclassified position. Upon the subsequent classification of this office such person was by operation of the rules clothed with the full status of a classified employe and was at once eligible for transfer to other parts of the service. The subversion of real menace to the principles of the civil service law disclosed by such a condition are self-apparent, the possibilities of such a condition being justly alarming in their extent, as only the possibly limited number of offices to be newly classified could prevent the filling of all vacancies in the classified service through such channels without examination and certification. To prevent the continuation and the possibility of such practice, the commission has submitted an amendment to the provisions governing transfers whereby every person must actually serve for at least six months in a classified position before he is eligible for transfer. It is respectfully urged that this form of amendment, or some other suitable and effective remedy, be approved.

Attention is called to the excellent rule of the Treasury Department by which salary vouchers and pay-rolls are required to be checked by the Appointment Division before payment, each voucher being carefully compared with the record of appointment, and no payments being allowed unless the records of the department show that the appointment was made in direct conformity to civil service rules.

Mention is again made of the limited powers of the commission in the matter of investigations of violations of law. The Civil Service act imposes upon the commission the duty of making investigations concerning the facts and reporting upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the law and rules, concerning the action of officers and employes in the public service in respect to the execution of the Civil Service act. The authority of the commission stops, however, with the finding of facts and bringing the same to the attention of the proper department and of the President. Moreover, it is at a decided disadvantage in satisfactorily arriving at the facts in any case, owing to lack of vested authority to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses, to administer oaths, and to enforce the production of books and papers. In this respect the statute falls far short of the provision of the Civil Service acts of some of the States and cities. If the commission were clothed with proper authority in this matter, and action were required to be taken upon its findings, the enforcement of the law would thereby be very materially facilitated.

Owing to the inadequate force of the commission and appropriation for the purpose, it has not been possible satisfactorily to make investigation and inspection in many cases requiring the same in order to secure a full observance of the law.

ABOUT POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

The commission reports the alleged violations of the provisions of the Civil Service law against political assessments during the Ohio State campaign of 1899, subsequent to which it was proved that officials were members of a political committee, from which emanated circulars soliciting campaign contributions, and that these circulars were sent to Federal employes. In February, 1900, the matter was laid before the Department of Justice, and the result was the indictment of Wallace L. Turney, who entered a plea of guilty and was fined $100.

It is stated in the report that there has been a regular and systematic collection of political assessments from the employes of the Fifth Internal Revenue District of Kentucky. The matter was submitted to the President with a recommendation that the Collector be removed. The Attorney General brought the case before the Grand Jury in Louisville in November, 1900, and it is claimed in the commission's report "that after a thorough investigation of the case, it was decided to ignore the complaints."

The Treasury and the Post Office Departments are commended for issuing notices to all employes that they are under no obligations to make contributions or to render political service, and that they will not be molested or discriminated against in any way for failure to do so. The commission reports that the first important and practical step in the direction of keeping Federal employes from serving political organizations was taken by the Attorney General on Aug. 20, 1900, when a notice containing the following clause was issued:

"It is recommended that all officers and employes of the department refrain from membership and service on political committees charged with the collection and disbursement of campaign funds."

The following recommendation is made by the Civil Service Commission: "It is believed that it would be most beneficial if the other departments would issue similar instructions to their officers and employes, as refraining from membership and service on political committees on the part of Government officers must necessarily result in increased respect for and confidence in the purpose and ability of the Government to enforce the provisions of law against political assessments and the provision of executive circulars against pernicious political activity."

The report says that there is a general misunderstanding as to the status of excepted positions under the civil service rules and law. Such positions remain in the classified service, but are excepted from the requirement of competitive examination for appointment.

The commission is satisfied that the best interests of the service would be subserved if some of the positions now excepted were returned to the competitive class. The stability of those parts of the service that are subject to competitive examination and certification by the commission is in marked contrast with the instability in the excepted and unclassified positions. The exceptions under the rules have been made upon the theory, as urged by the appointing officers, that more satisfactory persons can be obtained without resort to examination and certification, but the large number of changes in these positions shows either that the persons appointed to the positions are incompetent, or else that competent men are removed for reasons not connected with the good of the service; in other words, either less efficient persons are appointed to excepted positions than to competitive positions or else many removals are made of competent men merely for partisan or personal considerations.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

According to the report, the results obtained by the appointment of employes of the House of Representatives have been very unsatisfactory.

We believe that candor compels to state that some of the faults in the Administration, we have observed, are attributable to the system and to the persistency of members of the House urging upon officers the appointment of their constituents and friends to subordinate places, and that such faults are deeply rooted, of long standing, and likely to continue under the administration of any political party as long as such a system is maintained.

The practical effects of the merit system are set forth fully in the report, and a short history of the improvements in the public service since the passage of the Civil Service act is given.

The aggregate salaries of positions in the classified service, numbering about 90,000, and to be reached only through competitive examinations, approximate $75,000,000 per annum, while the salaries of all unclassified positions in the executive branch of the Government, probably numbering slightly more than 100,000, are estimated not to exceed $30,000,000, of which 60 per cent. is for the compensation of the 4,429 Presidential Postmasters and the 72,165 Postmasters of fourth-class offices.

A plea is made for the publicity of all records connected with the classified service, and the Philippine Civil Service act is then discussed.

Although several months have intervened since the passage of the Philippine civil service law, little or no criticism has been made by the opponents of the merit system in the United States of the policy of enacting such a law for the Philippines. This fact is evidence of popular belief that a system of appointments based upon merit was necessary to insure the establishment by the United States of a stable and honest civil government for the Philippine Islands. Bright, capable men are given an incentive to enter the lower grades by the assurance that promotion will depend wholly upon demonstrated capacity, and that even the highest offices may be attained in this way without the necessity of personal or political favor.

The following are the final recommendations of the commission:

* * * that the provisions of the Civil Service law be extended to include the Library of Congress and the forces of the Government of the District of Columbia; some systematic plan for the employment of unskilled laborers is advised whereby these positions may be filled by persons who are competent and willing to perform laborers' duties, and whereby the practice would be discouraged of appointing persons to such positions and assigning them to clerical and other classified duty. It is pointed out that existing laws should be so amended as to provide for a corps of pension examining surgeons to take the place of the present local boards, such surgeons to be appointed under the provisions of the Civil Service law. * * * The interests of the service require that Indian Agents should be appointed upon some system of ascertained merit and qualification.

Not a single additional employe of the commission has been appropriated for by Congress since 1893-94, the report claims, and, although expenses have increased, no addition has been made to the appropriation.

PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS.

The Commission's Progress Good—Military Operations Successful.

MANILA, Aug 18.—Both the civil and military officials are gratified at the progress now being made by the Philippine Commission. Everywhere throughout the northern islands the Commissioners find conditions ready for civil government, and Gen. Chaffee has received none but satisfactory news from Batangas and Mindoro, advices from those districts telling uniformly of captures or surrenders. Many rifles have been obtained recently, and large quantities of supplies secured. Malvar and his principal officers are being closely pressed.

Representative Julius Kahn, who left Manila to-day, says that the great needs of the Philippines are a fast line of steamers, to carry the mails and to keep the people in touch with current events; electric cars, and the removal of the nipa houses from Manila, these to be replaced by villas.

Mr. Kahn talked with many educated natives, and got the impression that by no means all of them were sufficiently versed in popular government to manage the affairs of the archipelago.

Quartermaster Gen. Ludington has been considering the possibilities of obtaining coal in the Philippines at a cost below the Japanese figures. In the opinion of those qualified to judge, however, the coal available in the archipelago is inferior, and the cost of transporting it to the coast, where transports could load it, taking into account the present exorbitant prices of everything, labor included, would probably bring the total outlay above what the Japanese product would cost.

Government officers are finding it difficult to retain the services of the best stenographers, as private firms offer much higher compensation.

The Municipal Board holds daily sessions, but most of the business transacted at present deals with minor appointments.

Gov. Taft has wired Gen. Chaffee asking permission to appoint Capt. William H. G. Bowen, Fifth United States Infantry, to be Governor of the Province of Abra, owing to the jealousies which render a local appointment difficult.

FEVER TESTS ABANDONED.

Infected Mosquitoes Will Bite No More for Science's Sake In Havana, Because One Killed a Man.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—Chief Surgeon Havard announces to-day that the mosquito tests as to propagation of yellow fever will be discontinued.

This decision was reached because one of the non-immunes who was recently bitten by an infected mosquito died of yellow fever to-day. The man, who was a Spaniard, desired to become an immune and therefore allowed himself to be bitten by the mosquito. Another man who was bitten is also suffering from a very bad case. Both were bitten by insects that had been set apart for the experiments of Dr. Caldas, the Brazilian expert, who has been arranging to demonstrate the efficiency of a serum claimed to be a preventive against the disease.

According to Major Havard, the cases due to mosquito infection prior to the latest two were light. But, as the insect infection has assumed a more dangerous form than the first experiments led the Yellow Fever Commission to expect, it is now thought best not to allow Dr. Caldas's and other proposed experiments in this line.

The Cuban Presidency.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—"The supporters of Estrada Palma are propagating the idea," says the Realidad, "that he is the American Government's candidate for the Presidency of Cuba, and the only man who will be accepted by the United States. But there is no evidence to support this contention. All the Americans want is a man who accepts the Platt amendment."

POLITICS IN CUBAN SCHOOLS.

Have Much to Do with the Appointment of Teachers.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—Señor Varona has issued a circular to the Presidents of the Boards of Education throughout Cuba, reminding them that they should use great care in the selection of teachers and should not allow the political opinions of candidates to weigh for or against them.

Recently complaints have been made that the appointments of teachers by Boards of Education have not been marked by fairness, and the Patria, the Realidad, and the Neuvo Pais say the circular is much needed, although they express the opinion that nothing is likely to come of it.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

8:40 A. M.—40 Vandewater Street; Walter Flynn; damage, $50.

11 A. M.—110 Duane Street; Joseph E. Ellery; damage, $6,000.

12:40 P. M.—353 Broadway; Canadian Pacific Company; damage, $25.

GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON

It Is Mostly Talk About the Coming Schley Inquiry.

Tide Turning to Schley Among Officers —Opposition to New Street Names —Rural Mail Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The National capital is almost as barren of topics of news as it is of visitors and Cabinet officers. Secretary Gage remains at his post, living out at Chevy Chase. For a day or two he was all there was in town of the Presidential family. Secretary Hay's unexpected appearance on Wednesday stirred things up a little temporarily, but not even that mildly exciting interruption of the dog-day quiet was followed by happenings important enough to divert attention from the one interesting subject of discussion, the Schley court of inquiry.

Everybody talks about that, about everybody outside the Navy Department, including all the daily papers here, manifesting a decided leaning toward Schley, while the hostility that has always pervaded the Bureau of Navigation seems to have been shared by the entire department, of which that bureau is so influential a part. There has been a tendency among army officers, too, to hold a very critical attitude toward Schley, but some officers who were formerly inclined to favor Sampson on professional grounds have been found to waver in the light of the information, hitherto overlooked, that Schley might have acted differently at a critical period in the Cuban campaign if the important news of Cervera's arrival, obtained by an army officer, had been used as promptly as it was communicated by it to the navy.

Army officers do not imagine that Secretary Long withheld from Sampson the information received of Cervera's arrival on the very day he reached Santiago, because he doubted its accuracy, but attribute the delay to the desire of the navy to make its own discovery before doing anything decisive. Mr. Long could not know, when he permitted the news from Spanish agents in Cuba to be treated as if it were doubtful, that it would result in Schley's confusion or that Sampson would have ventured to linger about Key West and Havana for five days after he had been informed daily that Cervera was certainly in Santiago Harbor, thus apparently wasting an opportunity to get to Santiago sooner than Schley.

Having failed to find any better explanation of the delay observed from the Secretary of the Navy down to the commander of the Fourth Atlantic Squadron, army officers declare that they expect to learn, when the inquiry comes on, that it was simply a case of departmental rivalry and that the Navy Department was averse to admitting that an army officer had made the discovery of Cervera's arrival before the Spanish vessels had been seen by any vessel of the navy.

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Should it be made to appear that rivalry between the two departments will account for the slow movement of Admiral Schley to the eastward and Admiral Sampson's postponement of a similar move five or six days after he had been daily informed by the War Department that Cervera was in Santiago, a good many army officers will feel justified in assuming that the navy was chargeable on other occasions with endeavoring to "lift" credit due to the army.

There was a good deal of discussion along this line when Admiral Sampson made a speech at Morgantown, West Va., in which he informed the people, friends of Capt. Chadwick, who had come to see a sword presented to that officer, that the Spanish General Toral surrendered in consequence of a letter signed by Gen. Shafter, but dictated to him by Capt. Chadwick. That letter was described as carrying an awe-inspiring fear that the navy, which had just destroyed Cervera's fleet, might again bombard and then carry the harbor.

Army officers insist that the Spanish were convinced for several other reasons than those suggested by Capt. Chadwick. They had been closely invested on the land side, they were out of provisions, and they were afflicted with disease, when Gen. Shafter let them know that Gen. Miles, with reinforcements, fresh and numerous enough to fill tired Spaniards with dread, had just arrived, and that the fight would be renewed with vigor if the Spanish commander decided that there must be more conflict.

So prompt and energetic was the protest by the army against the astonishing suggestion made for Capt. Chadwick, that it has never been renewed, and even naval officers admit that it was a preposterous mistake to have made. Just critics in both services admit that the navy and army co-operated to advantage at Santiago, although some army officers who have studied the reports of the armament found in the Spanish batteries after the capture of the position, continue to assert that the navy might have gained greater distinction by forcing a combat in Santiago Bay instead of undertaking to seal up Cervera in the harbor, and thus preventing a conflict between the fleets either inside or outside.

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It is evident that the renaming of the city's streets, notwithstanding the many advantages claimed for the new system, is to be opposed. A citizen has written to the District Commissioners to tell them that they have no legal right to take away the name of a street and give it another name.

The street that is to be Bryant is now Roanoke, and another protestant says that he likes it better than Bryant, and thinks that it would be spelled correctly more often than Bryant. He suggests several names beginning with B, but he has neglected to observe that the name needed in the system is one of two syllables. So far as comment has been provoked, it indicates an unaccountable aversion for Bryant as a street name, and one writer refers with evident alarm to the possibility that it may be more frequently written and printed Bryan than Bryant. There is every probability that the system will be subjected to a court of public opinion before the Commissioners, and that everybody who wants to keep his present street name will be permitted to give a reason for his preference.

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It will take some years, probably, for New York to acquire the tree-planting habit in the degree that it is found here. In the last year, according to the report of the Superintendent of Parks, 3,125 trees, mostly sycamores, soft maples, Norway maples, sugar maples, and lindens, were planted in the District. 2,767 at public expense, and 358 at the expense of private planters who got the trees for nothing, but paid the cost of preparing the tree holes.

This has been going on for many years, and a nursery with 7,000 trees growing in it is maintained to supply the constant demand for trees for places not hitherto shaded and to replace old trees that have died out or young ones that have not acquired proper vigor. Nearly 900 trees were destroyed by the resetting of curbs and by injury inflicted in various ways. Urgent recommendation is made for a liberal allowance for tree trimming, this being one of the items of greatest expense.

The development of the shading of Washington has been prodigious in twenty years. In 1881 most of the trees along the streets north of K Street struck new-comers as mere saplings, and there were stretches of street that did not have even saplings to suggest future shade. Now the streets in the section referred to in many blocks arch the roadway, are well crowned and evenly grown into robust standards or veterans.

A good space of uncovered soil is left about each tree to give access of rain and air to the roots. About once each year the laborers of the Superintendent visit each tree to loosen the ground about the roots, and within the last week these cultivators have been pulling up huge weeds and bunches of grass that had been allowed to flourish for blocks and blocks. In one case the cultivators removed a very vigorous morningglory vine that had climbed about the wooden tree guard so as to almost completely hide it under foliage and brilliant blue and white blossoms.

The Daily Bulletin issued by the Post Office Department of orders and changes in the postal service contains daily illustrations of the steady absorption of the Star Route Service by that of rural free delivery. There was a group of announcements on Friday for Ohio that showed how the thing is working. Four Star Routes were discontinued and were marked as having been "superseded by R. F. D."

Efforts had been made in these and other instances recently reported to hold on to the "Star contracts," but there are some changes made where contractors were only too glad to get rid of contracts that had been found unprofitable. But other Star Route men had secured new contracts which hold them to provide "box delivery."

That simply means that the people along the "Star delivery routes" will have their incoming letters left in boxes provided by them, but will not have letters taken up from those boxes. Rural dwellers are finding out the advantages of the rural free delivery over the box delivery, and soon will be demanding the larger facilities, including the chance to buy stamps and to secure money orders from the carriers.

The extension of rural free delivery is also accounting for many of the announcements of discontinued Post Offices. With rural free delivery more widely extended, members of Congress will become aware of the fact that they are losing some opportunities to dispense or direct patronage. The Bulletin of the 16th inst. announced the establishment of thirty new rural free delivery routes, to begin operations Sept. 1, and eleven Star Routes established with "box delivery." This is about the daily relative activity of the two branches of the service. A route with one carrier, from Elbridge, Onondaga County, will cover thirteen square miles, and a population of 500 will be benefited. E. G. D.

UNITED STATES COAL EXPORTS.

They Have Doubled in Value Since 1897 and Trebled in Quantity Since 1891.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Coal exportation from the United States during the fiscal year just ended, as shown by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, amounted to $22,317,496, against $19,502,813 in the fiscal year 1900, $13,661,028 in 1899, $11,608,643 in 1897, $10,646,062 in 1896, and $8,391,026 in 1891. Thus the value of coal exportations from the United States has doubled since 1897 and nearly trebled in the decade. These figures relate to values. Measured by quantity the increase has been even greater, the exports in 1901 being 7,676,149 tons against 2,399,039 tons in 1891, thus making the total exports of 1901 in quantity more than three times as much as in 1891.

The United States now stands third in the list of coal exporting countries of the world. The coal export figures of the principal countries of the world in 1899 show that while Belgium slightly exceeded the United States in the total number of tons exported, her imports were more than one-half as great as her exports, making her net exportation of coal much less than that of the United States.

The figures of coal exports during 1900 recently published by the British Government, a copy of which has just reached the Bureau of Statistics, show that the coal exports of the three principal coal-exporting countries—the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom—in 1900 were: United States, 7,558,000 tons; Germany, 18,055,000 tons, and the United Kingdom, 58,405,000. Thus, while the growth of the coal exports from the United States shows a large percentage of increase, these figures of the exportation of coal from Germany and the United Kingdom show that the field occupied by those countries is still much larger than that which the United States now supplies.

In growth of both exports and production, however, the United States had made much more rapid advance than any other country. The total quantity of coal produced in the United Kingdom was, in 1886, 157,518,000 tons; in 1900, 225,181,000 tons; while in the United States the production was, in 1886, 100,664,000, and in 1900, 245,422,000 tons. Thus the United Kingdom since 1886 has increased her production but about 50 per cent., while the United States has increased hers nearly 150 per cent.

The cost of coal has meantime increased much more rapidly in the United Kingdom than in the United States. The value of the 157,000,000 tons of coal mined in the United Kingdom in 1886 is put by the statement of the British Government above referred to at £38,000,000, and of the 225,000,000 tons mined in 1900, is put at £121,000,000. Thus, while the quantity mined in the United Kingdom has increased but 50 per cent. from 1886 to 1900, the value has meantime increased over 200 per cent. On the other hand, the value of the 100,000,000 tons of coal mined in the United States in 1886 was, according to the same authority, £22,000,000, and that of the 245,000,000 tons mined in 1900, £67,000,000. Thus, in the United States, while the quantity increased about 150 per cent. the value of the coal mined increased but a little over 100 per cent. Another table shows the relative value per ton of coal produced taken at the pit's mouth in the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Belgium in 1899 to be as follows:

Country.	—Value Per Ton.— Shillings.	Pence.
France	9	10
Belgium	9	11
Germany	7	9
United Kingdom	7	7
United States	4	8½

The relative increase in the cost of coal in the United Kingdom and the United States is shown in an even more striking form by a table which gives the price per ton of coal in the United Kingdom and United States in 1888 and 1900, respectively. It shows that the price in the United Kingdom advanced from 5s. per ton to 10s. 9d., from 1888 to 1900, while in the United States it fell from 6s. to 5s. 5½d. per ton in the same time.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Occasional rain; fresh southeasterly winds.

Fresh easterly winds have prevailed in the lower portion of the lake region, but no velocities over twenty-two miles per hour have been reported. For to-day continued humid, showery weather will prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and the rain area will probably spread over New England. There will also be showers in the lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley. On Tuesday showers are indicated for the Atlantic Coast districts, and probably the lower lake region, and locally in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Fresh south to southeast winds are indicated on the Atlantic Coast, and fresh east to southeast winds and probably thunder squalls on the lower lakes.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light southeasterly winds to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—TIMES. 1900.	1901.	1901.
8 A. M.	72	72	80
10 A. M.	71	72	77
12 M.	78	73	79
2 P. M.	77	73	78
4 P. M.	79	73	78
6 P. M.	76	73	76
8 P. M.	74	72	75
12 P. M.	70	71	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77¼
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date, 1900	75
Corresponding date for last 25 years	72

At 8 A. M. yesterday the barometer registered 29.29 inches and at 8 P. M. 30.04 inches. At 8 A. M. there was 95 per cent. of humidity and at 8 P. M. there was 93 per cent. The maximum temperature was 78 degrees at 10 A. M., and the minimum 70 degrees at 4 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—A. W. C. Williams, Hartford; J. Carroll Payne, Atlanta.

HOLLAND.—T. C. Patterson, Philadelphia; Adiel Sherwood, St. Louis.

GRAND.—R. L. Campbell and T. R. Ronald, London; P. de la Chappelle, Paris.

IMPERIAL.—W. A. Goodwin, Cincinnati; Samuel Ellis, Buffalo; F. B. Craig, Yazoo City, Miss.

VICTORIA.—James Richardson, M. P., Liverpool; Dr. R. B. Brown, Atlanta; Mayor Fred. Hoopar, Lynchburg, Va.

MANHATTAN.—Dr. L. M. Turbier, Chicago; Willard C. Poole, Gloucester.

MURRAY HILL.—E. Bushnell, Cleveland; J. C. Oakes, United States Army; D. R. Scott, Glasgow.

NETHERLAND.—S. B. Bryan, Rochester; Webb C. Ball, Cleveland.

PLAZA.—Ex-Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

SAVOY.—A. Moeller, Havana; Judge M. S. Stover, Amsterdam, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE.—C. Norman Jones, St. Louis; George W. Dunn, Binghamton.

HOFFMAN.—John T. Garrett, Calvert, Texas; S. Kline, Cleveland.

ALBEMARLE.—W. W. Swan, Boston.

ASTOR.—W. H. Holloway, Washington; C. H. Atwood, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Parisian Corset Parlor, New Orleans, La.; Miss S. E. Mueller, corsets; 377 Broadway.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; W. R. Black, cloaks, suits, and waists; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Root, L. B., Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. L. Galloway, domestics, dress goods, silks, linings, and white goods; L. Van Pruyn, dry goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Joel, A., & Co., Athens, Ga.; A. Joel, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Stein, H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. Stein, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Co., Louisville, Ky.; G. B. Walton, linens; 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Cope, linens and white goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Wright, W. H., & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah; P. Wright, cloaks and laces, 347 West Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Gilhooly, notions, ribbons, laces, and leather goods; B. J. Hersman, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; S. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Morrison, D. J., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; D. J. Morrison, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Mertens, J. M., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. M. Mertens, woolens, 60 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; cloaks; Grand Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Thomas, domestics and cloths; D. H. Ames, linens and white goods; Grand Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; G. Walker, notions and furnishing goods; J. Smith, dry goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Kunkel Dry Goods Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Kunkel, domestics, linens, and upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; E. P. Clancey, housefurnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Murphy, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. J. Michelbacker, notions, laces, and kid gloves, 396 Broadway; Holland House.

Scowcroft, John, & Sons Co., Ogden Utah; J. Scowcroft, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Fosnan Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; D. D. Broman, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.

Rogowski, William, Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Jonap, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss I. Miller, cloaks and suits; Miss E. Marcuson, infants' wear, 395 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Williams-Echols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. B. Williams, cloaks and waists, 55 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. A. Williams, silks; W. E. Smith, dress and wash goods; Hoffman House.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. M. Lederer, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Newberger, S. W., & Co., New Albany, Ind.; S. W. Newberger, notions and furnishing goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. J. Blindell, domestics and dress goods; A. J. Mollenkoff, linens and white goods, 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Wolf & Flaxman, Houston, Texas; I. L. Wolf, notions and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Landauer, dry goods; J. A. Landauer, dry goods; 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; W. Scott, laces; H. J. Tonskemper, domestics and linens; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Starr, C., Louisville, Ky.; boys' clothing, cloaks, suits, and waists; 14 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Wolt, housefurnishing goods, harness, and smokers' articles; C. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits, waists, and ladies' wear; S. Strauss, toys, dolls, and musical instruments; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wolf & Dessauer, Fort Wayne, Ind.; S. Wolf, dry goods; Miss Brown, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss A. Mansfield, muslin underwear and silk petticoats; Miss K. Maloney, infants' wear, 454 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Herzig Brothers, Bellaire, Ohio; H. Herzberg, clothing; M. Herzberg, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Strouse & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strouse, clothing, 733 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Stammeyer, ribbons, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. Bleason, laces, ribbons, corsets, jewelry, linings, notions, fancy and leather goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. A. Hecht, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Kuppenheimer, B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Kuppenheimer, clothing, 59 Leonard Stree; Hotel Savoy.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. G. Wallace, dress trimmings; Mrs. A. H. Morton, infants' wear, muslin underwear, corsets, and skirts, 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:13	Sun sets...6:52	Moon sets...9:18

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:51	Gov. Isl'd...11:14	H. Gate...1:10
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:58	Gov. Isl'd...11:14	H. Gate...1:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 19.

Jamestown, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Brazil	7:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Horatio Hall, Portland	10:30 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monmouthshire, St. Croix, St. Kitt's, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.

Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Southampton and Antwerp	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lombardia, Naples	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are received by the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $18 and up to Sept. $7, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Umbria, due at New York Sept. $7, for dispatch per steamship Ventura.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered m

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

AUGUST NINETEENTH---ITS TRADE-MARK "Progress and Economy"

Romance and Realism in Retailing

Go back twenty years. *Then* only the strongest fancy could picture the Wanamaker's of today. The prophetic vision of that period is found full-fledged in the realism of today. What of twenty years hence? The seer of today would be thought safest in a padded cell. Just so it was in the years when our present stores were a dream. Retailing of merchandise is a great social force. Leadership in its developments is a cause of satisfaction. Dreams realized inspire other dreams. Watch out for 1921.

If you care to think about the foregoing follow the ups and downs of current stocks and their prices as told on this page. Its news is universal and thus it differs from all other pages. News of finance, news of strikes, news of sports, news of politics, news of the drama—all limited, all special.

But goods. Everybody wants goods, therefore goods appeal to all.

This store has claims that are all its own. Its incidents inspire, its accessories contribute to its claims. At the Bureau of Information (first floor) you can

Consult Directories
Check Small Baggage
Make Inquiries

You will also find

Branch Post Office
Telegraph Office
Telephone Pay Station

On the fifth floor a restaurant better located than a roof garden. Ventilation without, agitation within; fans keep the air a-whirling—the result, Summer comfort unequalled in any similar place. Good service, good cuisine.

The returning tide of Summer travelers will not, cannot afford to omit a visit to Wanamaker's. Regrets at leaving sea cliffs or mountafns are modified, and reluctant steps toward home and work grow lighter at Wanamaker's.

In the Picture Gallery, fifth floor, is a permanent exhibition of important modern pictures—many of them prize-winners in the Paris Salons during recent years. Fifth floor.

How the Angelus plays the piano is wonderfully illustrated in the Piano Store many times daily. One may sit quietly and enjoy the harmony—music and art without cost.

On the Second floor the early dawn of Autumn fashions. Today the show is remarkable for the number of the pieces, their originality and novelty. Only here so much premature readiness. Like bird songs, the knowledge of their presence is in the air, and visitors are many.

Wanamaker's—a World Store. Literally the whole world is under contribution. Fifty sorts of goods have their special voyagers to foreign lands. Some go for single items. Quite a merchandise bourse is our Paris office. We are constantly teaching our own people to comprehend this store; few do. Our task is the same with our Public. Just in proportion as "we 'uns and you 'uns" know and understand the store the business grows.

Growth is proof of life. Stocks grow, sales grow, ideas grow. How much is this business growing? Prudence forbids figures. See the crowded shelves, the enlarging store space, the increased service. These evidences of growth abound. You feel the power of the fact.

Tales of Three SHOE STORES

Each statement is made remarkable by its exact truth. Each statement should be interesting to somebody. Together they should interest everybody.

They concern small lots of shoes. Some of them have four hundred pairs, some twenty pairs, others various numbers of pairs between these extremes.

The Annex Store for Men's Shoes

More than one thousand pairs of Men's Shoes at

One Dollar a Pair

They are *worth* $2 and $3 a pair. Russet and black, high shoes and Oxfords, of calfskin, kidskin, patent leather and Russia calfskin.

Other bargains for men at $1.90, $2.40 and $2.65 a pair.

The first named one thousand will go quick, and don't find fault if you come too late. Southwest corner Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Under-Price Store for Women's Shoes

More than three thousand pairs of Women's Shoes at

One Dollar a Pair

They are worth $2 and $3 a pair.

Among them 100 pairs Outing Shoes, for use on bicycle, golf field or road. Ten inches high. Worth $3 and $4.

This three thousand includes shoes for all sorts of needs—a complete variety in a single offering.

Other shoe bargains:

Oxfords, $1.20, $1.40, $1.60. High Shoes, $1.60, $1.80, $2.

Not a pair in these lots but would cost one-half more regular, most would be double. Basement, Main Store, Fourth avenue.

Regular Shoe Store

For Men. Every pair of Men's Summer Oxfords that we own is marked down to-day to $2.85. They have all been $5 and $3.90. Leathers: Calfskin, kidskin, patent leather, and Russia calfskin.

These shoes are of the best qualities for highest class trade, and at our regular prices were one dollar a pair below the market.

For Men. An added interest. Four hundred pairs of Box and Russia calfskin and patent leather shoes at $2.85; also of our regular $3.90 and $5 grades.

For Women. All styles of patent leather and kidskin, black and russet, Oxfords that will not be repeated for next season are reduced from $3, $4 and $5, at

Two Dollars and a Half a Pair

For Girls and Small Boys. Every pair of russet shoes in our stock is reduced about one-half.

Prices were $1.40 to $3. Prices now 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50.

The simple and reasonable cause for the foregoing offers is that we are willing to lose money very generously to close out all small and medium sized lots of shoes. It pays us to sell at a loss and it will pay you to buy.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Some Stirring Offerings of CHINA and Cut Glass

Dinner Sets, Fancy China, Cut Glass and Chamber Toilet Sets at very sharp and positive price-concessions.

The figures tell it all.

Fancy China—
At Half Price. New shapes, richly decorated.
Salad Dishes, $1, were $2
Celery Trays, 75c, were $1.50
Condensed Milk Holders, 75c, were $1.50
Cake Plates, 85c, were $1.75
Vases, 85c, were $1.75
Crumb and Brush Trays, 85c, were $1.75
Candlesticks, 60c, were $1.25

Richly Decorated Plates—
$1, from $1.85 50c, from 70c
75c, from $1.25 40c, from 60c
50c, from 75c 30c, from 50c

Fancy China at 25c—
Articles worth 50c, and some even more.
Plates in various sizes Fruit Saucers
Sugars and Creams Candlesticks

Cut Glass—
8-inch Bowls at $3.50, regularly $5; at $4, regularly $7 each.
8-inch Nappies at $3.50, regularly $6; 7-inch at $3, regularly $5.
Celery Trays at $3, regularly $4.50 and $5; at $4, regularly $6.
Flower Vases, 8 in., at $1.50 and $5, regularly $2.50 and $9; 9 in., $5, regularly $8; 10 in., $2.25 and $7, regularly $4 and $12.
Water Tumblers, $3 doz., regularly $4.50.
Tankard Jugs, 3 pts., $9, regularly $12
Water Caraffes, $3, regularly $4.

Bohemian Cut Glass—
Mustard Pots, 75c., regularly $1.
Oil Bottles, 60c, 75c and $1; regularly 85c, $1 and $1.50.
Tooth Pick Holders, 25c, regularly 35c.
Syrup Jugs, 85c, regularly $1.25.
Knife Rests, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c; regularly 35c, 50c, 60c and 80c.
Salts and Peppers, plated tops, 15c, regularly 25c.
Salts and Peppers, sterling tops, 25c and 50c; regularly 50c and 85c.

At 10c Each—
Newly decorated Plates of various sizes. Also some German novelties; all worth 25c.
Main aisle.

Pressed Glass—
One of our best selling patterns at half price.
Water Bottles, 30c, from 60c.
Handled Nappies, 8c and 10c, from 15c and 20c.
Preserve Dishes, 30c and 40c doz., from 60c and 80c.
Sugar Bowls, 12c, from 25c.
Tooth Pick Holders, 3c, from 5c.

Fancy China—
All French china, in beautiful decoration; gold bead running around rim of china; light green ground overlaid with clusters of flowers.
Salad Bowls, $1.20, from $1.75 each.
Celery Trays, 85c, from $1.25 each.
Chop Dishes, $1.30, from $2 each.
Ice Cream Sets, 13 pieces, $6, from $9.
Pudding Sets, $3.40, from $5 set.
Plates, $2.75, $4 and $5.25 doz., from $4, $6 and $8.
Olive Dishes, 25c, regularly 40c each.
Main aisle.

Dinner Sets—
At $6, worth $8.50—English porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces; underglaze decoration.
At $10, worth $15—American porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces, with soup tureen; fine underglaze decorations.
At $10, worth $25—English porcelain dinner sets, 112 pieces; several rich underglaze decorations; all pieces gilt.
At $14, worth $20—American porcelain dinner sets, 113 pieces; fine flower decoration and gilt.
At $25, worth $35—Chas. Field Haviland, 100 pieces, with soup tureen; handsomely decorated.

Chamber Toilet Sets—
Handsome toilet sets for little more than half price, on account of so-called imperfections, which you in all probability will not be able to find.
Toilet sets, 11 pieces, with covered slop jar; flower decorations and stippled with gold; at $4.50; worth $7.50.
Toilet sets, 11 pieces, with covered slop jar; flowers on tinted grounds, pink, green and blue, at $6; regularly $10.
Basement.

Some Remarkable FURNITURE Offerings

Even the August Furniture Sale has outdone itself today. Here are some of the best offerings yet made, short as the space compels the story to be today.

At $20, from $35—Golden Oak China Closets—
Quartered golden oak, highly polished; 70 in. high, 43 in. wide; moulded top edge; carved back; half spiral column each side of door; three shelves; bent glass ends; glass door.

At $35, from $55—Golden Oak Sideboards—
Quartered golden oak, highly polished; 76 in. high; square top base, 54x24 in.; three small drawers, one long drawer, double cupboard; canopy top with two shelves; post supports with carved claw feet; French plate mirror, 40x22 in.

At $7.50, from $10—White Enamel Iron Bedsteads—
1¼-in. posts; ½-in. filling rods; brass top rails; 2½-in. brass vases; head piece 66 in. high, foot piece 42 in. high; detachable casters; best baked enamel; to be had in 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

At $18.50, from $25—Golden Oak Bureaus—
Quartered golden oak; shaped top, 41 x 21 in.; moulded edges; two shaped front drawers; two long drawers; upright oval French plate mirror, 24 x 30 in. In carved standard; highly polished.

At $15, from $25—Mahogany Chiffonniers—
Full swell front with top 33 x 19 in.; three long drawers, two short drawers and bonnet box; upright oval French plate mirror, 22 x 16 in.; highly polished and of fine finish.

At $6, from $8—Women's House Desks—
Quartered golden oak with drop lid; long outside drawer; 7 inside compartments and 1 drawer; French legs; highly polished.

At $9, from $14—Golden Oak Morris Rockers—
A big, heavy Morris chair in the style of a rocking chair; broad arms, high, adjustable back; spring seat; fitted with reversible, tufted velour cushions in plain or fancy patterns.

At $12.50, from $25—Mahogany Library Arm Chair—
Square legs; broad arms; split sole leather seat and back in Spanish leather finish; finest construction and highly polished.

At $10, from $15—Golden Oak Bookcases—
58 in. high, 28 in. wide; moulded top; 4 adjustable shelves; 1 glass door; quartered oak finish; highly polished.

At $12, from $18—Golden Oak Library Tables—
Moulded edge top, 48 x 28 in.; 1 large drawer; long lower shelf; heavy spiral legs with claw feet; quartered oak finish; highly polished.

At $20, from $30—Three-piece Parlor Suites—
Imitation mahogany frames; panel backs with mahogany veneer; shaped legs; full spring seat upholstered in figured tapestry of light shades; fine construction and highly polished.

Mattresses and Springs

The mattresses to be made up new in our own factory, of clean and carefully selected horse hair.

At $5 each, worth $8—Hair mattresses, 45 pounds, full size, one or two parts.
At $9.75 each, worth $14—Mixed hair mattresses, 40 pounds, full size, one or two parts.
At $12.50 each, worth $18—Pure black horse hair mattresses, 40 pounds, full size, one or two parts.
Covered in blue and white or fancy ticking, as desired.
At $1.50 each—Cotton Bed pads, 2½x6 ft., filling of white cotton, covered with blue and white ticking, and tufted. Never sold before for less than $2 25.

Woven Wire Springs—for wood or metal beds—
At $3 each, worth $3.75—Hard maple frames, steel wire covering; all sizes.
At $4.25 each, worth $5—Best wire covering, maple frames, adjustable ends; all sizes.
At $5.50 each, worth $6.50—The best woven wire springs made, hard maple wood frame, patent adjustable ends; all sizes.

Rabbet Edge Box Springs—for metal beds—
At $8.50 each, worth $10—For full size beds, covered in blue and white or fancy tickings. Fourth floor.

NOTIONS

Needfuls of Sewing Basket and Toilet Table at Little Cost

All are practical things, of worthy quality, at prices seldom matched.

Spring Hooks-and-Eyes, card of 2 doz., 2c
Basting Cotton, 500-yard spool, 3c
Sewing Machine Oil, 3c bottle
Fancy Case, containing needles, pins, hairpins and hooks-and-eyes, 4c
Fancy Case, containing needles, pins, hairpins, safety pins and hooks-and-eyes, 9c
Tubular Shoe Laces, 4c dozen
Egg Darners, fancy colors, 3c
French Hairpins, plain or crimped, 1c paper
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yard spool, 3c
Light-weight Dress Shields, 8c pair
Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c and 8c
Curling Irons, 2c
Frilled Elastic Garter Lengths, fancy colors, 10c
Glace Skirt Belts, 5c
Hat Pins, black or white, card of half dozen, 3c
Brush Edge Skirt Binding, black, 5-yard piece, 20c
Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, black, 5-yard piece, 15c
American Pins, 1c paper
Fancy Box of assorted hairpins, 2c
Knitting Cotton, white, 3c ball
Strawberry Pin Cushions, 5c
Crimping Pins, box of dozen, 8c
Lisle Hose Supporters, black or white, 6c pair
Safety Pin Books, 5c
Darning Cotton, black or white, 7c dozen cards
Ironing Wax, with handle, 10c dozen
Tenth street.

Ready-made SHEETS and PILLOW CASES

Forty-five thousand pieces are provided for this sale. Made of the most popular standard sheetings; torn, not cut; neatly and substantially hemmed. Now offered ready-made at less than the sheetings cost by the yard.

Sizes indicate measurements of muslin before being hemmed.

Bleached Pillow Cases—
42 x 36 in., 12c
45 x 38½ in., 13c
50 x 38½ in., 14c
54 x 38½ in., 16c
Fourth avenue.

Bleached Sheets—
54 x 90 in., 35c
63 x 99 in., 45c
72 x 99 in., 49c
81 x 90 in., 49c
81 x 99 in., 55c
90 x 90 in., 56c

Men's and Women's HANDKERCHIEFS

One lot for each. Exactly the sorts wanted. Pure linen. Splendid value at former prices.

$2 a dozen, from $3—Women's fine all-linen plain hemstitched handkerchiefs.
$3 a dozen, from $6—Men's extra quality plain hemstitched handkerchiefs.
Half dozen of either at same rate. Broadway and Tenth street.

Good News of CHICKERING PIANOS

We have just received, from the Chickering factory, a number of entirely new Chickering pianos, put inside of the cases of instruments that they took in exchange for new models.

They have been made over inside and out. Tone, action—everything inside—is new. The cases have been re-finished.

They are practically entirely new Chickering Pianos, at a saving of a hundred dollars or more on each.

It is a rare opportunity to get the matchless Chickering quality so much under-price.

One Chickering upright; rosewood case, engraved panels; a beautiful piano and just the thing for a small apartment; was $450, now $350.
One Chickering upright; special style case; very handsomely carved; was $550, now $385.
One Chickering upright; carved case; exceptionally fine tone; was $550, now $385.
One Chickering upright; handsomely engraved case and rich tone quality; was $550, now $385.
One Chickering upright; handsomely engraved; was $550, now $385.
One Chickering upright; engraved case; was $550, now $385.
One Chickering upright; engraved case; was $500, now $400.
One Chickering upright; large size; handsomely engraved; was $600, now $425,
Piano Store, Fifth floor.

The two following are from our own stock; but have been used a little:

Chickering upright; apartment size; almost new and a splendid piano; was $450, now $365.
One Chickering mahogany upright; small case; been rented short time; cannot be told from brand-new; was $425, now $375.

Large Price-Concessions on ORIENTAL RUGS

Today's special offering comprises twenty-five handsome Oriental Rugs in carpet sizes. They are marked at the heaviest reductions from legitimate values that have probably ever been known on such fine rugs.

A rare opportunity for those who love these luxurious things.

Turkish Rug, 13½x11 2-3 ft., was $155; now $95.
Indian Rug, 16x10 1-3 ft., was $210; now $145.
Indian Rug, 15x11 ft., was $248; now $145.
Persian Rug, 10x8 ft., was $82; now $45.
Turkish Rug, 11¾x9 1-3 ft., was $148; now $75.
Turkish Rug, 13x9 ft., was $98; now $55.
Persian Rug, 16¼x11 1-3 ft., was $198; now $105.
Turkish Rug, 12 2-3x11½ ft., was $145; now $90.
Turkish Rug, 15x9¾ ft., was $158; now $90.
Persian Rug, 15½x12 ft., was $230; now $135.
Turkish Rug, 14½x9 ft., was $185; now $98.
Turkish Rug, 16½x12 ft., was $245; now $110.
Turkish Rug, 14½x9 ft., was $165; now $98.
Persian Rug, 14¾x12 ft., was $220; now $155.
Turkish Rug, 13¾x10¼ ft., was $125; now $85.
Turkish Rug, 14½x10½ ft., was $195; now $115.
Turkish Rug, 14 1-3x11 ft., was $138; now $95.
Turkish Rug, 14¼x11¼ ft., was $155; now $98.
Turkish Rug, 12¼x9¼ ft., was $168; now $95.
Persian Rug, 12¼x9½ ft., was $145; now $90.
Turkish Rug, 11¼x9½ ft., was $98; now $55.
Indian Rug, 16¾x9¾ ft., was $248; now $150.
Turkish Rug, 13¾x11 2-3 ft., was $138; now $75.
Turkish Rug, 12¼x9¼ ft., was $170; now $75.
Turkish Rug, 15½x10 ft., was $132; now $75.

Also the following small rugs:

25 Carabagh Rugs at $6.50 each; originally $9, $10.50, $12 and $14.
100 Anatolia Mats at $3, $3.50, $4, $4.25 and $5, from $4, $6, $6.50 and $7.50.
Third floor, Tenth street.

Women's Dresses

Sharply Under-Price

Sixty Shirt-waist Suits—
Thirty Organdy Dresses—
A Few White Mohair Eton Suits—

These are all that remain of our vast Summer stock of dresses. Now these must go in a jiffy. These are the prices to do it to-day;

Shirt-waist and Eton Suits of linen, pique and percale; some prettily trimmed. Formerly marked at prices up to $15; today at $3 each.
Dresses of Figured Organdy and Eton suits of white mohair; variously trimmed. Values up to $43.50; today at $15 each.
The balance of the organdy dresses, of values between $48 and $82; today at $26.50 each. Second floor, Broadway.

SILK WAISTS

At Half Price

Every week brings you nearer to the time when new Silk Waists will be demanded.

Save half the price by choosing from these:

Silk Waists of Taffeta, peau de soie, crepe de chine or India silk, in solid colors; light and medium shades. Also a large assortment of blacks. Many different styles; some lined, others unlined; plain or plaited; some plaited and hemstitched, others more elaborately trimmed with lace or narrow velvet ribbons, and others trimmed with white taffeta silk. Prices were $2.75 to $12.

Now $1.25 to $6

There are about 350 of these waists. Some are slightly mussed or a little soiled from handling.

There are also eighteen fine Imported Waists, of mull or batiste, in white, light blue and pink, trimmed with lace or embroidery. Prices were $6 to $20; now $3 to $12. Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's GLOVES

Kid, mocha and cape Gloves, picked from various lines of regular stock, for various reasons that impair their full value. All sizes; but not many 6¼. Choose today for 50c a pair.

Also a lot of Women's Lisle Gloves—the clean-up of 50c to 75c grades, with clasps and buttons, in colors, black and white. Choose now at 20c a pair. Tenth street.

Another collection in the Basement. Suede and Glace Kid Gloves, in sizes for small women and children—women's mostly in 5½ and 5¾; children's, from 4½ up. All at 25c a pair.

Hosiery and Underwear Much Under-Price

Probably we want to sell just what you want to buy.

These are worthy, seasonable goods at very little cost.

Women's Stockings—
12½c a pair, worth 18c—Fast black lisle thread; seamless, elastic tops and narrowed ankles; extra fine gauge.
18c a pair; 3 pairs, 50c; were 25c to 50c a pair—Colored cotton, with stripes and polka dots; fast black cotton, Richelieu, Rembrandt or narrow ribbed; plain black or with unbleached feet. Also fast black lisle thread, open-work all over; and colored lisle thread, with extracted polka dots.

Women's Underwear—
12½c each; seconds of 25c grade—White ribbed lisle thread vests; low neck, short or no sleeves; plain or crocheted; also low neck in extra large sizes.

Men's Half Hose—
12½c a pair, instead of 25c—Extra fine cotton, imported regular-made, with double soles and high spliced heels; fast black or assorted shades of tan.

Men's Underwear—
25c each; were 75c—Drawers of light-weight white cotton, open-mesh; fine and durable. Broadway.

BEDSPREADS And Blankets

Quite liberal reductions on prices already the lowest for which equal goods could be bought.

White Bedspreads—
At 50c each, worth $1—Honeycomb spreads, in Marseilles patterns; for full size beds.
At $1.50 each, worth $1.85—Sateen-finished Marseilles bedspreads, in neat and bold patterns.
At $2.25 each, worth $2.75—Sateen-finished Marseilles, fringed, for full size beds.

Blankets—
At $3 a pair, worth $3.75—Fine white wool filling on light cotton warp; medium weight; for single beds; 60x80 in.
At $4 a pair, worth $5—All-wool in warp and filling; soft and fluffy; 70x82 in.
At $4.50 a pair, worth $6—Of selected wool on spool cotton warp; 78x86 in.
At $7 a pair, worth $9—Extra fine, long staple wool filling, with just enough cotton warp to keep from shrinking; 80x84 in.
Third floor.

TOWELS and NAPKINS

Good news from the Linen Store. Sharp reductions on linens as good as wheat, at their former prices.

Towels—
At 60c doz., from 95c—Bleached crash towels; hemmed ends; 14½x36 in. Not over 2 dozen to a customer.
At $1 doz., from $1.50—Grass-bleached huckaback towels; hemmed ends; 17x35 in. Not over 2 dozen to a customer.

Napkins—
75c doz., from $1.25—Bleached napkins, extra fine quality; 19 in. square; full assortment of patterns.
At $1.25 doz., from $1.75—Grass-bleached German napkins, drill patterns; heavy and extra serviceable; 22 in. square. Fourth avenue.

In the BOOK STORE

Literary manufacturers and merchants pay high tribute to the growth of Wanamaker's Book Stores. Idle that we should print the praises of our own book business—others speak them for us, voluntary advertising that does not carry the spectre of so much money per line.

You are lacking in needful current knowledge if you have not read

THE CRISIS, by Winston Churchill $1

It is history made charming. Every old patriot will be mellowed and enriched by renewing the touch of the best gentleness on each side of our Civil War, and the old blood will thrill again at the glimpses of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Lee. Young patriots never know enough of the issues of that great crisis. This book gives them without bitterness.

Maud Howard Peterson has created a book that will live long.

THE POTTER AND THE CLAY $1

has the artistic touch of large treatment. A few bold confident strokes and the scene appears. She trusts you to fill in the details. A noble arm, strong characters, so strong that controversy often waxes warm between their several partisans. These things mark the book.

Grand, sympathetic, serious are the terms that describe

THE ARROWS OF THE ALMIGHTY $1

by Owen Johnson. This book easily holds a leading place in the ranks of the best current fiction. Put it on the list of your books for summer reading.

Among the books that harmonize with the period of the year is

THE SUMMER HYMNAL 90c

A romance of Tennessee by John Trotwood Moore. The question comes quite naturally: What is there in blue grass to create "Choirs Invisible" and the music for them. Certain it is that the "Hymnal" is an antiphon to the "Choir" for—there is music in the air of each.

As one ranges through the Wanamaker Book Store the fact comes home strongly that the Summer reader has never before been able to harvest so rich a crop of delightful fiction. Take these samples from the New Book Table:

The Puppet Crown. Harold MacGrath. $1.
The Land of Cockayne. Matilda Serao. $1.
Mills of God. Elinor Macartney Lane. $1.
Westerfelt. Will N. Harben. $1.
When a Witch Was Young. 4-19-69. $1.
A Kidnapped Millionaire. Frederick V. Adams. $1.
Joscelyn Cheshire. Sara Beaumont Kennedy. $1.
A Carolina Cavalier. George Cary Eggleston. $1.
The House of De Malley. Margaret Horton Potter. $1.
The Octopus. Frank Norris. $1.
Robert Annys, Poor Priest. Annie Nathan Meyer. $1.

All the foregoing are sold at Wanamaker prices—proper, popular prices for literature as merchandise.

There are choice pickings of cheapness in our Book Store.

First—A collection of fiction; thirty titles, all published within a year; original editions, publisher's price, $1.25 and $1.50. They go at *Forty Cents* a volume. Here is the list:

The Sign of the Seven Sins. Wm. Le Queux.
In Guiana Wilds. James Rodway.
The Shadow of Quong Lung. Dr. C. W. Doyle.
An Opera and Lady Grassmère. Albert Kinross.
Wisdom, the Defender. Simon Newcomb.
The Boarder of Argyle Place. George Toile.
God the King, My Brother. Mary F. Nixon.
The Wallet of Kai Lung. Ernest Bramah.
A Furnace of Earth. Hallie Erminie Rives.
Fate, the Fiddler. Herbert C. Macilwaine.
With Hoops of Steel. Flora Finch Kelly.
A Georgian Actress. Pauline Bradford Mackie.
Poor People. I. K. Friedman.
Edward Barry, South Sea Whaler. Louis Becke.
On the Wing of Occasions. Joel Chandler Harris.
The Catacombs of Paris. E. Berthet.
A Dream of a Throne. Charles Heming Embree.
Punchinello. Florence Stuart.
Ouïdra. Countess Loveau de Chavanne
Sweepers of the Sea. Claude H. Wetmore.
Dauntless. Ewan Martin.
The Rhymer. Allan McAulay.
The Wreck of Conemaugh. T. Jenkins Hains.
The Strength of Gideon. Paul Lawrence Dunbar.
Her Sailor. Marshal Saunders.
The Prelude and the Play. Rufus Mann.
Knights in Fustian. Caroline Brown.
The Favor of Princes. Mark Lee Luther.
The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander. Frank C. Stockton.
In Old France and New. William Mo-Leeman.

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Good muslin body, 3-ply linen bosom, single or double plait, eyelets, open back, two lengths of sleeves; all sizes.

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These are some of the choicest fifteen-dollar suits in our stock. Made of fancy wool crashes and cheviots, and gray, blue and black serges; some are quarter or half silk-lined. Fine suits for early Fall wear.

All sizes. $10, from $15 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

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This is fine time to buy early Fall clothes for the schoolboy. You'll probably pay a half more for similar clothes two or three weeks later on. These for the lucky folks who share them today:

Two hundred Double-breasted Suits with knee trousers; in fancy mixed cheviots and neat striped flannels; best fabrics and workmanship; sizes for 8 to 16 years. Were $4.50 and $5.50; now at $3 a suit.

Three-piece Suits—jacket, vest and trousers—about a hundred and fifty all told. In blue serge and fancy mixed cheviots; the sizes are somewhat incomplete, but all can be fitted from 9 to 16 years. Were $6 to $9; now at $5 a suit.

Seventy-five Fall Raglan Top-coats of Oxford gray cheviot and fancy check cassimere; sizes for 7 to 16 years. Were $12; now at $5 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

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Very handsome patterns, in carefully selected qualities; today offered at these concessions in price:

Lace Curtains—
Renaissance—In two patterns: Now at $6.75 and $9 pair; were $9 and $12.25.
White Irish Point—Now at $4.85 and $6 pair; were $6.50 and $8.
Ivory Irish Point—Now at $5.75 and $6.75; were $7.50 and $9.

Portieres—
Two patterns in Mercerized Tapestry Portieres, with cord on front edge and bottom, in latest patterns and good colorings. Now at $6.75 and $11.50 pair; were $8.75 and $15. Third floor.

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This is a collection of fine pieces of silver-plated ware, now marked at the lowest prices for which perfect goods were ever sold.

5-piece Tea Sets, $6; were $7.50, $9.50, $10.50 and $11.25
Butter Dishes, $1; were $1.50
Kettles, $2.50; were $4.75
Syrup Pitchers, $1.25; were $2
Bonbon Dishes, 50c; were $1
Baking Dishes, $2; were $4
Children's Cups, 25c; were 50c
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INDIANS AT FOOTBALL

Carlisle Team This Year Will Be Strong as Ever in the Past.

SQUAD FULL OF FINE MEN

Practice by New Candidates for Places on the Eleven This Year Shows Plenty of Good Material.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Aug. 18.—The fifth season of the Carlisle Indian Football team, under the administration of Disciplinarian Thompson, of the Carlisle Indian School, will open here shortly with as promising a coterie of aspiring candidates as has ever graced a gridiron. The Indian School officials do not attempt to disguise the fact that the blow of losing a number of star players may possibly cripple the team badly during the opening days of the coming season, but are pointing with anticipatory pride to the ranks of redskinned athletes in the backbround, with the warning injunction to the university men all over the country to look out for dark horses.

Smith, last year's centre, has left the Indian school for good, but will find a worthy successor in Lubo, who is the former's equal in weight and activity. Wheelock, who has played left tackle several seasons, is expected to show up this Fall, as is Dillon, the giant right guard, who will play his last season this year. Dillon's work on the line promises to be a slight improvement on his former work. Hawley Pierce has been re-elected Captain of the team, and will divide his time between right tackle and fullback, as heretofore. Left tackle will be taken care of by Williams, the last year's substitute, who earned "Pop" Warner's praise.

Good material is found for the line, in case Capt. Pierce should play full permanently, in either of the Walker brothers, comparatively new men, or Bowen, a heavy line player. There is a strong probability of Hare, last year's regular, and Bender, who has proved an active back of the line man, being selected for the ends for this Fall's campaign, either one of whom, it is thought, will prove as competent as Rogers, who will not appear with the Indians again, notwithstanding newspaper reports to the contrary. "Whirlwind" Johnson is booked for the new quarterback, and will be backed up by the active Ruiz as a substitute. Another substitute for Capt. Pierce at full is found in Palmer, although the latter is rather too slow for the rest of the team, but at any rate Williams can be used efficiently, though he is not as speedy as might be desired.

Two new men who are rate as very swift are DeCora and Yarnett, each of whom weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, and have done fine second team work in the past. Chesaw is of the ice-wagen variety, but is very muscular, and might make the line. There are a few other big men who have entered during the year with the football bee in their bonnets, and it is thought that competition for places will be unusually severe.

The good fortune of Hudson, the school's prize goal kicker, is an inspiration to the Indian athletes, and will help the trainers wonderfully with their work. Hudson was engaged last year by the Duquesne team of Pittsburg, and floated through the season on a wave of popularity with a big salary without being required to practice like the common herd. He is now a Pittsburg bank clerk with good business prospects. Coach "Pop" Warner will be back to the Indian School shortly, and will take up heavy practice at once in preparation for the widely advertised game between Carlisle and Cornell, which will be played in the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition in October, which game, it may be said, is expected to have the largest attendance ever accorded an athletic event in this country.

Disciplinarian Thompson of the Carlisle School, the father of higher Indian athletics, in an interview to-day set at rest the rumors as to Coach Warner leaving the Indians at the instance of one of the leading universities.

He says that he is pleased with Warner's work, and has good reason to believe that he will surprise the big colleges this Fall. In addition he gave unstinted praise to several of the Indians' former instructors. He credits Coachers Bull and McCormick with having done wonders in setting the redskins on the right track, and says that he appreciates the former's work much more now, than when he was here.

The Indians' officials have been vacillating between the plans of having individual coaches for all the men, or a single recognized authority to handle the whole team, and have finally come to the conclusion that the latter method is the best.

Fortunately, according to the latest statement of the team's finances, the Indians will not lack for money this year, and they will be the possessors of the finest football equipment in the game. The training table will be made to accomodate a small multitude, and the athletic field, upon which thousands have already been spent, will be thoroughly gone over.

The new policy of the Indian officials, as shown by the new schedule, will be to play as many large games as possible on the home grounds at Carlisle for the benefit of the coming generation of Indian athletes.

The schedule of this Fall's games is revised up to date, and shows two noticeable omissions of large colleges—Yale and Princeton. The latter, however, may be arranged later. The schedule follows:

Sept. 21, Lebanon Valley College at Carlisle; 28, Gallaudet College at Carlisle; Oct. 2, Gettysburg College at Carlisle; 5, Dickinson College at Dickinson Field; 12, Bucknell University at Williamsport, Penn.; 16, Haverford College at Carlisle; 19, Cornell University in Stadium at Buffalo, N. Y.; 26, Harvard at Cambridge, Mass.; Nov. 2, University of Michigan at Detroit, Mich.; 9, United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; 16, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 28, Columbia University at New York City.

PRINCETON FOOTBALL PLANS.

With Old Players and Experienced Recruits a Strong Team Is Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 18.—Within four short weeks the football veterans of Old Nassau will have returned to Princeton and donned their moleskins for work on the gridiron. They will be agreeably surprised to find the field in well-nigh perfect condition, made thus by the careful and untiring efforts of Trainer James Robinson, who has spent the Summer here, working with his corps of laborers on the two fields which will be used by the Tigers this Fall. The regular Varsity field has been made level in every part and properly rolled, and the heavy coat of green turf which covers it offers an excellent sight. The trainer says everything is now in readiness and the men will be able to begin work on the day they arrive.

Capt. Williamson Pell and some of the veterans of the team will come in a day or two before the university opens, and will limber up for the preliminary work by light practice in the afternoons. All of the old players have been in light training this Summer, and will be in condition to enter the regular routine practice with plenty of snap and dash. Capt. Pell has declared every position on the team vacant, and even though the composition of last year's eleven remains almost intact—three members only having left the university—the entering men will have an equal chance of winning places on the team, and a lively competition is expected by the undergraduates.

Despite the fact that Princeton was completely outplayed by the sons of Old Eli last Fall and overwhelmingly defeated on her own field by the Yale eleven, there are several reasons for believing that the Orange and Black next November will prove no easy proposition for any of the big college football teams. First, most of Old Nassau's men who represented her last Fall will be here again to strive for the coveted positions on the team, while more than half of Yale's stars either graduated last June or for other reasons will not return to New Haven next month. In the second place, the Tigers will be instructed by the best coaches that ever stepped upon Princeton's gridiron, namely, Langdon Lea, head coach; Garrett Cochran, Johnny Baird, William H. Bannard, and Jesse Riggs.

Every undergraduate will have implicit confidence in these men to lead the Tigers through a successful season. Another reason that may be advanced for a bright outlook is the reports that at least a half dozen star football players, including representation from Lawrenceville, Andover, Phillips-Exeter, St. Paul's, and the Blair Hall Schools, have filed papers for admission to the university this Fall, and five of them have passed the required number of branches for entrance.

The following members of last year's team are still in the university: Left end, Roper; left tackle, Pell; substitute, Sheffield; left guard, Wright; substitute, Mills; centre, Losey; substitute, Butkiewicz; right guard, De Witt; right tackle, Davis; substitute, right end, Montgomery; quarter back, Meier; left half back, McCord; substitute right half back, Hart; substitute full back, Underhill. Reiter also may play again this Fall.

Among the other players who have shown promise are G. Poe, right end, and B. Hodgman, full back, who were kept out of the game last Fall on account of injuries; Hale, centre; Levick, S. McClave, and H. Henry, half backs. As most of these men were inexperienced in the game last Fall it is thought that strong coaching will develop a number of them into able players for the coming season.

Among the "stars" which Princeton will get this Fall, according to the list as shown by the June examination papers, are the following: From the St. Paul School, H. Short, the crack guard of the school team, who holds the record as being the strongest man in that school last year; W. Foulke, left half back and Captain of the team last Fall, and A. King, right half back, who also has a fine reputation as a line-bucker. Minott, the full back of the team, is said to be another able man. Andover will send at least one fine player in the person of Barney, last Fall's invincible centre among the preparatory school elevens. Phillips-Exeter will send down Hogan, who was considered the best tackle in the school last Fall. Lawrenceville contributes her usual number of men, the best of whom are probably Kafer, half back, and Tarbell, one of the tackles on last year's team. Blair Hall will send her quarter back, C. Henry, and F. Umberger, her full back, both of whom are said to be dashing players. It is also rumored that Mercersburg, the Hill School, and Newark Academy will be represented by a man or two each.

GOLF FOR THE WEEK.

Chief Events of Interest Will Take Place Outside the Metropolitan District.

As was the case last week, all the big tournaments during the coming week will be held outside of the metropolitan locality. Most important will be the second championship competition of the Western Golf Association, which will be played on the long eighteen-hole course of the Midlothian Country Club, near Chicago, beginning to-morrow and continuing through the week. The event will begin with the open championship of the West, the first time such a contest has been held. Willie Smith, the winner in the recent professional tourney at Hollywood, is the favorite to win. The competition will be 36 holes, medal play, and five prizes will be divided, $125 and the championship emblem going to the victor, and the others will be, in order, $75, $50, $30, and $20. The amateur championship is now held by William Waller, but one of the brilliant Chicago juniors is expected to win the cup this year, William Holabird, Jr., runner-up last year, being a strong favorite. He won the recent Onwentsia tournament, making a new record of 78 strokes for the links.

Other outside events will be the Maine State championship, beginning Thursday on the Portland Club links; the open tournament at the Mount Vernon Golf Club in the Adirondacks, and an open event at Kearsarge, North Conway, on Saturday. In the local world there will be several team matches and women's competitions, the events for the week being:

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.

Atlantic Highlands—Boys' championship, qualifying round.

THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

Apawamis—Women's putting match.
Bayswater—Women's handicap.
Montclair—Women's handicap for the Governors' Cup.
Atlantic Highlands—Women's championship.

SATURDAY, AUG. 24.

Innis Arden—First and second match-play rounds for championship.
Apawamis—Team match with Englewood.
Harbor Hill—Monthly handicap.
Oakland—President's Cup competition.
Deal—Club handicap.
Bayswater—Men's handicap.
Scarlight—Club handicap.
Ardsley—Monthly handicap, Classes A and B.
Wee Burn—Club handicap.
Rockaway—Members' handicap.
Glen Ridge—Club handicap.
Monmouth Beach—President's Cup.
Mahopac—Team match with Bedford.
Atlantic Highlands—Boys' championship, final round.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Cincinnati Won from Leaders in the Pennant Race—St. Louis Beat Chicago.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—Cincinnati won a close game from Pittsburg to-day. Davis's muff of Peitz's fly in the fifth proved costly. Phillips was at his best with men on bases. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	1	3	3	0	0	Clark, lf	1	1	5	0	0
Harley, lf	1	2	1	0	0	Beaum't, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	2	9	2	0	Davis, rf	0	2	2	0	1
Crawf'd, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Wagner, ss	1	1	1	2	1
Magoon, ss	1	1	4	2	0	Brana'd, 1b	0	0	5	0	0
Steinfe't, 3b	0	1	0	3	0	Ritchey, 2b	0	2	2	1	0
Fox, 2b	1	1	2	2	1	Leach, 3b	0	1	0	0	0
Peitz, c	1	1	6	0	0	Yeager, c	0	1	6	1	0
Phillips, p	0	0	0	5	0	Tannehill, p	2	1	0	4	0
Total	5	11	27	14	1	Total	4	10*	23	8	2

*Magoon out for running out of line.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	.	—5
Pittsburg	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned-runs—Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hits—Beckley, Tannehill, Wagner. Home run—Clark. Stolen bases—Harley, (2) Peitz. First base on balls—Off Phillips, 1; off Tannehill, 1. Struck out—By Phillips, 6; by Tannehill, 3. Passed ball—Yeager. Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—St. Louis pounded Taylor to-day for sixteen hits, and were never in danger after the third inning. Murphy started to pitch, but retired after the first half of the first inning. The game was finished by Powell, who kept the few hits made off him well scattered. Attendance, 5,000. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Hartzel, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Heidrick, cf	1	3	1	1	0	Green, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Donovan, rf	1	2	3	0	0	Dexter, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	1	3	3	1	Doyle, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Kruger, 3b	2	3	2	0	0	Raymer, 3b	1	1	0	3	0
Padden, 2b	2	2	3	1	0	Childs, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	McC'm'k, ss	0	0	2	3	1
Ryan, c	0	1	5	0	0	Kahoe, c	0	1	6	3	0
Murphy, p	0	0	0	1	0	Taylor, p	1	1	2	2	0
Powell, p	1	1	0	1	0						
Total	8	16	27	7	1	Total	5	7	24	13	1

St. Louis	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	.	—8
Chicago	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Taylor, Wallace. Three-base hits—Hartzel, Raymer, Donovan, Powell. Home runs—Burkett, Green. Sacrifice hits—McGann, (2,) Green. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 1. Earned runs—St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 5. Struck out—By Powell, 3; by Taylor, 6. Stolen bases—Ryan. Time—1:45. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	55	40	.579	Boston	46	52	.469
Philadelphia	57	40	.588	New York	38	53	.418
St. Louis	56	44	.560	Cincinnati	39	55	.415
Brooklyn	54	44	.551	Chicago	39	62	.386

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
New York in Boston.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.
Chicago in Cincinnati.

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 22; Hartford, 3.
At Montreal—Montreal, 6; Worcester, 10.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 5; Brockton, 17.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 5; Troy, 0.
At Albany—Albany, 5; Schenectady, 4.

Polo Matches at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—There are to be two special polo matches at the West Chester Polo Club grounds this week. One on Wednesday will be between the Lakewoods and the Myopias, without handicaps. The former team will be made up of Foxhall Keene, R. J. Colder, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and Lawrence Waterbury, and the latter of Robert G. Shaw, Rudolph Agassiz, Charles Wheeler, and probably Harry Payne Whitney. The second match will be between a team made up of Albert G. Vanderbilt, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and Peter D. Martin, and one consisting of R. Livingston Beckman, Arthur Iselin, Reginald Vanderbilt, and W. A. M. Burden, also playing without handicaps.

POLO WEEK AT SARATOGA

Game Will Be Introduced on New Grounds with a Big Tourney.

FIELD IS IN SPLENDID SHAPE

Crack Teams from Polo Centres Gathered for the Opening of the Summer Competitions.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—For the first time in Saratoga's history, polo of National interest will be held here this week, when match tournaments will take place, under the auspices of the National Polo Association, on the recently completed grounds of the Saratoga Polo Club. The games will be played daily from Aug. 19 to Aug. 29, and teams from Lakewood, Westchester, Philadelphia, Boston, and Meadow Brook, and perhaps from one or two other clubs, such as Point Judith and Bryn Mawr, will play. Saratoga will also be represented by a quartet of capital players.

The introduction of polo here under the auspices of the National Association was due largely to the efforts last Winter of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., the well-known player, who is spending the Summer here. Mr. Hitchcock has ofered a handsome cup to be competed for under the following conditions: Open to teams of four, under the existing handicap when played for. To become the property of the club winning it three times; to be played for annually on the grounds of the Saratoga Polo Club.

Individual prizes also have been offered as follows: For the Ballston Cups, presented by the Saratoga Polo Club; open to teams of four under the existing handicaps. For the Sanford Cups, presented by John Sanford of Amsterdam; open to teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed sixteen goals—no member of the team to exceed five goals.

The clubs to compete in the matches will enter their regular teams, composed of crack players, known everywhere to followers of polo. Considerable interest attaches itself to the men who will make up the fledgling Saratoga four. The team has not yet been selected finally, but it will be chosen from among George T. Smith, Edward L. Smith, and Roland Smith, all of Ballston; John A. Manning of Saratoga, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., John Sanford, August Belmont, Edward Murphy, second, E. C. Potter, and Seward Cary, all of whom are taking daily practice.

Saratoga will have the benefit of one of the finest polo fields in the country. It was laid out by William Maccoilni, who is considered the best expert in the country for this sort of work. He will be present daily at the matches, to direct the work of keeping the grounds in condition. An extensive system of water pipes has been laid to sprinkle the field. The piping only recently has been completed, but the season's abundant rains have served to keep the turf springy. It is now in excellent condition, but the system of sprinkling will be badly needed for the tournament. Nine thousand feet of pipe were required to complete the system.

Polo is taking on the appearance of a society fad here now, and daily after the races there is a stream of carriages going to the grounds. Practice matches are constantly held. In recent games the sides have been composed as follows: E. L. Smith, Captain; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and John A. Manning versus John Sanford, E. C. Potter, and August Belmont. The former combination generally proves victor.

The fact that polo will enlist the interest of such men as August Belmont, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and John Sanford assures very high-class sport upon the same lines that have made racing here successful.

POLO FOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Players and Schedule of Games Announced for National Tourney at Brookline, Mass.

The names of the players who will compete, and the conditions to govern the polo championship tournament on the grounds of the Brookline Country Club from Sept. 3 to Sept. 12 have been announced by H. L. Herbert, Secretary of the Polo Association. Though the number of entries for both the championship and the junior championship fall under the number that struggled for the championships last year, the tourney this season will be none the less interesting, for the senior teams named to play are made up of picked men and represent the very best material of the American polo field. The entries number three each for the championship and junior championship, but as the team winning the junior trophy will be accepted in the greater event, under the rules of the tournament four teams will play for the William Waldorf Astor Cup, the chief trophy. There is no limit to the handicaps of entries for the championship, but the junior event is open only to teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed twenty goals. This limit is simply to define the class, and all games in both classes shall be played without handicap. No player with a higher handicap than five goals on May 15 shall compete in the junior championship.

Special rules have been framed to cover points in the championship over which dispute might arise. It is provided that when the time limit of any period (except the last) expires, the signal shall be given, but the game shall continue until the ball goes out of bounds or a goal is made. Such overtime in any period shall be deducted from the playing time of the succeeding period. When the time limit of the last period is reached, the signal shall be given and the game shall then cease with the ball in its position at the moment of the signal. If a goal is made when any fraction of time remains to be played, the game shall continue. When the ball is out of bounds, and the limit of time expires before it is put in play, the period ends.

In event of a tie at the end of the last period, the game shall continue (after the usual interval between periods) until a goal or safety is made, or a foul is penalized. There will be four periods of fifteen minutes each actual play. Two minutes shall be allowed after each goal and intervals of seven minutes between periods, unless otherwise agreed. Time between goals and delays shall not be counted as actual play.

The teams and players on each, entered for the polo championship for the Astor Cup, to be held one year by the winning team, and for individual prizes, and the dates and order of the games to be played are as follows:

Saturday, Sept. 7.—Myopia 1st, colors, pink shirt, canary sash; C. G. Ries, R. G. Shaw, 2d, R. L. Agassiz, and Charles Wheeler, vs. Lakewood, colors, yellow and black; J. E. Cowdin, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Foxhall P. Keene, and L. Waterbury.

Monday, Sept. 9.—Dedham 1st colors, white, yellow sash and cap; Allen Forbes, Edward M. Weld, William H. Goodwin, and Joshua Crane, Jr., vs. winners of junior championship.

Thursday, Sept. 12.—Final; winners of Sept. 7 vs. winners of Sept. 9.

The junior teams, which will open the tournament, will play in the following order: Tuesday, Sept. 3, Myopia II., James K. Proctor, Frederick H. Prince, Maxwell Norman, and F. Blackwood Fay vs. Rockaway, W. A. Hazard, R. La Montagne, Jr., and P. E. Collier, (one more player to be named:) Friday, Sept. 6, Dedham II., E. H. W. Foster, W. C. Forbes, B. N. Hamlin, and Moses Williams, Jr., vs. winners of Sept. 3.

In the six years that the polo championship trophy has been played for, the winners and players on the championship teams are as follows: 1895, Myopia Hunt Club team, Hamilton, Mass.—A. P. Gardner, R. L. Agassiz, R. G. Shaw second, and F. Blackwood Fay; 1896, Rockaway Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.—J. S. Stevens, Foxhall Keene, J. E. Cowdin, and G. P. Eustis; 1897, Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, L. I.—W. C. Eustis, Harry Payne Whitney, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Benjamin Nicoll; 1898, Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, L. I.—W. C. Eustis, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., C. C. Baldwin, and H. P. Whitney; 1899, Westchester Polo Club, Newport, R. I., by default.—J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Foxhall P. Keene, J. E. Cowdin, and L. Waterbury; 1900, Dedham Polo Club, Dedham, Mass.—Allan Forbes, William H. Goodwin, Edward M. Weld, and Joshua Crane, Jr.

The junior championship was played for the first time last year, and then was won by the Country Club of Philadelphia, composed of J. B. Lippincott, A. E. Kennedy, Jr., T. Rosengarten, Jr., and J. F. McFadden.

QUIET DAY ON SHAMROCK II.

Weather Kept Crew Idle Below While Yacht Lay Off Stapleton, S. I.

Undaunted by the rain, many yachting enthusiasts boarded special steamers yesterday and went down the bay to visit the Shamrock II., which is lying at anchor off Stapleton, S. I. Those with bands on board circled around the yacht, the bands playing "The Wearing of the Green" and other airs, and the passengers cheering the cup challenger, the steam yacht Erin, and the yacht's tender, the steamer Porto Rico. The latter was flying a big Shamrock flag—Sir Thomas Lipton's private signal.

The Shamrock's yellow pole mast, towering far above the spars of other vessels at the anchorage, could be distinguished by the passengers on the Staten Island ferryboats soon after passing Bedloe's Island. Many stopped at Stapleton to view the yacht from the shore, but few ventured out in small boats on account of the bad weather, much to the discomfiture of the local boatmen, who had figured on harvesting many dollars between daybreak and dark.

Those of the Shamrock's sailors who were not on shore enjoying a few hours' liberty remained below, leaving one man on deck in oilskins to guard the gangway and to return the salutes of passing vessels. The yacht's deck looked bare as a man-of-war's cleared for action. Not a bit of stray gear was visible, all the running gear being kept dry below.

Capt. Sycamore, at the invitation of Alexander Barrie, a brother of David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's New York representative, accompanied by Capt. John Hamilton, the Shamrock's navigator, and Capt. Cameron of the White Star liner Oceanic, was entertained at the Crescent Athletic Club in the afternoon. In the evening they took tea on board the tender Porto Rico with David Barrie.

It is Capt. Sycamore's intention to give the Shamrock's hull a final coat of green paint to-day if the weather is fine, and to bend the yacht's big mainsail as soon as the fresh paint on the boom and gaff is thoroughly dry. Sir Thomas Lipton is expected to arrive by the Teutonic on Wednesday. If the steamer comes in before dark the Shamrock will probably be put in commission when the steamer passes the yacht.

It is understood that the mooring buoy for the Shamrock is to be placed in Sandy Hook Bay in time for the challenger to make fast to it on Thursday, after which she is to take daily trial spins at sea, escorted by the steam yacht Erin.

The new forty-foot launch built in this country for Sir Thomas Lipton was delivered yesterday and tested. The boat is pronounced one of the finest crafts of her measure ever floated. She will be used as a means of traveling by her owner between the various vessels of his fleet and the shores. She has been christened the Duffern.

GREAT TROTTERS AT READVILLE.

Noted Horses Gathered for the Grand Circuit Meeting.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The Grand Circuit meeting at the Readville mile track will open to-morrow, to continue for a week. The promise for high-class racing is uncommonly good, and stake events and the appearance of the great horses will present many features. To-morrow, the opening day, the Blue Hill $5,000 stake for 2:30 trotters will be decided. Wednesday the Massachusetts Stakes, $10,000, for 2:12 trotters, will bring out such speedy horses as Eleata, who won the M. and M. Stake at Detroit; Onward Silver, who won a fast race at Brighton Beach the past week; Dolly Bidwell, George Leavitt's fast one, Dolly Dillon; Consuela S., Chain Shot, Dan T., and Pointdexter. The best race of the meet is scheduled for Thursday, the free-for-all trot, when Cresceus will start against Lord Derby and Charley Herr. Beralma will compete in the 2:08 trot on the last day against The Monk, Kingmond and Toggles.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Endurance by Right, 122 pounds; Sinfire, 117; Whisky King, 113; Belle's Commoner, 110; O'Hagen and Tribe's Hill, 106 each; Gruff, 104; Sister Juliet, 103; Lady Sterling, 99; Old Hutch, 98; Lady Godiva, 93.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; seven furlongs. Dr. Riddle, 120 pounds; Bold Knight, 110; Cherries, 106; Mercer, 105; Speedmas, Guesswork, and Sea King, 100 each; Connie, 98.

THIRD RACE.—The Mohawk Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Col. Padden, 111 pounds; Glade Run, Nitrate, Maister, and Lone Fisherman, 106 each; Rowdy and Arak, 103 each; Barbara Frietchie, 99.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs. Queen's Messenger, Clipper, Tenega, Happy Thought, Royal Sue, Ohio Girl, Tiptoes, Katherine C., Batyah, Post, Lady Godiva, Rose of May, Maxille, Femesole, Blue Blood, Chicadee, Step Onward, Traner, and Foleux, 112 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. First Whip, 126 pounds; Caviar, 121; Kamara, 117; Decanter, 114; Trigger, 106; Latson, 100; Alake, 93.

Fall Out of Window Kills Jockey.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Ex-Steeplechase Jockey James McCue, by a fall out of a stable window, had his skull fractured, and death ensued inside of an hour at Horse Haven, the annex of the Saratoga race track, at 2 o'clock this morning. McCue, who was forty years old, was attached to the stable of Barney Schreiber of St. Louis, Mo. He slept in the second story of stable building No. 17, and by some means, rolled out of the window. Coroner R. H. McCarty is investigating the case.

Big Trotting Stake to Close.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—S. M. Klotz, Secretary of the Detroit Driving Club, arrived in this city to-day, and will take charge of the Grand Circuit races at Charter Oak Park the first week in September. Entries close to-morrow, when the quarters for the Charter Oak Stake of $10,000 must be named. The entries will probably be made public on Thursday.

Goodwin's New Turf Guide.

"Goodwin's Turf Guide, No. 9," the second number of the second volume for this season's race records, has just been issued, and carries the records of Eastern racing up to the week just ended at Saratoga. The work retains all the usual good features, including the indexed form tables and data concerning all recognized race tracks in the United States and Canad.

GARIN WON FRENCH ROAD RACE.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The international bicycle race from Paris to Brest and return, a distance of 750 miles, was finished to-day and was won by Garin, who reaching the finishing point in the Paris Velodrome at 9:04 A. M., having covered the entire course in 52 hours and 11 minutes. He covered the last kilometre in 2 minutes and 10 seconds, thus beating Terront's time in 1891 by 20 hours.

Riviere finished second at 10:59:46, much fresher than Garin. In accordance with his custom, he had followed a time table he had prepared beforehand, and he arrived only 14 seconds ahead of this scheme. Frederick and Aucouturier arrived together at 11:40. The former by a spurt gained the lead in the final lap at the Velodrome, but he lost it again through mistaking the ringing of a bell for the ending of the race. Aucouturier kept on and got third place, Frederick being ten metres behind him and securing fourth.

Charles Miller, the Chicagoan, was fifth, arriving at 1:35 P. M. He was riding Tom Linton's machine, and made the best time for the last kilometre, 1 minute and 26 seconds. He covered the whole distance in 56 hours and 51 minutes. Lesna gave up the race a short distance beyond Alencon.

A protest has been lodged against Garin, signed by the Deputy Mayor and ten inhabitants of St. Maurice-les-Chareney, who allege that they saw him being paced by a motor car. Miller has also lodged a protest concerning Frederick.

Great interest was felt in the result of the race and thousands went to Versailles in the small hours of the morning on motors and cycles to watch the returning competitors. Garin says he could easily have ridden another hundred kilometers. He subsisted almost entirely upon raw eggs, of which he swallowed sixty in the journey. He drank only vichy and water. He was born in Roubaix, in 1871, and was formerly a chimney sweep.

Matinee Cycling Races.

On account of the length of the programme arranged for the weekly cycle meet in the Madison Square Garden this evening a special matinée will be given this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in which all the trial heats of both the professional and the amateur races will be decided. The events with the number of entries in each are as follows: Novice race, 25 entries; one mile, amateur, handicap, 42; five miles, amateur, lap race, 44; half-mile professional championship between Frank Kramer, "Major" Taylor, Iver Lawson, W. S. Fenn, Thomas Cooper, John Fisher, Lester Wilson, H. B. Freeman, Walter Bardgett, Owen Kimble, Thomas Butler, Sidney Jenkins, Thomas Gascoyne, Frank Cadwell, and E. A. Hausman. The one-mile professional handicap will bring out about 30 of the leading riders, and the one mile 2:10 class will have about 10 good men. The main and final event of the meet will be the fifteen-mile motor-paced race between "Jimmy" Michael and Floyd McFarland.

A Cyclist's Views on Training.

Will Stinson, the New England cyclist, who will meet Robert Walthour in the championship cycle race at Manhattan Beach next Saturday afternoon, has his own ideas about training. While he is an easy rider to handle in a managerial way, when it comes to the physical preparation for a race he generally has his own way. That his training methods have been successful is evidenced by the remarkable strength and stamina he has always shown in his busy career as a cyclist. He is what is known in cycling parlance as a "campaigner"; a rider who can ride day in and day out, week after week, and not suffer a collapse, and his boast earlier in the season that he would "ride a hundred races this Summer" seems likely to be made good. He is the only cyclist who ever rode over forty miles in an hour.

On July 26, at Providence, against Tom Linton, Stinson clipped 2 4-5 seconds from the world's mile record on a six-lap track, doing the mile in 1:24 4-5, or by lap, his time was 0:14, 0:14 1-5, 0:13 4-5, 0:14 3-5, 0:14, 0:13 4-5. In this race he also smashed the track record for five miles, lowering the mark to 7:55 3-5. On July 31 at Boston he defeated Johnn Nelson by a lap in a sensational twenty-mile race, and again a few days later, in a fifteen-mile race, breaking all indor records. Since the latter event Stinson has beaten McEachern, Caldwell, Walthour, and several others.

"I have often been asked why it is I retain my strength so well," said Stinson in an interview on training methods. "Of course, it is impossible for me to say positively, but I claim it is because I take plenty of sleep and exercise with the proper nourishment in the morning. I attribute my success to the latter, even more than to the two former. When a person arises in the morning he naturally does not feel like eating anything right away. Many riders go out and take a practice spin and then have breakfast later. They feel weak and listless during the day, and cannot account for it. When I get up in the morning I drink a generous bowl of beef tea. If it is Winter I take it hot. In Summer I drink it cold. Then I do a reasonable amount of work, and when breakfast time comes I feel as hungry as a wolverine. If bicycle riders would make more of a study of the proper way to train they would be better off. An athlete in training should never do a minute's work on an empty stomach, no matter whether he be boxer, wrestler, baseballist, or wheelman. At least, that is my theory."

Southampton's Horse Show.

The final preparations for the Southampton Horse Show next Friday and Saturday are completed, and all is in readiness for an auspicious opening of the event. Judging from the enthusiasm manifested by Southampton's cottage colony the show will be a notable success. It will be held by the Southampton Horse Association at the latter's grounds, Interlaken. A feature at Southampton is the one hundred or more parking spaces surrounding the show ring, all of which have been taken. The entries number 200, their quality assuring keen competition. Roadsters will be shown by Thomas H. Barber, A. B. Claflin, Edward Bell, Mortimer H. Dixon, and C. F. Hubbs. In the classes for carriage horses the exhibitors include Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Curtis, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, Henry E. Howland, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. W. A. Putnam, Richard Mansfield, George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. C. F. Hubbs, William Manice, George C. Clark, James L. Breese, Miss Mary E. Sands, William Laimbeer, Mrs. Charles Steele, R. M. Thompson, Edward Bell, I. Chauncey McKeever, Mrs. A. Hart McKee, G. T. Hollister, and George A. Crocker. The tandems and four-in-hands entered are those of Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Curtis, G. L. Boissevain, James H. Hyde, and Charles T. Barney. Among the owners of the candidates for honors in the saddle classes are Dr. G. T. Thomas, Harry T. Peters, Miss Louise G. Fisk, F. C. Hollins, Miss Ethel Moore, Henry Beadleston, John R. Abney, Mrs. R. R. Quay, Miss Elizabeth Morton, Mrs. Clarence Cary, James L. Barclay, Mrs. W. A. Putnam, J. L. Kernochan, and W. G. Park. For the jumping events Charles Coster, W. Scott Cameron, Charles B. Van Nostrand, Miss Ethel Moore, H. C. Beadleston, W. K. Mathews, and George R. Schieffelin have made nominations. The judges will be R. W. Rives, Charles P. Williams, E. C. La Montagne, and C. R. Fitz.

Life Savers' Swimming Race.

The Fort Hamilton and Bay Ridge Divisions of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, under command of Capt. Charles L. Huson, held their second annual endurance test yesterday, at the Johnson's Dock station, at the foot of Ninety-ninth Street, Fort Hamilton. There was an exhibition of the methods of resuscitation of drowned persons by the life savers, followed by illustrations of methods of rescue. There was quite a crowd present to witness the swimming contest over a course extending a mile and a quarter, from the Clifton Boat Club's house, on the Staten Island shore, to the life savers' quarters, at the foot of Ninety-ninth Street, Fort Hamilton. Eleven men, all members of the corps, and one young woman—Miss Florence West of Bay Ridge—started. Edward Becker of Bay Ridge won, with Frederick K. Olsen second, Ernest Ballard third, and Morris Falvey fourth. Miss West finished eleventh. The time—0:55—was very good, considering wind, weather, and water conditions.

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 19, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: C. E. Alioth, 7 Boulevard du Theatre.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
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AN IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE.

In the success attending the effort of Mr. TIGHE to induce the Amalgamated Lodge in the Bay View works at Milwaukee to follow Joliet, quit work and join the strike, we are told on the authority of President SHAFFER that the Amalgamated "has gained an important advantage." This action on the part of the Joliet and Milwaukee men undoubtedly extends the area of the strike and will probably put the management of the United States Steel Corporation to some inconvenience and much loss. To that extent it is as effective as an act of war as any other measure having for its object to injure and harass the enemy, but whether or not it will result in an important advantage to the Amalgamated, or in anything but lasting and irreparable injury to it as a body and to its members as individuals, is a question concerning which some differences of opinion are likely to exist.

The lodges established in Pittsburg, McKeesport, and other centres of the steel industry were ordered to strike because they could not get signed for those mills the kind of contract relative to wages, &c., they wanted for the year beginning July 1. For the Milwaukee, Joliet, and South Chicago mills a contract satisfactory to both sides was entered into and work began for the current year. With the refusal of the men in these mills to obey the strike order for the excellent reasons that they had no grievance and were obligated by a contract entered into in good faith and fully performed by the employers, the conclusion was warranted that, however difficult it might be to induce the members of the Amalgamated Association to enter into mutually fair and just agreements, when terms were once adjusted and a contract signed for both sides, the men had a sufficiently clear conception of the obligations of ordinary commercial honesty to hold to their promises. Mr. MORGAN and his associates seem to have doubted this, and it is now evident that their skepticism was fully warranted. The net "advantage" which the Amalgamated has gained from the success of Mr. TIGHE at Bay View is that it has forever destroyed any illusions in the minds of charitable people that the Amalgamated is to be trusted under any conditions, or that the mill manager who negotiates a scale with its representatives is not as one who writes upon the sand and expects the record to remain. Not thus is the cause of labor dignified or furthered.

President SHAFFER'S shallow sophistries in support of the contention that the acquisition through purchase by the United State Steel Corporation of a controlling interest in the stock of the Federal Steel Company absolved the men at Milwaukee and Joliet of any obligation under their contracts should move every self-respecting member of the Amalgamated Association to protest that such a code of business morals is not what he agreed to conform to when he became a member. Unfortunately, it is not likely to be thus reproved. In times like these the right-minded, conservative, thoughtful men in the membership of a trades union step aside and leave it to men of very different stripe to speak and act for them. For this reason they will have no right to complain if the employers reach and act upon the conclusion that never again will they agree to anything in the way of a contract or scale to which the Amalgamated Association is, or assumes to be, a party. A reputation for utter irresponsibility may be an "important advantage" as seen from the point of view occupied by Mr. SHAFFER, but in the final roundup it is not likely to be found an asset of much value to the association.

SUBWAY VIBRATION.

The commission appointed to investigate the causes and correction of the vibration experienced in buildings from the passing of trains through the Central London Underground Railway has made a report to Parliament through the Board of Trade. The inconvenience to residents and the damage to buildings from this cause are serious, and suggest that the creation of a like public nuisance from like causes in this city should be guarded against by anticipatory regulations applicable to the construction of permanent way and rolling stock. The commission employed the most accurate self-recording instruments available, and from a careful study of the data gathered it concludes that most of the trouble is due to the fact that the locomotives are so constructed that a large part of their weight is not carried on the springs. A new type of locomotive of American manufacture has been ordered, and tests will be made to see if this minimizes the vibrations sufficiently to render those inseparable from a faulty construction of the tunnel negligible. Beyond expressing the opinion that, under proper conditions, an underground tunnel can be operated without objectionable vibrations, the committee generalizes very guardedly.

Correcting a trouble of this character in connection with an important public utility in constant and indispensable use is a serious undertaking. It is much cheaper and much wiser to anticipate it in planning the original construction. If this has not been done in connection with the subway now building in this city, it may safely be predicted that the injury to property along its route will go a long way to offset its advantages when opened to use. Some authoritative information on this point would be of great public interest. Experience has shown that if a public nuisance of this character is once created the remedy is likely to be left for future generations. For example, the deafening roar of the elevated trains, due to a plan of car construction which makes them highly resonant, has made life a burden to all who have been compelled to live along or near the lines of this system. It has been the subject of complaint for years, but no attempt has been made to correct it. We cannot afford to have a like experience of preventable tunnel vibrations.

THE GROWTH OF CITIES.

It is unfortunate that the census bulletin showing the growth of cities during the past ten years does not give more fully the reasons for the figures which it presents. The fact that the cities are steadily gaining in population at the expense of the rural neighborhoods is full of interest, but the interest is increased when it is known that the reason for this apparent shifting of population is found in the fact that trolley lines have permitted the cities to annex and make part of themselves suburbs which, until electric railroads were made practical, were as much country as the corn fields of districts still too remote from the centres of population to admit of consideration as even possibly a part of them. The cities which show populations of 100,000 or more are now 38 in number, against 28 ten years ago. Those of 50,000 and over are 78, against 58; those of 25,000 and over are 161, against 124. Cities of 5,000 to 50,000 have increased in number from 566 to 759, and about this ratio is maintained as the scale declines.

The number of cities of 1,000,000 and over is the same as in 1890, and in this class (1) are found New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. Class 2, of half a million up, also made up of three cities, includes St. Louis, Boston, and Baltimore. Class 3, of 400,000 to 500,000, which had 3 cities ten years ago, has none this year, all of those composing it having been advanced to Class 2. Class 4, composed of cities of 300,000 to 400,000, is wholly made up of cities advanced from Class 5 of 1890, and now includes Cleveland, Buffalo, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and Pittsburg. Class 5 includes New Orleans, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Washington, which were there in 1890, and has gained by promotion Newark, Jersey City, Louisville, and Minneapolis. Class 6, comprising cities of 100,000 to 200,000, 19 in all, has gained 7 since the last enumeration. The next ten years will undoubtedly show great gains in the number of cities of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth classes. Since 1850 the percentage of urban population to the total population of the country has increased as shown in the following table:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1850	12.5	1880	22.6
1860	16.1	1890	29.2
1870	20.9	1900	33.1

In looking for an explanation of the astonishing growth of urban populations it is not necessary to go beyond the improvement in facilities for communication between centres of population and their suburbs. About 1850 the horse car became in a small way a factor in determining the diffusion of population, gradually building up suburbs to which the leisure classes withdrew when seeking rural surroundings without entire separation from the advantages of nearness to a city. Anything within an hour of the business centre of a town or city was considered as admitting of suburban development, and an hour by the horse car did not take the passenger very far afield. With the passing of the horse car and the advent of the trolley car, the area of accessible suburbs expanded very rapidly. In an hour a passenger is whirled past the utmost limit of horse car service and into what five or ten years ago were farm lands, worth no more by the acre than they are now valued at per villa site, or under exceptionally favorable conditions per front foot. The suburbs were removed five, six, eight, and even ten miles from the former city limits, and the near-by neighborhoods were left no recourse except to annex themselves to, and become wards of, the cities they had formerly surrounded. Chicago furnishes a striking illustration of this in its recent growth by the annexation of outlying territory containing 598,725 residents, thus jumping its population 54½ per cent. What it thus assimilated represented a city larger than St. Louis. The same tendency is noticeable in nearly every large city, and it is encouraged and facilitated by the electric railroad, which is bringing everything within a radius of five to ten miles as near for all practical purposes as neighborhoods within the mile or two mile radius used to be. This means that what under the conditions existing before the era of electric railroads would have been a relatively small city surrounded by a fringe of villages, and having within a given number of square miles a population about equally divided for purposes of census tabulation between the urban and rural classifications, is now a city of steadily widening boundaries and with, say, twice the population which could be comfortably accommodated within its original municipal limits.

Probably the most noteworthy example of this spreading out of cities which will ever be seen will be furnished with the completion of the New York Rapid Transit Tunnel in the building of a radiating system of electric railroads connecting its northern terminus with every part of the country north and east of us available for residence purposes. In these roads we shall see very little in either construction, equipment, or operation suggestive of street railway practice. As showing what is meant by electric railroading at this time, it may be mentioned that the one-hundred-million-dollar syndicate owning the electric roads of Northern Ohio and Southwestern Michigan are now arranging to put on between Cleveland and Detroit a service of sleeping cars and a freight and express system which will bring their line into direct competition with the steam roads for every class of business. With such facilities, combined with high speeds and low fares, New York may very well count upon a rapid northern expansion along as many lines of development as there are ribs in a Japanese fan. Will our esteemed friends of the New York Central, the New Haven, and the Harlem railroads learn nothing until it is taught them in the costly school of experience?

AMERICAN RAILROAD STATISTICS.

In the years of greatest activity in railroad development, which culminated in the panic of 1873, the annual mileage of railroad built was a matter of exciting public interest. Of late the figures have attracted very little attention outside of financial circles, where they have a strictly business interest. The statistics of railways in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1901, as compared with those for 1898 and 1899, compiled for the forthcoming report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, are epitomized in the following summary:

	1901.	1899.	1898.
Miles of railroad completed	193,346	189,295	188,396
Increase in 12 months	4,051	2,899	1,968
Miles of track	4,051	2,899	1,968
Miles of road operated	192,556	187,535	186,648
Number of corporations	2,023	2,049	2,047
Number in hands of receivers	52	71	94
Mileage in hands of receivers	4,178	9,853	12,745
Locomotives	37,663	32,703	35,224
Cars, passenger	34,713	33,850	33,595
Cars, freight	1,365,531	1,295,510	1,248,826
Cars, total	1,450,838	1,375,916	1,326,174
Cars and engines with power brakes	1,005,729	808,074	641,262
Cars and engines with automatic couplers	1,404,132	1,137,719	900,574
Employes	1,017,653	928,924	874,558
Employes per 100 miles of road	529	495	474
Dividends paid, millions	$139.6	$111.0	$96.2
Gross earnings, year, passenger, millions	323.7	291.1	267.0
Gross earnings, year, freight, millions	1,049.3	913.7	876.7
Gross earnings, year, total, including miscellaneous, millions	1,487.0	1,313.6	1,247.3
Av'ge of same per mile	7,722.0	7,005.0	6,755.0
Operating ex., millions	961.4	857.0	818.0
Net earnings, millions	525.6	456.6	429.4
Other income, millions	162.9	146.7	138.2
Net income, millions	688.5	605.3	567.6
Fixed charges, &c., millions	461.2	441.2	427.2
Passengers carried, millions	576.9	523.2	501.1
Passengers, one mile, millions	16,039.0	14,591.3	13,379.9
Freight carried, million tons	1,101.7	959.7	879.0
Same, one mile	141,599.2	123,667.3	114,077.6
Average rate per ton mile (mills)	7.3	7.2	7.5
Average passenger fare per mile (cents)	2.0	1.92	1.97
Employes killed	2,550	2,210	1,958
Employes injured	39,643	34,923	31,761
Passengers killed	249	239	221
Passengers injured	4,128	3,442	2,945
Other persons killed	5,066	4,674	4,680
Other persons injured	6,549	6,253	6,175
Total killed	7,865	7,128	6,859
Total injured	50,320	44,620	40,882

This statement is so concise and so complete as to leave no room for explanation and very little for comment. A simple calculation shows that the equipment of the American railroads consists of an average of twenty locomotives and 753 cars per 100 miles of road. The casualty figures show that 1 in 399 employes was killed, and 1 in 26 injured. In the classification of trainmen, which includes engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen, the number killed was 1 in 137, and the number injured 1 in 11. This would seem to show that the work of the trainman is extra hazardous. One passenger was killed for every 2,316,684 carried, and 1 injured for every 130,740 carried. Calculating the casualties on the basis of train service, we find that the passengers killed averaged one to every 64,413,684 passenger miles accomplished, and the injured 1 for every 3,885,418 passenger miles accomplished. From these figures the habitual or casual railway passenger may calculate the risk he runs in journeying by rail. For the thirteen years ended with June 30, 1900, the casualty statistics show the surprising totals of 86,227 killed and 469,027 injured.

It is only fair to the railroads to say that the figures of killed and injured for the last fiscal year include persons classed as trespassers, meaning persons walking on the railroads' right of way without any business there; also persons who failed at crossing to watch out for passing trains. Of trespassers 4,436 were killed and 4,680 injured. At grade crossings 750 were killed and 1,350 injured. A large proportion of the injuries were of a comparatively trifling character, but about 99.9 per cent. were sufficient to furnish a basis for damage suits against the railroads. It does not need much of an injury to impair a twenty-five-dollar life to the value of $25,000—for purposes of a damage suit. Like Mercutio's wound, even if not as deep as a well nor as wide as a church door, "'twill serve."

One fond of arithmetical recreations will find much material to work with in the table above given. He will not have to do much figuring to be impressed with the fact that the railroad system of the United States is a great thing, and that it presents a series of very impressive totals.

EVIDENCES OF BRITISH CONVALESCENCE.

After a long and unusually severe attack of nervous prostration, induced by the discovery that England could no longer ignore a foreign competition which was dividing up her foreign trade and putting her manufacturers at a disadvantage even in her own markets, domestic and colonial, our British neighbors are showing symptoms of convalescence, so to speak, and are "beginning to take notice." This is gratifying. Hopeless despair is a morbid and generally unwholesome condition, obstructive of recovery, and often more alarming to the conscientious physician than more acute symptoms would be. At almost any time within the past year and a half the tone in which the British press has discussed industrial and trade questions has been that in which a world-weary invalid, conscious that the end was near and without any well-grounded hope of prolonging this life or enjoying the next, would be likely to address those gathered about the bedside. They have given us anything but cheerful reading, and we are the better prepared to welcome the feeble flashes of ill-nature which are usually regarded by experienced nurses as symptoms of improvement. An outburst of typical British ill-temper would do much to establish confidence in the recuperative powers of the nation and perhaps be of more advantage to the patient than perfunctory submission to the inevitable.

The Steel strike in this country, while as yet without important results and with the probabilities against its becoming so, has had a very stimulating effect upon the writers of English trade literature. Mr. SHAFFER'S frequent proclamations are as welcome topics for editorial discussion as were the bulletins from Brussels announcing the defeat of NAPOLEON at Waterloo. The fact that the Steel Corporation has failed to reopen in advance of its convenience and the completion of the midsummer repairs the mills closed by the strikers is accepted as evidence that the industry is paralyzed, that the Amalgamated will now proceed to dictate terms with which compliance will be impossible without the surrender of the control of the plants to Mr. SHAFFER and his associates, and that in future natural advantages will count for little as against the exactions of organized labor. The London Telegraph considers this result already accomplished. It says:

> If American trade should renew its conquering career, the Trusts will have to reckon with higher wages and lower tariffs, as well as with the rise in the cost of raw material, which experts believe to be inevitable, in consequence of the speed at which all the more easily won natural deposits are being worked out. All this means increase in the cost of production, with the likelihood of lower prices. British workmen have been taught reason by nothing but adversity, and the same severe teacher will probably be needed in America to secure that better adjustment of relations between capital and labor to which we have only recently attained. At the moment when the decision in the Taff Vale Railway case has given British employers a new security by making the funds of labor organizations liable for damages, trades unionism in its aggressive form has come at last in America, and come to stay.

There is nothing in this prophecy which suggests hedging. The future is as an open book before the writer, and the Hebrew prophets who prefaced their proclamations with the formula, "Thus saith the Lord," could not have felt any more confidence in the accuracy of their forecasts of what was about to happen. However, as we have already said, this is a good sign. It indicates that John Bull is again becoming the incarnation of cocksureness, and that the national traits are reasserting themselves. The Mrs. Wilfer attitude which he has maintained for some time past is not the one which best suits his natural temperament. In addition to being extremely "trying" it does not really reflect the characteristics which are most admirable in the Anglo-Saxon-Norman blend and which have made for British greatness through the centuries.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Much credit is given by Mr. MARTIN DODGE, Director of the United States Office of Public Road Inquiries, to what he calls "the reflex influence of the bicycle and the automobile" for forming the public sentiment which is crystallizing into the betterment of highways in all parts of this country and Canada. Writing in The Municipal Journal and Engineer, Mr. DODGE says that many States which formerly refused to spend any money on road improvement are now, in response to the general demand, making generous appropriations, and the prospects everywhere are encouraging to those who for years preached to deaf ears the economy of these expenditures. He also tells in detail of the admirable missionary work done in the South this season by means of the "Good Roads Train," which, carrying eight carloads of the best and most important roadmaking machinery and a party of expert operators, roadmakers, and engineers, has been slowly moving from town to town, giving in each a practical illustration of the speed and cheapness with which those who know how and have the proper utensils can create highways up to modern requirements. The train was made up in Chicago through the co-operation of the National Association of Good Roads, the Illinois Central Railroad, and several manufacturers of road-making machines. It started in April, and by the middle of July exhibitions had been given and information imparted to large numbers of deeply interested citizens in New Orleans, La.; Natchez, Greensville, Granada, McComb City, and Jackson, Miss.; Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Hopkinsville, and Owensborough, Ky., and Effingham, Ill. At most of these places two miles of specimen road were made, usually in less than two days, and the almost invariable result of the demonstration was the formation of a local society to push forward the good work. The train will soon be at the Pan-American Exposition, and special attention is sure to be attracted by the machine which moves four cubic yards of earth per minute as the first step in constructing a road.

—This paper is reproved with some severity by The Electrical Review for declaring that at least a part of the annoyances experienced by users of the telephone are due to "what seem to be the needless pranks of the central office staff." From the height of its indubitably superior knowledge our critic asserts that practically no business office of any kind is conducted under a more rigid system or with more scrupulous care to suppress "needless pranks" than a telephone central exchange. "The operators," it is explained, "speak only in low tones of voice; they are under the constant supervision of monitors who may put themselves in the circuit between the operator and the subscriber at any instant to supervise the former; they are relieved immediately upon showing signs of fatigue or illness, and their conduct is closely watched at all times. The management of a telephone exchange regards as its first duty the maintenance of the very best possible service and the avoidance of any complaint on the part of the users of the telephone. To this end a practically military state of supervision and obedience has been worked out and practiced for several years. To-day a telephone exchange is organized to work at the highest speed and under the most efficient conditions." Far be it from us to deny any of this, and yet to our certain knowledge, derived from a carefully arranged and executed plot, "central" sometimes says that the person with whom communication has been asked has failed to answer his bell, when, as a matter of fact, his bell has not been sounded. Isn't that a "needless prank"? But there, The Electrical Review doubtless means all right, and it knows a lot about telephones. That's why we are glad to learn from it that independent telephone companies are now invading the great cities of the East, and that their competition with the Bell monopoly will so lower the cost of the service that inevitably and soon the time will come "when the telephone will be as universal as the water faucet, and when any one can talk from his home or place of business to practically any one else."

—A recent re-enlistment has brought to the League Island Navy Yard a young gunner's mate, JOSEPH MITCHELL, who, as a sailor from the Newark, helped to defend the Peking Legations from the Boxers, and was severely wounded just before the end of the siege. While the fight was on, MITCHELL gave a fine illustration of that intelligent initiative which we all like to think is characteristic of the American in arms, even though his rank be low. When the situation of the imprisoned diplomats and their companions was most desperate, MITCHELL noticed an old Chinese cannon which was doing duty as a hitching post in one of the compounds. It had not been fired for 200 years at least, and looked like a most unpromising means of defense, but MITCHELL dug it out of the ground, and after a prolonged tinkering, got the relic in shape for mounting on the carriage of a disabled one-pounder the Italian detachment had been using. Then he secured ninety-six Russian shells, to which he attached Japanese fuses and brought it into effective action. When the shells were gone, stray bits of lead and pewter found in the compound supplied missiles which served to keep the barbarian hordes at a distance. "I have worked better guns," MITCHELL is quoted as saying by The Philadelphia North American, "and I guess did more execution with them; but that old boy served the purpose nicely. Any man would give his life, if necessary, to protect the women we had behind us. That's what we enter the service for. It was tough while it lasted; but now it's all over, it's just part of an enlisted man's record." A good man for a country to have within call, evidently, is JOSEPH MITCHELL, gunner's mate—a man whom emergencies do not confuse, and who can do things when the necessity to do things arises. A sentimentalist, of course, and he is not forgetful of pretty phrases heard from the heroes of melodrama, and yet some will prefer his talk to the polished essays of the anti-imperialists, who always put the word "patriotism" within quotation marks, and who can see in war nothing but blood and dirt.

—There was significance—amusing or sad, it is hard to tell which—in the vehement disinclination manifested by Mr. JOHN J. TURLEY to give testimony in the inquiry directed against "EDWARD G. GLENNON and others." Mr. TURLEY is a policeman, and, more definitely, the "wardman" of Capt. GANNON. Before he would say a word he wanted to know who those described as "others" were, assuming, obviously, that the privilege, so immeasurably precious to not a few New York policemen just now, of refusing to testify against himself, would be taken from him by Justice JEROME, acting in the abhorrent rôle of a reformer and enemy of police prosperity. Deputy Commissioner DEVERY made the same curious assumption the moment he heard of his subordinate's refusal to speak till the identity of the "others" was revealed. He called the Justice's course "an outrage," and plaintively asked, "Are we in Russia?" Beyond question, the legal principle that self-incrimination shall never be required is one of the chief glories of our judicial system, and in its maintenance policemen, like the rest of us, have right and reason to show tireless zeal, but yet it is well to be judicious in the showing and not to be too prompt in claiming inclusion among "others" when that vague word is used to designate persons accused of nefarious deeds.

THE NEED OF GOSPEL SERMONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A very learned clergyman, having many infidels within his parish, decided to preach a sermon on infidelity. Extensive publicity was given to his decision, and a large congregation assembled. Quite a number of infidels were present. The sermon was a very able discussion of the subject announced. At the conclusion of the sermon a feeble-minded old man arose in the centre of the congregation and shouted "Eternity! Eternity!! Eternity!!!" The minister closed the services, feeling much disconcerted at what he called a very unhappy occurrence. During the week information came to him that one of the infidels present was under deep conviction for sin. He called to see him, and in the course of the conversation he asked him what it was in the sermon which specially interested him and led him into his present state of mind. "Oh," he replied, "it was not the sermon—this I could stand—it was the word spoken by the old man, 'Eternity.' This has been ringing in my ears ever since. Eternity—what does it mean?"

The preaching of this clergyman was like much of the preaching of the present time. It is not shilly-shally, as one correspondent is pleased to call it. The clergymen of to-day are an able body of men, representing a high order of intelligence. They are learned not only in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, but they are fully abreast of human progress and current events. Why, then, are they not more successful in calling out the people and leading them to repentance and true faith in Christ? Because they preach too much upon infidelity, or the supposed—real or imaginary—present conditions of the human mind. They study current beliefs and current topics more than they study the Bible. The announcement of special subjects, in the daily press, is carried on to such an extent that it has become ad nauseam usque. The people look over these subjects and attend church, if at all, out of mere curiosity.

The Bible—not current beliefs or special human conditions—is the foundation upon which to build sermons. The spiritual condition and necessities of man are the same in all ages. He who looks into the Bible mirror will find these, at all times, perfectly reflected. The hypocrites and whited sepulchres of to-day are the same as those in the days of Christ. A true Gospel sermon will fit any clime and any degree of intelligence. Men are not converted by intellectual or reasoning processes, but by the plain presentation of Gospel truths. The world-renowned evangelists and preachers have not been known for their much learning, but for their plain and direct preaching. The writer was once privileged to listen to the late Dr. John Hall, and found special delight in thanking him for his old-fashioned Gospel sermon. Yes, we want Gospel preaching. We want preaching not for the classes, but for the masses. We want sermons pointed with Divine truth, and not whitewashed with human policy; sermons that come from the heart and are directed to the heart; sermons setting forth the exceeding sinfulness of sin—whether of belief or practice—and holding up the only remedy, the "great salvation" of Christ.

"LEANDER HALL.

New York, Aug. 12, 1901.

REV. DR. MORGAN ON THE CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in yesterday's TIMES of your correspondent, M. S. Waters of this city, takes exception to Dr. Morgan saying that Christ did not ask men to "come into the Church," or "to join the Church."

Mr. W. should know from Scripture teaching that Dr. Morgan spoke truly. The Lord's invitation referred to Himself. "Come unto Me," He said, not "Come unto the Church." In fact, when the Lord spoke the Church was not in existence, nor did it exist until Penticost, as Scripture plainly teaches. If Mr. W. will carefully read the Epistles he will most assuredly fail to find any invitation to join the Church, but he will discover that all who accept Christ are joined by the Holy Spirit together and form the Church. Apart from any will of his own, each believer is constituted a member of the Church of God. Then, in being joined to a company of fellow-believers in church-fellowship, he manifests his faith, confesses Christ as his Saviour.

Mr. W. must admit that the first and grand necessity is to believe in Christ, not in his Church. Faith in Christ of necessity precedes the confession of that faith before men, and it is true that "we do not need the Church to have our Lord's life in us," and I have no doubt Dr. M. meant just that. There was no "fling at the Church," but an intelligent putting the Church in its proper place, subservient to Christ, not above Him. The Church would be "in the way when it was a matter between the Lord and our souls" if she claimed the precedence. And, in fact, how frequently joining the Church being urged upon devout souls keeps them satisfied with ritual and away from Christ. As to men caring little for the Church, the reason is they do not care for Christ. They are rejecting Him and His salvation, just following out the natural instincts of fallen humanity. Christ first, creed afterward, is the order. H.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 15, 1901.

CHURCH CLOSING IN SUMMER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been reading with interest the several communications which have appeared lately in your esteemed paper under the general heading: "Church-going in New York City in Summer," and a few days ago noted a letter by M. S. Waters of Newark, N. J., "Church-Going a Duty, Not a Whim."

Mr. Waters, having traveled all the way from Newark to New York to hear Dr. Campbell-Morgan at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, discovered that reverend gentleman "putting a fly in the ointment" and, horrible, "a big one," as Mr. Waters states. The fly consisted of, or is, that "at the most critical part of the sermon, when he—Dr. Campbell-Morgan—had won over," or to quote Mr. Waters correctly, "had won his entire audience over to the truth he was setting forth, and was applying the lesson from the beautiful text, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor," &c., the preacher went out of his way to insist that Christ did not ask men to "Come into the church—to join the church." Mr. Waters goes on to say: "The whole inference was, that the church was in the way when it was a matter between our Lord and our soul. That we do not need the church to have our Lord's life in us, to have Him give us rest and peace."

This, according to Mr. Waters, was the "fly in the ointment," and, no doubt, from Mr. Waters' standpoint, "A big one." But one is tempted to ask, what is the poor man, or the poor woman either, to do, whose soul, laboring and heavily laden, wishing for some place "to rest," bends her footsteps to "the church" (building), where he or she is accustomed to repair on Sunday mornings, only to find it closed, with perhaps a notice tacked on the door, "This church is closed for the Summer. Will be opened again on the last Sabbath in September. For urgent business, apply to the sexton. The pastor's address is —, White Mountains." Poor laboring and heavily laden soul, your "shepherd" is taking his "well-earned rest" in the country, your "church" is closed. It almost seems to me that Christ had this state of things in mind when He spoke in the parable of the Good Shepherd, of "the hirelings" who flee and leave their sheep, when danger approaches, only in these instances there does not seem to be any particular danger; they "flee," well, simply because "they have that tired feeling," poor things.

But seriously, is it to be wondered at, that our Protestant churches are rather empty in Summer, when the clergy for the greater part finds it impossible to stay with their flocks, and those who manage to preach one sermon a Sunday seem to find the work so arduous that all—the church attendants as well as the pastor—seem glad when it is "over"? To the serious-minded Christian it is undoubtedly a sad state of affairs, discreditable both to the pastors as well as to the "people committed to their charge," in that they make so very light of "the very things" which, according to their teachings, are of "the utmost consequence."

There are of course glorious exceptions! There are pastors who put "meat" and not "husks" before their people and whose churches are filled twice a Sunday even. But those pastors as a rule will tell their people, as Dr. Campbell-Morgan did according to Mr. Waters, that we may go to Christ direct with all our sorrows and burdens and that "He will give us rest," even though we do not go to Him through "church doors."

BROAD CHURCH CHRISTIAN.

New York, Aug. 17, 1901.

Pastors Not to Blame for Empty Churches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly allow me to give some facts in regard to "Empty Churches in Summer." So much has been said and written about this, and in almost every case the pastors are blamed. Now, I would like to see justice done to our pastors. Our pastor has remained at his post not only this Summer, but for the last five years.

Although receiving little encouragement, for the attendance is very poor during July and August, the majority of the members would rather see the church doors closed during this time, so they could go to some resort. The pastor is also much in need of rest and recreation, for does not he, who works not only bodily, but body, mind, and soul, need a vacation as well as other less hard-working men do? When our pastor calls on members during the week asking them: "Why were you not at church last Sunday?" in most cases the answer is:

"How can you expect us to come to church in this hot weather? Wait till it is cooler."

The pastor has taken special pains to see that the church is kept cool and also prepares his sermons conscientiously. Now these are facts, not only in our church, but many more. Any man or woman who is a Christian and works for the betterment of the community ought to know better than to characterize ministers of the Gospel as "idle," "selfish," &c., thereby diminishing their influence for the good of the people.

REGULAR CHURCH ATTENDANT.

New York, Aug. 12, 1901.

AMERICANS NOT SOCIABLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am just returning from a vacation, and have made an observation which I think worth while to be discussed in your paper.

I am an old traveler, having been in Europe, in nearly every country, and have been here now for ten years, and found that the American is not sociable at all while traveling.

When you sit at your table in the hotel the waiter brings some other guests to your table; when they are Americans you can be sure they would not say a friendly good morning or good evening; they sit there, don't talk, don't give you any encouragement to begin a conversation, &c. How different, for instance, is Germany? What a pleasant conversation you have with your neighbors while at the table d'hôte—you are sorry when it is over.

But here you are glad, because it is certainly not enjoyable. The little bit of sociability this country has has been brought over by Germans.

If anybody can convince me that the American way of enjoying the meals without having a nice pleasant talk with your neighbors is preferable, then I apologize.

New York, Aug. 17, 1901. S.

ALEXANDER L. HOLLEY.

Interest in Troy in the Proper Site for His Memorial Bust.

From The Troy Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES calls attention to the fact that the memorial bust of Alexander Lyman Holley, which was erected in Washington Square, New York, soon after the death of that distinguished engineer and metallurgist, is because of its poor location practically overlooked and therefore without meaning or significance.

THE TIMES advocates the removal of the monument to the grounds of Columbia University.

Trojans have more than an ordinary interest in this question, because of Alexander Lyman Holley's connection with this city. It was in Troy that he scored his greatest triumph. In 1863 he was sent to England by Corning, Winslow & Co. of this city to obtain information concerning the Bessemer process of steel manufacture. After purchasing the Bessemer patents, which were subsequently combined with the conflicting Kelly patents in this country, Mr. Holley returned, and under his supervision the first Bessemer steel plant to be built in this country was constructed in Troy. But Mr. Holley's connection with Troy did not end here, for from 1865 to 1867 and from 1870 to 1882 he served as a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Trojans are therefore in a position to know the value of Alexander Lyman Holley's services to the country, and to appreciate the debt that the country owes to him. That debt can hardly be overestimated. When one stops to think of the magnitude of the steel trade as it exists in the United States to-day, and of the enormous financial benefit that the country derives therefrom, it becomes evident that the work of the pioneers in that trade is deserving of being remembered and exalted. The erection of a memorial of Alexander Lyman Holley was as fitting and appropriate as the action of the authorities of the City of New York in permitting that memorial, which is in itself most attractive, to remain in an unsuitable location is reprehensible.

Knowledge Is Wealth.

From The London Telegraph.

Since the days of Liebig the various German Governments have displayed increasing appreciation of theoretic and practical education in chemistry. The result of this policy is shown in the report of Dr. F. Rose, his Majesty's Consul at Stuttgart. In brief, it is this, that Germany stands to-day the foremost country in the world in all those industries depending upon the application of chemical principles to manufacture. The devotion of a few hundred thousand pounds per annum to that one science which far more than all others is concerned with the economic progress of a nation has been such that "the total value of the production of the German chemical industries in 1897 amounted to £47,301,132; for the year 1900 it must have been several millions in excess of this sum." This is part only of the story; the profits on the industry have been enormous. Dr. Rose tabulates the dividends in recent years of thirty-six works. They generally run into double figures, such as 20, 15, 16, 12½, 27, 14, 25, 18, 26, 24, and so on per cent. Very few are below 10 per cent. Dr. Rose says: "The growth of the German chemical industries has advanced hand in hand with the progress and discoveries made in chemical science and the increased facilities for chemical instruction. The annals of industrial progress show few examples of such an intimate relationship between pure and applied science." The first of the aniline dyes was discovered in England by Dr. Perkin. Nowadays the bulk of the manufacture is in Germany. By the irony of fate: "The red color used for the uniforms of the French infantry is almost exclusively manufactured in Germany."

NUGGETS.

The Secret of Longevity.

Reporter—To what do you attribute your long life?

Centenarian—Perseverance, just perseverance. I kept on livin' in spite of everything.—Philadelphia Press.

Angels' Advantages.

"Willie, I am glad to hear you say you would like to be an angel. What would you do if you were one?"

"I'd fly up to the top of that big cottonwood tree in our yard an' take my kite out of it."—Chicago Tribune.

Children.

The children of selfish parents are generally well-behaved. Father and mother are too careful of their own comfort to be willing to stand any fooling.—Somerville Journal.

Exchange of Compliments.

Man on Bridge—Time can't be very valuable with you, my friend. I've been watching you for two hours, and you haven't had a bite.

Man on Bank—My time's wuth too much, by gum, to waste two hours of it watchin' a man fish that ain't ketchin' nothin'!"—Chicago Times.

His Son Bill Could Tell.

"Have you any piscatorial diversion here?" asked the boarder from Boston.

"I kain't say rightly as we have," replied the farmer. "We ain't much on them new-fangled games up here, but my son Bill kin show you where there's good fishin'."—Philadelphia Record.

THE OLD-TIMER BEHIND THE STORY.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

Crossed the plains back in the '40's when this great and boundless West
Was a terra incognita foot of man had seldom pressed,
Slaughtered Indians by the dozens, left their bodies on the spot,
And the wolves that feasted on them got so fat they couldn't trot!
Used to sit and pick the arrows from his punctured clothes at night—
Hadn't time from sun to sun to do a cussed thing but fight!
Reminiscences crowd on him till his eyes are all aplaze,
The man behind the story of the stirring early days.

Always lies in wait for victims as the tiger for its prey,
Does this single-handed talker, who is old and bald or gray,
And his agile tongue is toughened through its exercise of years
Pouring heated-air recitals into tourists' yawning ears.
He is blessed with vocal powers that are never known to tire,
And at times when memory fails him he's a most accomplished liar—
O! he is the unscarred hero of a thousand desp'rate frays,
The man behind the story of the stirring early days.

He has chummed with old Jim Bridger, helped him out in many a fight,
Shared his blankets with Kit Carson in their hidden camps at night,
Drove a rolling six-horse Concord on the red-hot Overland,
When the rattlesnakes lay frying in the blazing desert sand!
Was so intimate with Frémont that he always called him "Jack,"
Went with Albert Sidney Johnston out to Mormondom and back,
Was the chief of scouts for Harney in his bloodiest affrays,
The man behind the story of the stirring early days.

Every tenderfoot regards him with a sort of creepy awe,
Thinks his yarns, so visionary, are the truth without a flaw,
Holds it as a special honor when he says he can't refuse
The request to soak his talker in

REVIVALS AT OCEAN GROVE

Annual Camp Meeting Opened to Last for Sixteen Days.

Thirteen Services Held Yesterday Were Well Attended—8,000 in the Auditorium in the Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 18.—The annual camp meeting opened here yesterday, and will continue for sixteen days. There were thirteen services held to-day, and, despite the frequent showers, every meeting was well attended.

The initial meeting of the day was held in the Tabernacle at 5:45 A. M., and was led by Vice President A. E. Ballard. At 8:45 the holiness meeting was held in the same building. "The Shouting Band," from St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, had charge of the service, which lasted for nearly two hours. Mrs. J. A. Fitch of Philadelphia, the famous camp meeting singer, aided the leaders.

Evangelist Charles H. Yatman talked to 1,000 young Christians at 9 o'clock in the Temple, while at the same hour the Rev. William Franklin conducted his "Helping Hand" meeting in the chapel.

There were 8,000 present in the Auditorium at the morning preaching service. Bishop FitzGerald presided. On the platform were seated a score or more ministers. Prof. Morgan's choir of 300 voices and orchestra of forty musicians gave a song service while the congregation gathered. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Courtland Myers, pastor of the Baptist Memorial Temple, Brooklyn, from the text: "And Jesus began again to teach by the seashore."

Mrs. Lizzie Smith, the evangelist, had charge of the revival meeting held in the Tabernacle at 1:30 P. M., and at 2 o'clock the three departments of the Sabbath school met.

Another large audience gathered in the Auditorium at 3 o'clock, when Evangelists Joseph Smith, "Jack" Cook, and Hayden Cook of England held an old-fashioned revival service, and a number of penitents asked for prayers.

A consecration meeting for children was held in the Temple at 4 P. M., with Mrs. Carrie Thompson in charge. At the same hour, in the Tabernacle, "The Shouting Band" from Philadelphia held another hallelujah service.

The beach meeting was held at 6 o'clock, and at 6:30 Evangelist Yatman led a vesper service in the Temple. The Rev. Dr. Myers preached again in the evening in the Auditorium. His theme was: "The Heart of Christianity." After the sermon an altar service was held, when many held up their hands for prayers, and several came to the altar.

END OF OSSINING MEETINGS.

Annual Methodist Encampment Closed with Dullest Day.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The last day of the annual Methodist camp meeting in the woods back of this village was the dullest and poorest the camp has ever seen. There was an absence of the crowds which usually attend the closing exercises, due to the heavy rain of the night before and the threatening and rainy weather after daylight. Everything was muddy in the camp, and the tenters had an unpleasant time of it.

During the thunderstorm which preceded the steady rain lightning hit a big elm tree close to the speakers' stand. The tree was badly torn, and a number of persons were stunned, but none seriously hurt.

At the early morning service at 6 o'clock the smallest gathering of the camp attended. The meeting was led by Samuel Haight. At 8 o'clock there was a holiness meeting in the tabernacle. All the meetings and services during the day had to be held under cover. The principal meetings were at 10:30, when the Rev. Dr. Edward D. Casswell of Beekman Hill Church preached; at 2:30, when the Rev. Dr. J. G. Oakley of North Tarrytown was the preacher, and at 7 this evening, when the Rev. John Roe of Ardsley preached. There was a series of prayer meetings running through the entire day.

The March Around Jerusalem took place at 11 o'clock this evening. This marks the formal close of the camp for the year. In the march all the campers participated, marching two by two, singing hymns and shaking hands all round.

MONK PREACHES IN THE STREET

Open-Air "Agitation" Conducted in Brooklyn by the Rev. Father Francis.

The Rev. Father Paul James Francis, an Episcopalian monk, who is at the head of the Franciscan Order of the Episcopal Church, and stationed at the monastery in Graymoor, at Garrison-on-the Hudson, yesterday afternoon began a series of street services, or "agitations," for sinners, at Bleecker Street and Myrtle Avenue, Williamsburg. The services were under the auspices of St. Barnabas's Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. William H. Barnes is pastor, at Bushwick Avenue and Grove Street.

Father Francis spoke particularly against those attending the Sunday picnics in Ridgewood. He appeared in the open lot about 3 o'clock, and though it was raining constantly kept on preaching. Quite a gathering assembled to listen to him, many being evidently impressed.

The Rev. Father Francis is thirty-eight years old. He wore the gray habit of the order. He had on a skull cap, and on his chest was a crucifix, while at his side hung a rosary of beads. The spot where the monk preached has always been looked upon as a profitable field by missionaries. In the neighborhood is the Knickerbocker Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and some German churches. It was made known to monks and missionaries that picnickers returning from the Ridgewood and Glendale Parks, especially at night, are inclined to desecrate the Sabbath by singing and shouting. Father Francis will try to fetch as many of these as possible to St. Barnabas's Church. After finishing his preaching, accompanied by the Rev. William H. Barnes, he returned to the church followed by several hundred people. Services were then held there.

SERVICE AT THE HAYMARKET.

Three Men Profess Conversion—Congregation Numbers Men and Women of Many Classes.

The Rev. Joseph Jones held another gospel meeting in the Haymarket, Thirtieth Street and Broadway, last night, and a fair crowd was in attendance. Many walks of life were represented. There were shabbily dressed men and well-dressed men; plainly attired women and gaudily decked women. The audience was orderly and rather devout.

Two well-dressed young men declared their intention of renouncing Satan and his pomps, and a man who said he was a Jew also went up to the stage and knelt down.

After A. J. Tate, who is said to be a conductor on the Long Island Railroad, had delivered an address, Jones rose and said: "Is there any one here who wants to start a Christian life in this Haymarket to-night and be prayed for? Let them raise their hand."

Several hands went up. Some were grimy, others tanned, while a few were shapely and covered with jewels. Several women in the gallery became mildly hysterical and put up their hands. Prayer was offered by Mr. Jones.

CHRISTIANITY IN PERSIA.

Miss Stenk Tells of the Persecution of Converts.

Miss Emma Stenk of Perth Amboy, N. J., for eighteen years a missionary in Persia, and whose health failed, causing her to return home, occupied the pulpit last evening at the New York Presbyterian Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

"Christianity in Persia," said she, "means bloodshed and martyrdom. The Christian religion will eventually triumph, but not before a bloody war has been fought. This war will come within the next quarter of a century.

"The missionaries there are persecuted in all manner of small ways. The Government keeps a strict watch over them, and when a convert is made he is watched equally close. At the slightest pretext he is thrown into prison or put to death. Christianity is on the increase, in spite of all this."

THE KIND OF MEN IN THE NAVY.

Chaplain Jones Says They Are Brave, Tender-Hearted, and Sober.

The Rev. Harry Jones, Chaplain of the American training ship Monongahela, spoke last evening at the Church of the Strangers, in West Fifty-seventh Street, on "The Man-of-War's Man of the Twentieth Century." The general public, he said, connected the sailor with the ginmill and with rowdyism of every description, and many believed that a man got into the navy simply for the purpose of getting food and lodging. The Spanish war had shown a different state of affairs.

Chaplain Jones spoke of the boys who are getting into the navy. Many of them, he said, were sons of Congressmen and men in professional life. They come from all parts of the country, and most of them had the finest kind of home training. While a sailor is always ready to fight and delights in a row, yet there was no class of men who had a tenderer heart than a sailor, and every one of these boys had a warm love for the mother at home. Of the 438 men and boys that the Monongahela will take out on the cruise to Gibraltar, he said, 291 are total abstainers.

MRS. OSGOOD FIELD DEAD.

Husband's Bric-a-Brac Collection Now Goes to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

It was learned here yesterday that Mrs. Osgood Field of this city died at the Hotel National, in Lucerne, Switzerland, on Friday last. Her three cousins, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Julia Wells, were present when she died. She was the widow of Osgood Field, who died in Paris last November.

Before her marriage Mrs. Field was Miss Katherine Roxana Parker, daughter of Milton Parker of Utica, N. Y. She was also a cousin of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan. Immediately after her marriage she went abroad, and for a quarter of a century had lived in the Palazzo Colonna, in Rome, Italy. She was considered the leader of the American colony at Rome, and numbered among her personal friends the present King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel III. Her body will be taken from Lucerne to Rome and buried in the American cemetery in the Italian capital.

When Osgood Field died he bequeathed his magnificent collection of bric-a-brac to his wife for life, after which it was to go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city. Under the terms of the will, after the death of his wife the collection was to be forwarded to the United States at the expense of the estate. Mr. Field expended much time and energy upon gathering his treasures together, and the one condition upon which the bequest was made to the Museum was that "the collection be designated in some way by which it will be known who presented it to the Museum." The purpose of this condition, it is understood, was to encourage others to make similar bequests or gifts.

The bulk of the estate now goes to William B. Osgood Field, a nephew of Mrs. Field. He was constituted residuary legatee by Mr. Field. Several blocks of unimproved property in Chicago, owned by Mrs. Field, also go to him.

FENNER COUPLE FOUND.

West Point Cadet and His Bride Living at Smith & McNell's Hotel, New York.

Milton S. Fenner, recently a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and his bride, who was a Miss Della Engels of Cranston, Highland Falls, N. Y., about whom stories have been published to the effect that they were traveling through Connecticut on foot while their parents were distractedly looking for them, have been found to be in this city staying at Smith & McNell's Hotel.

The couple were married on Saturday, Aug. 10, at the Church of the Transfiguration. They immediately went to the hotel and have been there ever since. The groom is eighteen years old and the bride just seventeen. The parents of the young woman, she asserted yesterday, were not opposed to her marriage to young Fenner, but did not expect them to get married so soon. So they concluded to come to this city and have the ceremony performed. She said yesterday that when she read in a paper that her husband had been seen fishing in a Connecticut stream to get breakfast for his "poor wife" she was greatly distressed.

"Mr. Fenner was away at the time," she added, "and I just cried until he came back. But he seemed to think it was a good joke. He wrote to mamma on Friday, and so did I, and now everything is peaceful and happy. Mr. Fenner is going to stay here and get work, and I have some money of my own, so stories about our being in distress are absurd."

The marriage was the outcome of a romance that followed a Washington's Birthday party at Highland Falls last February. Fenner met the girl who is now his wife at a private dance and the two fell in love at first sight.

Mrs. Fenner said yesterday that her husband had received word from his father, who lives in Austin, Texas, that he had consented to the lad's resignation from the Military Academy.

MR. HENNES'S DISAPPEARANCE.

His Wife Apprehensive that Stories of His Drowning at Chicago Are Correct.

A dispatch from Chicago yesterday stated that Benjamin Hertz of 473 North Clark Street had unfolded a rather startling tale to the Summerville police there, in which he hinted that Joseph J. Hennes, a traveling salesman of this city, had been foully dealt with. According to the story told by Hertz, Hennes went in bathing with several soldiers at the Diversy Beach, and never came back. Hertz hints that the soldiers had thousands of dollars' worth of loot from the Philippine Islands, and then adds: "Hennes told me that he was having some trouble with those soldiers. He knew all their secrets."

Joseph J. Hennes was a jewelry salesman for Mills & Coleman, at Sixty-first Street and Madison Avenue. He left his wife and four children quite unexpectedly on the evening of July 10. When Hennes left New York his wife and children were living at 48 Grand Street. They have since moved to 156 Christopher Street.

Mrs. Hennes places considerable confidence in the story from Chicago. Hennes has twice before, according to his wife, disappeared from home. On a previous occasion he said he was going fishing and remained away for months. In one instance Mrs. Hennes had a general alarm sent out for him all over the country. Hennes is now forty-one years old.

NO FREE ELEVATORS.

Shirtwaist Factory Taxes Girl Employes for Its Use.

The Executive Committee of the Shirtwaist Makers' Union met yesterday, and decided to order strikes to-morrow in all shops where the advance in wages which has been demanded is refused. About 1,000 shirtwaist makers will strike at a time.

The shirtwaist makers say that in addition to a demand for wages they will ask for the abolition of a number of alleged grievances. In one factory they have to pay 25 cents each a week for machines and 12 cents a week for the expenses of running the elevator.

Textile Workers to Join Forces.

The International Association of Textile Workers, which has been in convention for two days in the Hotel Metropole, Forty-second Street and Broadway, decided yesterday to amalgamate with the American Federation of Textile Workers, which is composed largely of Fall River operatives. The amalgamated organization will be known as the United Textile Workers of America, and will have an aggregate membership of about 80,000. It will take in the silk weavers, carpet weavers, jute spinners, cotton spinners, and several other workers in the trade. The amalgamation will take place on Nov. 19.

TO LOWER THE RATES OF LIFE INSURANCE

Actuarial Society to Compile New Tables Regarding Mortality.

Improved Conditions of Modern Existence Said to Have Added Two Years to Average Life.

A movement is on foot in the Actuarial Society of America to compile a new series of tables for the life insurance companies of America. It is expected that the new tables will reveal a decreased mortality among the people in this country, and this would have its effect in decreasing the premium rates now charged by the insurance concerns.

One of the leading actuaries in this city says that the tables which have just been completed by the British life assurance societies display such a complete change in the conditions of modern life that the American companies feel the need of a complete reëxamination of the situation in this country. The tables now used by American companies are based, for the most part, upon the experience of one company up to thirty years ago.

The new series of tables will show the effect of occupation upon mortality. At the present time insurance companies make different rates for the hazardous occupations, but no compilation of the actual results in these occupations has been made.

The whole life assurance business is based upon mortality tables. A certain number of every thousand men insured are expected to die every year. Those expected to live must therefore pay enough to defray at least the entire cost of paying out the insurance on the lives of the deceased. The tables must be made up with the utmost care, and the expense of the process is very great. It is estimated that the compiling of the summary tables will entail an expense of some $30,000.

The International Congress of Actuaries is to meet in this city in 1903. The new occupation tables for the United States are to be completed by that time, and it is expected that the plan for the compilation of complete tables will itself be in operation by that date.

The tables which have just been completed in England, according to the actuary interviewed, show conclusively that modern conditions have lengthened the time a man may be expected to live, at any one stage of his life, and they show that fewer people per thousand die every year now than was formerly the case.

"The most interesting of these new tables," said that actuary, "shows how many males healthy at the age of ten years may be expected to be alive at later ages. The old table comprised results up to 1869, the new one those between 1863 and 1893—for it has taken eight years to complete these table shows the 'expectation' of males at years of age is as follows:

Age.	Old Table.	New Table.	Difference in Favor of New Table.
Ten	100,000	100,000	....
Fifteen	98,224	98,284	60
Twenty	96,223	96,453	230
Twenty-five	93,061	94,387	1,326
Thirty	89,865	91,942	2,077
Thirty-five	86,281	88,995	2,714
Forty	82,284	85,467	3,183
Forty-five	77,919	81,262	3,343
Fifty	72,726	76,185	3,459
Fifty-five	66,513	69,919	3,406
Sixty	59,866	62,073	3,207
Sixty-five	49,297	52,307	3,010
Seventy	38,124	40,615	2,491
Seventy-five	25,691	27,752	2,061
Eighty	13,930	15,530	1,600
Eighty-five	5,422	6,359	937

"The following tables have an even greater influence upon determining the premium rate than the foregoing ones, and they are of the greatest significance in revealing the improvement of the sanitary and other conditions of modern life. The new tables show that the average healthy male of ten years of age can expect to live 51.459 years longer, whereas under the old tables he could not expect to live more than 49.701 years more. This is an average increase for the new tables of 1.668. The table shows the 'expectation' of men at other ages:

Age.	Old Table.	New Table.	Difference in Favor of New Table.
Fifteen	45.661	47.323	1.161
Twenty	43.161	43.182	1.621
Twenty-five	37.905	39.018	1.178
Thirty	34.181	35.067	.886
Thirty-five	30.516	31.159	.643
Forty	26.819	27.360	.461
Forty-five	23.292	23.668	.376
Fifty	19.806	20.107	.301
Fifty-five	16.432	16.722	.260
Sixty	13.330	13.571	.241
Sixty-five	10.512	10.716	.204
Seventy	7.995	8.208	.213
Seventy-five	5.876	6.079	.203
Eighty	4.219	4.337	.118

"These figures will have many effects. Their immediate effect upon premium rates will not be so apparent as will the eventual adjustment. The new table will undoubtedly require smaller reserves at a given rate of interest than the old table did, and insurance companies will be able to lower the rate of interest assumed at their periodical valuations without actually increasing their reserves to the same extent as would have been necessary under the old basis.

"A table second only in importance to the table of average life expectations is that showing the 'expectations' after the first five years of assurance. The table showing the numbers out of every 100,000 living at certain ages is as follows:

Age.	Old Table.	New Table.	Difference in Favor of New Table.
Ten	100,000	100,000	....
Fifteen	98,370	98,943	....
Twenty	96,970	93,893	....
Twenty-five	91,380	90,810	....
Thirty	86,930	87,632	702
Thirty-five	82,980	84,268	1,288
Forty	78,650	80,591	1,941
Forty-five	74,170	76,413	2,243
Fifty	68,940	71,482	2,542
Fifty-five	62,650	65,472	2,822
Sixty	55,160	58,016	2,856
Sixty-five	45,050	48,811	2,861
Seventy	35,330	37,863	2,533
Seventy-five	23,720	25,861	2,241
Eighty	12,760	14,471	1,711

"The complementary table, showing the 'expectation' of life at each age, is as follows:

Age.	Old Table. Years.	New Table. Years.	Difference in Favor of New Table. Years.
Ten	47.963	48.994	1.031
Fifteen	43.727	45.476	1.749
Twenty	39.718	41.888	2.170
Twenty-five	36.648	38.242	1.594
Thirty	33.426	34.555	1.129
Thirty-five	29.922	30.854	.932
Forty	26.457	27.169	.712
Forty-five	22.933	23.541	.608
Fifty	19.515	20.022	.507
Fifty-five	16.267	16.669	.402
Sixty	13.194	13.543	.349
Sixty-five	10.421	10.704	.283
Seventy	7.943	8.205	.262
Seventy-five	5.831	6.079	.248
Eighty	4.196	4.336	.140

"Figures have also been gathered in England with reference to annuity business, and this experience discloses a superior vitality in all cases to that of the old regime. This is likely to discourage annuity insurance, and is certain to cause higher prices to be paid for it.

"Conditions of life in England are very similar to what they are in this country, so the foregoing figures indicate what would be very likely disclosed by a similar canvass in the United States. To make a compilation of this character is a matter of many years, but the Actuarial Society of America will undoubtedly undertake it within a very short time."

INHERITANCE TAX OF $30,000.

That Amount to Go to the State from the Property of Thomas W. Evans.

An order has been signed by Surrogate Fitzgerald giving authority to the State Controller to collect a little more than $30,000 as an inheritance tax upon the estate of Thomas William Evans, the American dentist, who died some years ago in Paris. The order is based upon the recommendations of Gilbert W. Miner, appraiser of the estate.

The report shows that, among other things, Dr. Evans owned 700 shares of stock in the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia, and some gas stocks, all of which are appraised at par. In the real estate there is included the block between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Street, Broadway and West End Avenue, valued at $400,000; 125 Fulton Street and 44 Ann Street, valued at $100,000; 64 Pearl Street and 38 Water Street, valued at $37,000, and 26 John Street, valued at $66,000.

Dr. Evans's bequests to relatives amounted to some $250,000, but the residuary estate was to go in trust for the establishment of the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute of Philadelphia. The estate was supposed to be worth $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, but after the doctor's death this estimate was found to be an exaggeration. Litigation tied up the estate for several years, but a compromise was at last reached, according to which the relatives were to receive $800,000 in addition to the sum bequeathed to them.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—The principal function this evening was a dinner given by Miss Leary at the Paul cottage, in Mill Street, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed. It was her first dinner of the season, and was an elaborate affair. It was served in the drawing room on the west side of the house on one long table. The table decorations were American Beauty roses and ferns with trailing vines. Miss Leary's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Marquis Del Vero, ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stewart, Mrs. Emmet, Mrs. George L. Rives, Benjamin Chew, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Miss Travers, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Count Guarabassi, Miss Louise Leary, E. N. Tailer, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. S. D. Schenck, Dr. Shires, Marquis Carymani, M. Astor Weeks, Arthur Brabegan, Mr. Appleton, Miss Pierson, Miola Gamba, Mrs. Robinson, and Cyril Barnett.

There were many other dinners during the evening, twelve being served at the Casino grill rooms during the evening concert, 192 guests in all being served at the various tables. The largeset party were the guests of J. F. D. Lanier, fifty in number, who occupied the entire glass inclosed section.

Dinners were also given there by Mrs. George A. Huhn, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, George R. Preston, Jr., Henry Hutt, Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. William P. Thompson, Robert J. Collier, Richard Irowning, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, and Miss Edith Wetmore.

Mrs. Morse, who last week gave a dinner for young people, to-night entertained a party of older people.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer and Mrs. Burke-Roche gave dinners at their cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr gave a dinner at the Ruthven Pratt cottage.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. William H. Sands, and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson gave luncheons this afternoon at the Golf Club.

Mrs. William T. Bull and J. F. McFadden gave luncheons at Berger's.

D. Edgar W. W. May of London are at the Aquidneck.

Mrs. Robert Garrett will give a dinner Tuesday night and a luncheon Wednesday at her cottage, in Narragansett Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan will give a dinner at the Golf Club Friday evening, the guests going later to Mrs. George Crocker's ball at the Osgood villa.

The first of the week's balls will be given Monday night at Fairlawn, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, in honor of their younger daughter, Miss Gwendolin Burden, who will on this occasion receive her formal introduction into society. The cotillion will be led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Miss Burden.

PRETTY NOTIONS FOR WOMEN.

The mission bell tower is a pretty piece of furniture for a country hall. It is in reality a stand, a small, square stand, with supports from the top upholding a thatched roof, from the inside of which hangs the Japanese gong ready to be sounded for dinner. The under part of the stand is closed in and gives a bit of closet room, to tuck away overshoes, possibly, and the two racks on either side of the stand will hold all the family's and visitors' umbrellas and canes. The tower costs $35, and is most attractive.

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The serpent finds his way into the homes by circuitous routes. One of them in which he appears to the best advantage is in a pair of bellows of dark wood carved, the nose being the raised head and curved neck of the serpent. That curved neck is an improvement upon the old straight nose of a pair of bellows.

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Opals from Mexico sell for from 25 cents to $10 apiece, unset, and large fire opals set in silver for stick pins cost $1.50.

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Women, men also, many of them like the regular Indian moccasin for home wear. The regular beaded moccasins cost, according to the work on them, from $1.75 to $5, unless they are the marriage moccasins, which are not useful for wear, but more ornamental for decorations. These are intended only for ceremonial use, and are covered entirely with beads, even the soles. The moccasins of the Western Indians are shaped to the foot, while those of the Northern and Alaskan Indians are shaped more like the ordinary shoe, coming to a point.

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The Navajo moccasin is more difficult to obtain than any of the others. These are higher, the leather coming up around the ankles and each mocassin is fastened on the side with one large silver button, Indian made, from Mexican silver coin.

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Elk skin moccasins are very heavy, soft and warm, and are impervious to moisture, and they might be worn in the street if one wished. They are easy and comfortable for hunting. The elk skin moccasins are not altogether an Indian product, as they are actually made in factories and after that embroidered with a tiny dot of embroidery on the toe, done in colored elk hair by the Indians. Women's elk skin moccasins cost from $2 to $3 and men's from $2.50 and $3.50 to $5. These moccasins have the extra piece set in at the top.

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There are some Indian beads to be found of wampum, but only one that can really be called Indian beads. There are glass beads and coral that the Indians have, but those are the beads which are sent out to the traders to use in exchange for genuine Indian goods. The wampum beads are not easy to find, but there are a few of them, little round flat disks strung and which the Indians use for barter, not as they did in old times, counting them off, so much value attached to each bead. Now they swap strings of the beads to any man who has something they wish more. A plain string of the wampum will cost $2.50, and there is a beautiful four-string necklace up town which is most decorative and altogether charming and which is valued at $17.50. This has the counters or large pieces of cut shell at intervals in the string, alternating with what looks to be green, or a bird's egg blue stone, but which is really the turquois matrix. The shell counters are tinted a delicate pink, and these with the turquois are effective.

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The porcupine hair ornaments are strands of several short strings of brilliantly dyed porcupine quills. Englishwomen who come to this country have a number of them, show a great fondness for, and buy them to pin on to the fronts of their gowns as an ornament, worn perhaps in lieu of a necklace.

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Pretty little Indian souvenirs found in New York are stickpins—genuine little birch bark canoes dangling from the end of the pin. They cost 10 cents each.

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From Mexico come stickpins, made from Mexican silver 5-cent pieces, which have the eagle in the centre brought out by cutting away the silver around it, leaving it alone in the centre of the milled silver, which forms the outside. These are made by prisoners in Mexico. They cost 25 cents.

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The Mexican flag stickpins cost 50 cents.

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One of the most interesting things in the way of Mexican goods is the rebosa or shawl, which the Mexican peon wears around his shoulders. In a combination of linen and silk these cost $7.50, in cotton, $1, and in pure linen, $5. These latter have a deep woven fringe and are among the most attractive. The shawls are scarf-shape, and are used for different purposes. Sometimes for bandas, around the waist, in fancy dress parties. Milliners buy the brightly striped scarfs to use for their business, and they make convenient and unique little wraps.

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For the housekeeper the Mexican children's toys have an attraction. Among these are quaint little earthen dishes, plain red earthenware, rough on the outside and glazed on the in, made exactly the shape of the cooking utensils of the older people. They are used for dinner parties, sometimes ices are served in them, and the dish is carried home as a souvenir, and hot entrées may be served, even baked in them, if need be, for they are fired and prepared for use exactly as the regular larger ones.

ART NOTES.

The equestrian Washington, for Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, to be presented by Register Howe, was given in competition to four sculptors, Messrs. Niehaus, Barnard, Noble, and Shrady. The jury, of which Mr. Charles A. Schieren was chairman, chose the model offered by Shrady, whose buffaloes and moose are prominent decorations of the Pan-American, and whose artillery groups, cowboys, and horses, and other statuettes have found a ready market. In Mr. Shrady's Washington there is a suggestion of Valley Forge. The horse stands firmly on all four hoofs, backed against a gale of wind which blows his mane and tail forward. Washington in greatcoat and cocked hat sits firmly in the saddle, with the broad collar of his coat blown against his neck, his head slightly turned to the left, his hands on the bridle before him. The horse pricks its ears and looks forward as if it saw something that interested it. There is extreme quiet in this equestrian monument, but it must be said that from behind there is nothing to indicate who the rider is. Only when viewed from in front, or on one side, only when one gets in view of the features, is it possible to guess the identity of the man. The horse is particularly well modeled, though perhaps not historically correct, being probably too fine and light for colonial saddle horses of the period, too much of a thoroughbred.

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The design by Barnard, on the other hand, shows a heavy-limbed steed, such as we see in the pictures of the period. Niehaus cleverly turned the flank of the problem, how to arrange an equestrian group in a novel way, by dismounting his Washington and introducing an aide or orderly holding the bridle of the General's horse. Mr. Niehaus ought to carry out this idea on a larger scale; there will be other Washingtons wanted hereafter. With regard to the design chosen, it is too soon to tell whether it will be so good in a big statue as it is in a statuette. Can young Mr. Shrady stand the test of monumental sculpture? He has shown cleverness enough in sculpture on the statuette scale.

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According to a London paper, Mr. Lungren, the American water colorist, whose pictures in oils, aquarelles, and black-and-whites have given us new impressions of the Arizona deserts, has made a mark in pastels. Last year his drawings of London mist and fog were among the most notable things at the Pastel Society; this year at the same exhibition "his impressions of Egypt and Arizona prove that he understands no less well the beauty of strong light." The same journal reports that after a course of experiments Mr. Lungren has discovered a method of fixing pastels so as to hold to the paper, but without using the ordinary fixicative fluids, which take off the fine bloom of the work. As the artist has not published his method yet, the statement may be accepted on its merits.

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Old Chester in England is to have an arts and crafts exhibition during October, including enamels, jewelry, metal work, carving, embroidery, bookbinding, and decorative art. It is undertaken by the Chester Guild of Arts and Crafts. Americans are prone to believe that Chester has at least one well-developed industry, cabinetwork; for the quantity of mediaeval and sixteenth century pieces in black oak which it turns out would have made the mediaeval artisans gape with astonishment.

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L'art nouveau in furniture has impressed a Mr. Donaldson so much that he has purchased a number of typical pieces and given them to the South Kensington Museum for the benefit of those who could not afford to see them in Paris. Some of the English papers protest against showing furniture which they consider built and decorated on bad lines. They are afraid that the taste of British cabinetmakers shall be corrupted. A writer in The Westminster says there is literally nothing to praise in the exhibit except perhaps the attention paid to the grain of the wood. One absolutely undecorated table is beautiful in this respect. Also that slight stains and no painting are used. He complains of the meaningless curves and combinations of l'art nouveau in furniture, and notes that French, German, and Scandinavian pieces are all very much the same. In regard to form, l'art nouveau is in obvious indecision, both in decoration and in construction.

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The decoration of buildings and the part the painter has begun to play in the architect's conception of interiors form the topic of two articles in The Architectural Record. One is by M. Jean Schopfer on "Modern Architecture and Decoration in France," and the other by Mr. Frank Fowler on "Mural Painting." In the latter Mr. Fowler speaks to American architects, urging them to grant more consideration to the requirements of wall painting when they make their designs, allow the painter to collaborate with them, and especially to have the entire decoration of one room or gallery. As an instance of the mistake made abroad in this last mentioned matter, he cites the Pantheon at Paris where Puvis de Chavannes should have been commissioned to carry out the decorations, not because Bonnat and Laurens are weak masters, but because their work is not in harmony with that of Puvis, while his does suit exactly the style of architecture in that classic building. Our architects, says Mr. Fowler, are interesting themselves in painting and sculpture. It is by consulting in advance, co-operating, in a word, that the question of light, quantity of mass in composition, and perfect key of color may be most effectively secured.

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The July International Studio has some notable illustrations in colors to an article on medals and medal makers, and the August number a second paper on "The Art of True Enameling on Metal," by Alexander Fisher. A fine colored plate shows an enamel plaque by Fisher. These papers by an expert are of great value for artisans and for the amateur who is trying his 'prentice hand in a very beautiful art. Das Museum of Berlin for August has a paper by Paul Schubring on Italian medals of the fifteenth century, with illustrations in plates. Medals and coins, enamels and jewelry are getting more and more notice from the public and the art magazines.

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The London critics have fallen foul of this year's Royal Academy in the usual strain, but as usual the Royal Academy points contemptuously to the sales of pictures as proof that the public buys just as freely now as heretofore. The crisis in manufactures and the South African war appear to have affected the picture market not at all. Perhaps the influx of colonial magnates, which has been one result of the war, may account for the healthy state of British art; home buyers are fewer, but colonial buyers fill the gap. The President sold his "Helena and Hermia" for over $5,000. La Thangue has obtained $5,000 for three paintings—"Gathering Plums," "A Provencal Village," and "December in Provence." "The Mystery of the Past," by Goodall, sold for $4,000, and "Marriage by Registry," by the popular anecdote painter Dendy Sadler, went for $3,750, while "Venus at the Bath," by Godward, was sold at the same figure. "The Home Wind," by Napier Hamy, fetched $5,000. The sum of $1,600 was paid for "Sons of the Soil," by Clausen, and the same for "The Wishing Well," by G. D. Leslie. A thousand dollars was paid for each of the following pictures: "Young Orphans," by Henry Hyland; "Evening," by Arnesby Brown, and "Be Thankit," a water color by H. S. Hopwood. During the past few years the average sales at the Royal Academy have aggregated $100,000, of which the Academicians and Associates have taken about $40,000 and outsiders about $60,000.

***

The sculptor John Tweed of London is finishing an order for Cecil Rhodes consisting of bas-reliefs for a monument to an affair not unlike the destruction of Custer and his men by the Sioux. It is the killing of Major Allan Wilson and twenty-four men by the Matabele in the war against Lobengula. Major Wilson and his troops, accompanied by the American scouts Burnham and Ingram, went on a reconnoitring trip, crossed a river, and were surrounded. The two scouts and one trooper dashed through the Matabele and reached the main body of 200 men, under Major Forbes, with a call for assistance, but the scouting party was assegaied where they were. Tweed has modeled the twenty-five men on horseback and foot in attitudes representing their death struggle. There are four reliefs in all, to be placed on the four sides of a monolith erected on the spot where the party fell.

THOMAS MURPHY'S FUNERAL

It Will Take Place from St. Patrick's Cathedral.

He Had Never Been Ill Till Accident Last April—His Friendship with Gen. Grant.

The funeral of Thomas Murphy, Collector of the Port of New York under President Grant, who died at his residence on West Ninety-third Street on Saturday evening, will take place from St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Murphy, who was eighty years old when he died, was a man of remarkable vitality, and had never been ill up to the time in April last when he was run down by a cab in front of the Hoffman House. Even from the effects of that accident he rallied, despite his age. About a fortnight ago he attended the Horse Show at Hollywood, and afterward complained of feeling ill. He went to his apartments in the Hollywood Hotel, where Dr. Hughes, who was called in, discovered that he was suffering from inflammation of the bladder, and that the kidneys were affected. The physician advised Mr. Murphy to come to New York, as he thought that an operation might prolong his life.

Upon Mr. Murphy's arrival in this city Dr. Herbert Constable and Dr. Samuel Alexander agreed than an operation should be performed, but Mr. Murphy failed so rapidly that it was not attempted. He was so much improved on Friday, however, that the physicians thought he might yet recover strength enough to make the operation possible, but on Saturday afternoon there came a turn for the worse, and at 5:30 o'clock he died.

With him when he died were his daughters, Mary Gibbs Murphy and Mrs. Helen Gibbs De Rivas, and his son, Walter Gibbs Murphy. Edgar Gibbs Murphy, another son, was at Atlantic City. He was summoned home by telegraph, and arrived in the city late on Saturday night.

Mr. Murphy was a native of Ireland. He came to this country as a young man, and engaged in the fur business, in which he amassed a fortune. He entered politics as a Whig, and when that party ceased to exist as such became a Republican. It was not until 1866 that Mr. Murphy accepted an office, and then he was elected to the State Senate. A split had occurred in the Democratic ranks, and his plurality over the leading Democratic candidate (Fields) was 1,277.

Mr. Murphy had at the time of Gen. Grant's election formed a close friendship with him, and was appointed Collector of the Port of New York in July, 1870. He held the office until November, 1871, when he resigned on account of political attacks by the Greeley faction. He named his own successor.

Mr. Murphy was a friend and patron of the horse. He established a fine stock farm at Deal, N. J., and his horses were trained on the Monmouth track, which he owned for several years. He was also considered to be one of the most expert real estate appraisers in the city.

Mr. Murphy was one of the committee of the Grant Monument, and was one of those delegated as Mrs. Grant's escort on the day of the dedication. In private life he was very liberal. When he had money "it belonged to his friends," as he was often heard to say. Not long before his death he exhibited about $75,000 worth of valueless paper, mementoes of favors he had done. His wife died April 30, 1897.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Clifford A. Hand.

Clifford A. Hand of the law firm of Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones died suddenly Saturday evening of apoplexy at the Windsor Hotel in Elizabethtown, N. Y., where he was spending the Summer

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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LADIES' DEPT. 12 E. 23D ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Inquiries regarding investment or speculative securities promptly answered.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS. COTTON. WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. 560 Broad

FINANCIAL.

33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:

The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:

First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee; and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.

Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.

Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.

Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:

1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.

2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,

3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.

By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN, Treasurer.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne.	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar.
Percival Kühne,	Geo. Warren Smith.
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds

Holders of certificates of Central Trust Company of New York, issued on deposit of above-named bonds under agreement of June 21, 1896, upon surrender thereof at office of Central Trust Company of New York, will be entitled to receive for each bond with December, 1896, and all subsequent coupons attached, represented by such certificate, $1,000 Detroit Southern Railroad Company, "Ohio Southern Division" First Mortgage 4% Gold Bond, bearing interest from June 1st, 1901, the sum of $48.33 in cash, ($8.33 thereof being interest from March 15th to June 1st,) and a certificate entitling holder to participate pro rata in any future distribution of cash when received by the Committee, and as determined by it, as provided in the agreement of February 20th, 1901.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1901.
WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
THOMAS DENNY,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits $1,895,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Heber R. Bishop,	Richard Mortimer,
William L. Bull,	Dudley Olcott,
Albert C. Case,	John E. Parsons,
Haley Fiske,	Henry C. Perkins,
Robert Hoe,	Norman B. Ream,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
Morris K. Jesup,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward R. Judson,	John T. Terry.
Bradley Martin,	Samuel Thomas,
D. O. Mills,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
	Geo. Henry Warren.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-one 58-100 dollars, ($57,691.58.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 29th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

BOND SALE $44,000.
Village of Corinth, N. Y., water works bonds will be sold on sealed bids on Aug. 31st, 1901. Denominations $1,000. Coupon form, principal and semi-annual interest, payable at Citizens' National Bank or Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; $2,000 due in 1906, $2,000 due each year there-after. A CHOICE INVESTMENT. For notice of sale and particulars address JOHN S. ALEXANDER, Village Clerk, Corinth, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership lately subsisting between RANALD M. WINANS and HENRY A. DUNBAR, under the firm name of WINANS & DUNBAR, was dissolved on the 31st day of July, 1901, by mutual consent. RANALD M. WINANS and HENRY A. DUNBAR are authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.
RANALD M. WINANS,
HENRY A. DUNBAR.
New York, Aug. 3, 1901.

THE R. M. WINANS COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE INCORporation under the laws of the State of New York of the R. M. WINANS COMPANY. This Company will continue the U. S. Bonded and Free Warehousing business formerly carried on by WINANS & DUNBAR.
Main Office, 485 Washington St., New York City.

Lost and Found.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 350,933, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE. } Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Office of the Michigan Central R. R. Co
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.

F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

Financial Agents Wanted.
We desire to arrange for reliable representatives throughout the East and Middle West to sell preferred securities in sound enterprises. Acceptable persons can arrange for permanent and highly profitable employment.
AMERICAN FINANCE & TRUST COMPANY,
New York City.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUP..WILLIAM BARBOUR,
Vice President. Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING,
Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. SANDERS, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY
Treasurer. Trust Officer.

WANTED—NORTHERN PACIFIC COMMON; price must be low; immediate. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting OF The Hocking Valley Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Columbus, O., August 14, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B BONDS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company (now the Morton Trust Company) as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of the above bonds will be held at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on September 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By J. K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-President.
Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th. JAMES M. McKINLAY.
Assistant Secretary.

Dividends.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.

A DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share, on both the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after Oct. 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 3d, 1901.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Sept. 3d, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Oct. 1st, 1901, unless remaining further closed for the purposes of the annual meeting of Stockholders, to be held Oct. 8th, 1901.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, August 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901.

The Transfer Books will be closed on August 23d at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of September 4th, 1901.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Ontario Silver Mining Co.
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET.
New York, August 13th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 221.

A dividend of TEN (10) CENTS per share has been declared, payable at the transfer agency, 15 Broad Street, September 3, 1901.
Transfer books close August 22d.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Office of Philadelphia Company.
Pittsburg, Pa., June 27th, 1901.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.—The Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend on the Preferred Stock of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (2½%) payable August 31st, 1901, to stockholders of record August 21st, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 23, 1901, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 3 at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1901.

New York & Hoboken Ferry Company.
Hoboken, N. J., August 12th, 1901.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 21st, 1901. The transfer books will close August 21st, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen September 3d, 1901, at 10 A. M.
C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

Proposals.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
8th August, 1901.

Sealed proposals for installing a Coal-Handling Apparatus at the Manhattan State Hospital, West, Ward's Island, New York City, may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to four o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 26th day of August, 1901, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital, No. 7 Madison Avenue, New York City. At this time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol, at Albany, New York.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

(Sig.) HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President, Board of Managers.
New York City, Aug. 13, 1901.

KENNEBEC ARSENAL, AUGUSTA, ME., AUG. 15, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 P. M., Sept. 5, 1901, for the purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including 334,400 pounds of niter, small arms, equipments, tools, etc. Catalogues giving quantities, condition, etc., can be had on application to D. M. TAYLOR, Major Ord. Dept. U. S. A., Comdg.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CAL., AUG. 16, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., Sept. 16, 1901, for purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including cannon, projectiles, small arms, ammunition, scrap metal, etc. Information furnished on application to COLONEL A. MORDECAI, Ord. Dept., Com'dg.

THE VIEWS OF HENRY CLEWS.

Henry Clews, discussing the stock market, the grain outlook, and business conditions generally, holds that the future of the market is encouraging. He says:

"There's plenty of traffic in sight for the railroads for the balance of this year at least, and we are likely to have a good export demand for our surplus products of the soil. The farmers as a class are sure of a year of more than average, though not record-breaking, prosperity. More or less improvement has taken place during the last ten days, and it must be borne in mind that the early damage reports were much exaggerated. Recent reports from well-informed bankers and merchants show that the injury and its consequences will be less serious than at first expected; there being a number of compensations, such as better prices, good wheat crop, a fair supply of fodder, and good financial condition of farmers, to offset largely the loss in corn.

"Our railroads were never in better physical and financial condition than to-day, and their prospects as dividend-payers are excellent. Very few are paying all they earn; consequently any moderate reduction in gross earnings would not affect dividends for the reason that the present large outlays for new equipment and improvements will not be permanent.

"The steel strike is waning and losing its shock upon the stock market, and the defeat of the unwise demands of the Amalgamated Association is a foregone conclusion. Some day labor will choose leaders better able to judge as to what is attainable and more capable of recognizing the rights of employers and non-unionists as well as their own claims."

STREET SPRINKLERS' TROUBLES.

Two Collectors Accused of Not Making Returns for Money Paid In.

Jacob F. Hilderbrandt of 544 West Twenty-fourth Street, President of the Street Sprinklers' Association, appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning as the complainant against B. C. Hedges, who said he was of New York City, but didn't give any fuller address, and Julius Baar of 125 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. These men had been employed by the Sprinkling Assciation as canvassers and collectors, and it is alleged that they have collected money from the subscribers and have failed to make the returns.

Both men were held in the sum of $500 bail for examination on Aug. 10. President Hilderbrandt said that the association had been losing hundreds of dollars by the failure of collectors to turn in money collected, and also said that the association had much trouble with its subscribers because, not receiving subscriptions, they would send around a second time.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

With this week will end many of the vacations which important financiers have been taking. By the first of September the great majority of ordinary active Wall Street men will be in harness again, and from this time on almost every day will see the return of some one of consequence. In this is an encouraging element. It is fashionable to point out in these days of perfected telegraph and telephone communication that alert men absent from Wall Street can still be in close communication, can know all that goes on hour by hour, can take advantage of the situation with practically as much ease as though they were at their own offices. But what this agreeable theory neglects and ignores is that operators scattered over the country, however directly each may be able to reach Wall Street, are still—in practical ways—unable to co-operate. The man at Bar Harbor, his ally at Elberon, and their associates in the Adirondacks, may each know directly all that goes on hour by hour on the Stock Exchange, and may be able each from his own stopping place to give orders, make purchases, exercise market judgment in any way, and with all promptness; but the possibility of co-operation between the separated principals is too remote to be effective. And thus the home coming of actual leaders—most of whom are still absent—can have influence shown promptly.

An unexpected development in the latter part of last week was a break in the market for sterling exchange, in which rates have declined to a point precluding the possibility of gold shipments, whereas a week or ten days ago such shipments were looked for. No doubt the main reason for this change is the large supply of wheat drafts against exports. Of course with falling exchange there is no likelihood of higher money rates, (the two markets working automatically with each other;) thus, for the time, is removed one professed source of apprehension on the part of those seeking to depress values. In connection with this the Government figures for the values of exports for the month of July are memorable, and if present indications are fulfilled August and the succeeding months of the year will do equally well. Apart entirely from the ultimate disposition of the so-called balance of trade it is, of course, evident that with heavy exports going on mercantile drafts against them must supply the market amply, raising for the future not the question of gold exports, but gold imports. However, gold movement either way may be remote—at any rate not at present a matter having immediate bearing on the values of securities.

Most significant are the returns now quite numerous of important railroads for the fiscal year ended June 30. With scarce an exception they show heavy increases in gross earnings and correspondingly good net increases—after liberal charging-off of large sums to betterment account. These figures tell in brief and eloquent way the story of prosperity and are easily understood—worth more than a thousand arguments. Increased dividends, resumption of dividends, and beginning of new dividends marked the progress of the last fiscal year, which the present year bids far to outrival. Moreover, while dividend payments expand interest charges decrease by reason of refunding operations—all tending to better the condition of the shareholder.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Messrs. Scott & Stringfellow, the Richmond bankers, members of the New York Stock Exchange, issue an analysis of the financial condition of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, presenting statistics in striking form. Taking the statement of earnings and expenses officially issued for the year ended on June 30 last, they figure as follows:

Gross earnings	$15,785,441
Operating expenses	9,445,459
Net earnings	$6,339,982
Miscellaneous income	73,562
Total income	$6,413,544
Fixed charges, &c.	2,249,717
Net income	$4,163,827
Four per cent. dividend on $23,000,000 preferred stock	920,000
Surplus applicable to dividend on common stock	$3,243,827

That is equivalent to 5.03 per cent. on $64,500,000 common stock, and Messrs. Scott & Stringfellow supplement the foregoing analysis by a tabulation of gross earnings for five fiscal years past, with a showing of dividends earned applicable to common stock, out of which only one dividend of 1 per cent. ($645,000) has been paid. This is the exhibit, (covering nine months for the 1897 period:)

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Surplus.
1897	$7,732,150.06	$459,848.28
1898	11,236,123.15	684,750.67
1899	11,827,139.69	752,654.23
1900	14,091,004.93	2,478,564.32
1901	15,785,441.00	3,243,827.00
Total		$7,619,644.40

"The above figures demonstrate what 'community of interest' is doing in the East," say Messrs. Scott & Stringfellow, "although Norfolk and Western will not enjoy the full benefit of stability in rates for six or eight months, inasmuch as a number of its contracts to haul coal were made when rates were much lower than they are at present, and having expired at different periods during the fiscal year just closed.

"The surplus applicable to dividend on common stock would have been sufficient to pay about 5¼ per cent. on this stock had it not been for the disastrous floods which occurred in the Elk Horn coal regions the latter part of June, thus causing the net earnings for June to show a decrease of $67,089; otherwise we think they would have shown an increase, the net earnings for the eleven months ended May 31, 1901, having shown an increase over the corresponding period last year of $817,113, or an average of $74,283 per month."

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 17th day of August, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$291,556,689	Gold certificates outstanding	$291,556,689
Silver dollars	437,776,000	Silver certificates outstanding	437,776,000
Silver dollars of 1890	232,208	Treasury notes outstanding	45,091,000
Silver bullion of 1890	44,858,792		
Total	$774,423,689	Total	$774,423,689

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion		$71,360,960.93
Gold certificates		32,228,160.00
Standard silver dollars		18,657,072.00
Silver certificates		5,475,242.00
Silver bullion		1,734,994.61
United States notes		13,585,036.00
Treasury notes of 1890		96,546.00
National banknotes		8,426,511.79
Subsidiary silver coin		10,231,859.52
Fractional currency		113.10
Minor coin		613,950.40
		$162,411,346.35
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$95,821,085.78	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,662,800.79	
Total	$102,483,886.57	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,506,245.63	
		103,990,132.20
Total		$266,401,478.55
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,050,832.60	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,258,116.82	
Disbursing officers' balances	59,341,724.31	
Post Office Department account	5,208,860.68	
Miscellaneous items	5,575,071.70	
		90,434,606.11
Available cash balance		$175,966,872.44

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$405,666.67	$11,894,157.51	$33,158,120.72
Internal revenue	840,733.44	12,685,347.46	41,023,538.05
Miscellaneous	126,157.75	1,445,530.00	4,163,716.29
Total receipts	$1,372,557.86	$26,025,035.06	$78,345,375.06
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	120,000.00	4,920,000.00	17,754,255.98
War	205,000.00	4,225,000.00	20,242,809.10
Navy	270,000.00	3,775,000.00	9,918,265.82
Indians	.....	620,000.00	1,675,375.93
Pensions	400,000.00	9,550,000.00	21,151,209.24
Interest	100,000.00	2,100,000.00	6,755,674.81
Total expenditures	$1,095,000.00	$25,190,000.00	$77,497,530.88
Excess of receipts over expenditures	277,557.86	835,035.06	847,784.18
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	696,826.20	11,709,646.09	31,511,917.95
Internal revenue	1,007,482.32	14,600,837.60	42,161,338.59
Receipts from all sources last year	1,811,219.22	28,064,234.35	78,010,394.05
Expenditures last year	1,960,000.00	32,205,000.00	86,274,653.10

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	513,870.00	1,086,550.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	67,920.00	695,885.00	1,981,640.50
Notes received for current redemption	494,300.00	8,126,073.00	21,371,891.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$43,393,838.00	$3,883,427.00	$47,277,265.00
This fiscal year	1,936,468.00	76,102.00	2,012,570.00
This month	1,156,630.00	65,990.00	1,222,620.00
This day	20,000.00	40.00	20,040.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	43,393,838.00	3,883,427.00	47,277,265.00
This fiscal year	1,936,468.00	76,102.00	2,012,570.00
This month	1,156,630.00	65,990.00	1,222,620.00
This day	20,000.00	40.00	20,040.00

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
*Lahn ..... Aug. 20 | *Lahn ..... Sept. 17
Kaiser Wm. Gr. Aug. 27 | Kaiser Wm. Gr. Sept. 24
Kaiserin M. Th. Sept. 10 | Kronprinz. Oct. 1, noon
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN
Fr. der Grosse. Aug. 22 | Barbarossa. Sept. 12
Gr. Kurfuerst. Aug. 29 | Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19
†H. H. Meier. Sept. 5 | Fr. der Grosse. Sept. 26
Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen only.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Aller, Aug. 20, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM | Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
H'h'zollern, Sept. 7, noon | Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM
From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Columbia, Aug. 22, 10 AM | Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM
F. Bism'k, Au. 29, 7:30 AM | Columbia, Sept. 19, 10 AM
D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM | F. Bism'k, Sep. 26, 7:30 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon | Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM
Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM | Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM
Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon | *Phoen'ia, Oc. 5, 10:30 AM
*Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM | Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon | Phila..Sept. 11, 10 AM
St. Paul. Aug. 28, 10 AM | St. Paul. Sept. 18, 10 AM
St. Louis. Sept. 4, 10 AM | Haverf'd, Sept. 21, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon | Southwark. Sept. 4, noon
Friesland. Aug. 28, noon | *Vaderl'd, Sept. 11, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MANITOU ..... Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA ..... Aug. 24, 11 A. M.
MESABA ..... Aug. 31, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS ..... Sept. 7, 11 A. M.
MARQUETTE ..... Sept. 14, 9 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Peking ..... Aug. 21 | Hong Kong Maru. Sep. 4
Gaelic ..... Aug. 27 | China ..... Sept. 12
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. | Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO

LONGBRANCH

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"Columbia."

Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30A. M.	10 00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.
1.00 P.M.*	1.30 P. M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

GRAND GALA DAY

Wednesday, August 21st.

Thrilling battle between the Sioux Indian Tribe and a detachment of the United States Troops from Fort Slocum.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 22d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 22d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn; 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 6.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS, including Admission to All Attractions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains. Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Round Trip.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 345 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, to be held at the office of said Receiver, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1901. At such meeting or other adjourned meeting thereof, all accounts and demands for and against the estate and property of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted, as far as the same may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.—Dated 68 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 9, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHLACHTER, FREDERICK D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK D. SCHLACHTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, Nos. 14-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of April, 1901. FREDERICK HENRY BRETHAUER and MARIA L. SCHLACHTER, Executors. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for the Executors, 18-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap15-1awomM

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38th. 116 WEST 42D ST.

TO AN INVESTOR.—Large, modern apartment house, within 500 feet of new rapid transit station; handsome building; fully rented and in A1 order; nets handsome return on investment. Address Principal, Box 10 Times Office.

Bargain.—Substantial 7-room house, finely located in ideal residence town; good altitude; pure air, superb view; entire house, newly and elegantly furnished. Price, complete, $6,000. James M. Hill, Middletown, N. Y.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

$500 will buy a 4-story brick corner large store and three families each floor; size, 25x86; will rent for $2,500. Williamson & Bryan, 147th St. and 3d Av.

$300 cash buys detached cottage, all improvements, near Rapid Transit Station, $3,000. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Beautiful house; open plumbing, tiled bathroom, mirrors, hardwood, gas logs, decorated; great bargain. 260 West 130th St.

Bronx.—9-room house; $300 cash needed; near trolley and elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Great Bargain, Bronx.—4-story brick flat; all improvements; easy terms. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

3-story house, with stable for 8 horses, suitable for contractor. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

6 lots, suitable for builders, 150x115, in Bronx. Price, $20,000. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

Morningside Av. five-story apartment; best paying in city. E. W. Larner, 594 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

P. J. HEANEY & CO., 787 TREMONT AVE. HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

8th Av.—Three 5-story apartments, with stores; all rented; Big Bargain. Hayden, 320 W. 145th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

'Phone "559-Cort'l." for the high-dry choice

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$40 buys 5 acres fine soil, with river front; about half timber; terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Harris, Box 28, Times Office.

Palisades Park, N. J.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; gas; electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We can name a better price on the very desirable property northeast corner Highland and Maurice Avs., Ossining, N. Y., than can be obtained from any other dealer commanding a corner; choicely located; size of plot, 180 on Highland Av., 175 feet on Maurice Av.; 12-room house in thorough repair, with barn; might exchange. For executors, James F. Markham, 60 Liberty St., New York City.

For Sale—161 acres 2 miles of station; 2 sets of buildings; 8 acres in fruit; fine stock and fruit farm; price $3,500; $1,000 cash, bal. 10 years. J. R. McGonigal, Dover, Del.

Delaware Farms.—Famous for fruits, grain, stock, or poultry; close to seashore and market; all size farms; some nice country seats. J. F. Steward, Milford, Del.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W 116tn.

Exchange—Desirable flats, other property, for private houses, lots. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

SEND FULL PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY YOU HAVE FOR EXCHANGE. I CAN TRADE IT. W. W. GRANT, 16 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

SONNABEND & GROMER, 162 W. 116TH ST., Buy, sell, and exchange real estate. Rents collected. Estates managed.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Owners having city property to sell or exchange, Send particulars to Vail & Metra, 171 Broadway.

A.—Wanted for our Fall list, private houses, 8th to 86th St. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—$15,000 on 346 lots in White Plains; principals or lawyers only. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Piano.—Sight reading, perfect time, measure, French (Conversational) Literature; novel, delightful method. Magras, 155 West 80th St.

Piano soloist and accompanist; quick and experienced; limited number of pupils. Address Artist, 1,615 3d Av.

Watches and Jewelry.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Rush, referee, 432 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 418 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $19,487.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

42nd St. West, at 5th Ave.

A BUSINESS CENTRE;

Stores, Offices, and Studios to Rent. Apply to

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO., or your own broker.

100 FACTORIES 100

Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars. D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.

LOFTS. LOFTS. CHAMBERS ST.

4th loft, 25x125; 5th loft, 25x100; 6,250 sq. ft.; well-lighted, freight and passenger elevator; all improvements; rent to May 1st, 1902, $1,500; 2d year, $1,650. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St.

Store, 19 Beekman St., with 2 large skylights, suitable for office, book store, stationery, druggist sundries, tailoring, newspaper advertising agency, &c. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS. 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place, (time, 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park. The highest and choicest location in Brooklyn.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

505 Nostrand Ave.,
Near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Detached Houses and Villa Plots. Estates managed a specialty. If you are contemplating making a change for fine residence property, can show you choice houses and apartments in the garden spot of Brooklyn; located in the St. Mark's Section.

YONS

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Bargain!—2-story and basement frame house; price, $2,200; cash, $200. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Workingman's Opportunity.—Nice house, Richmond Hill, $1,050; $200 cash, $10 monthly. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600, Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—We have to rent on 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av., a few three-story highstoop dwellings; exposed plumbing; handsomely decorated; modern in every way; rents, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100; caretakers in 218 East 68th St. and 224 East 69th St.; houses pleasantly located in a block of private residences. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.

6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement. Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or

DUFF & CONGER, Agents, Madison Ave. & 86th St.

THE MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.

Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

58th St. and 7th Av., convenient to all cars. Corner apartment, eight large rooms, from October 1st, $900 per annum.
Others adjoining at $720 to $1,000 per annum. Six rooms and bathroom, $45 to $55 per month. See janitor, 917 7th Av., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS

19 AND 21 WEST 31ST ST.

Unfurnished family apartments from Oct. 1st; rents, $600 up. Meals served. Apply to Supt.

112 WEST 44TH ST.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS; 2 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. $600. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

See These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 360-366 West; near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and elevated station; references; $24, $27.

THE PENATAQUIT.

128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

5th Av., 1,048. Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $10 to $13, near schools, parks, and elevated station. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

Best city location; 509 West 112th St.; five rooms, elevator, electric light, telephone; $38-$45.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE UNITED STATES,

194 CLINTON ST.,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest and most luxuriously fitted apartment house in the city; two elevators; large reception room, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. and Mrs. Naftel, 744 6th Av.

Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and reset while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 54 Maiden Lane.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 18th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
110 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

The Loyola School,

65 East 83d St., corner Park Avenue.
PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. Reopens Monday, Oct. 7. For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
N. N. McKINNON, S. J., Principal.
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MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOLS.
Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Ave., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard, '91.)
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course (Kindergarten to College) combined with manual training
For enrollment apply
Miss Eleanor I. Keller, Principal, 25 West 55th St.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ, WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.
22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY.

Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
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New York University Law School { Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE

45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.).
Preparation for College & University. Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
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N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

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President Schurman of Cornell says: "I believe this to be one of the best preparatory schools in the country." Model recitation and residence buildings. Complete gymnasium.
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243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Preparatory, High School, Regents, Civil Engineering, Law for admission to bar and Commercial Law. Day and evening. Begin any time.

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ESSEX FELLS, Caldwell, N. J.
Boys 6 to 14 years. Location high and healthful, 22 miles from N. Y. Our aim the best—body, brain and CHARACTER. New gymnasium ready by Fall.
Summer Session, June-Sept. J. R. CAMPBELL, A. M.

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BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHY.
AMERICA'S GREATEST SCHOOL.
21 Teachers. New Buildings. Day and Evening Sessions. Telephone 1300 Harlem. Call or write.

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Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic, commercial, and Summer course; open all year; terms moderate; military drill, camping out for older students. Address BRO. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL

423 MADISON AVE., N. Y.
Reopens Sept. 30th. Principals at Home after Sept. 16th. Until then address for circulars Cotuit, Mass.

THE MADISON SCHOOL

for girls, formerly called The Misses Moses School, Reopens September 30th, at 778 and 780 Madison Av., New York.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

Saint George's Hall, Summit, N. J.—A Home School for Boys, 11th year. Boarding and Day Pupils. Prepares for college or, for business. Healthful location. Excellent library. Certificate admits to several leading Colleges. Athletic field. Catalogue. Address Hartman Naylor, Head Master, Summit, N. J.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 East 49th St.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students Prepared for all Colleges. Circulars on application. Reopens Monday, September 30th.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 West 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker. School for Girls, Miss Bartlett, Vice Principal, reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for Boys. College Preparatory Classes. Resident students.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 63d year. Co-educational. Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St. REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

THE WEAUTINAUG SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn. Rev. F. B. Draper, Head Master. Opens September 24th, 1901.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
68 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

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53 WEST 45TH STREET.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.
Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner, 607 5th Av.

Business Opportunities.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—$50 PER LOT PAID TO MAN OR WOMAN introducing or sending names of parties resulting in sale of one building lot; no experience necessary; we do the selling; opportunity for persons with large acquaintance in or out of city; lots, $200 up; monthly payments; Jerome Av., Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St.; lots easily resold at a profit. LAWRENCE, 53 West 33d St.

For Sale.—Housefurnishing business; established 5 years; stock consists of hardware, tin, enamel wood and willow, china and glass wares, toys and novelties; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box 3,212 Station C, Philadelphia; no agents.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, No. 165 Broadway.

$15,000 WANTED IN WELL-ESTABLISHED, rising young wholesale firm to keep up with rapidly expanding business; good opening for young man. M. L. X., Box 115 Times Office.

Promoter Wanted.—Stock company for sale; $5,000 easily made. Address N., Box 5, Lynn, Mass.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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2 East 15th St., S. E. Cor. 5th Ave.
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE.

Apartments to rent by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Two to six rooms, with bath. Table, American plan. Private service if desired.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

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GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

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LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic Highlands.

THE BRANDON HOUSE.—Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electric lights, bathing, boating, fishing; terms reasonable. Mrs. S. HOOPER.

Atlantic City.

VICTORIA On SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. MINUTE WALK FROM BEACH. ENLARGED & REFURNISHED COMPLETE. (OPEN ALL YEAR.) 30 hot and cold seawater baths have been added in New Brick Annex for accommodation of guests. M. WILLIAMS.

Country Board.

Hillside Spring Farm.—Pure mountain spring water, fresh farm products, good board; city improvements; ample shade; pleasant surroundings; station 1 mile. Particulars, Barber.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Board, $6 to $8 per week, on El Dorado Farm; loveliest section Berkshires; surpassing table, really supplied from farm. A. M. Knowles, Box 180, Hinsdale, Mass.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

21st St., 145 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small rooms, southern exposure; parlor dining room; arrangements Fall and Winter.

46th St., 315 West.—Comfortable, airy rooms; running water; suitable for two; also small; excellent table; refined.

61st St., 116 West.—Nicely furnished room and good board in small family; two flights, east.

80th St., 182 West.—Special rates offered gentleman and couples for season; house first-class; table excellent.

122d St., 122 East.—Large, nicely furnished room, with board; also medium-sized room; terms moderate.

139th St., 140 West.—Cozy room, 1 or 2 gentlemen; excellent home; transients accommodated; board optional. Osborne.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

17th St., 55 West.—TRAINED NURSES, SPECIAL PRICES; telephone service; use parlor, kitchen, laundry; references respectability given and positively required.

19th St., 16 West.—Desirable furnished rooms, large and small; references.

46th St., 343 West.—Large room, newly furnished; all conveniences. Also smaller room.

49th St., 235 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; small and large; suitable for two; board optional.

53d St., 141 East.—Parlor floor, suitable for business; other rooms, $2, $5; transients.

76th St., 119 East.—Furnished rooms, $2 and $5; references. Dufour.

88th St., 185 West.—Large parlor, bedroom, bath, beautifully furnished; meals if desired; exceptional single room. King.

95th St., 70 West.—Cool rooms, single, double; private block; Park, Riverside, L; reasonable. Wickerson.

101 West 64th.—Couple have furnished rooms to let, with service. Dentist.

128th St., 264 West, Near L.—Elegantly furnished back parlor in house with private family; low rent.

129th St., 234 West.—Apartment in private house, with all conveniences; suitable for doctor or physician.

224 West 49th.—Desirable rooms; private family; with or without board; reasonable.

Lady and son, about taking choice apartment on Riverside, every known convenience, wish to sublet to a gentleman desiring exclusive, elegant home two large rooms, private bath; board if desired; will make a perfect home; no other persons in family. Address Elegant, 530 6th Av.

Lexington Av., 602, near 52d St.—Front alcove room; every convenience; front hall room; moderate.

St. Ann's Av., 282, near 138th St.—Pleasant front room, with every new convenience. Roell, 1 flight up.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Lady intending to learn stenography will be taught by court reporter; will assure excellent position. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

Help Wanted—Males.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping Office, 95 First St.

Wanted—Young man for subscription clerk; must have newspaper experience and be accurate; painstaking, and prompt. Rapid, Box 215 Times Office.

Wanted—Men to sell life insurance; eight hours' daily work secures good income; new method of compensation. A. D. Holland, St. James Building, Broadway and 26th St.

Wanted—Young man, 17 to 20, by a bank as messenger. Y. M. X., Box 113 Times Office.

Young man about 25 for personal representative; must have good appearance; shrewd business ability; position permanent. Balch Bros. Co., 156 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Female.

4c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Houseworkers.

Colored girl wishes general housework in flat; sleep home; excellent personal references. Berry, 226 West 62d St.

Neat, painstaking, thoroughly experienced girl for general housework; excellent references. 418 West 54th; ring Jussel's bell.

Neat girl for general housework; small private family; best city reference. 309 West 42d, McCann's bell.

ROAD CRITICISED FOR TROLLEY CRASH

Likely that the System of Running Cars Will Be Changed.

Two Victims Dead — Others Seriously Hurt—Seventeen in Seney Hospital — Roundsman Accused.

The wrecking of a trolley car crowded with people by a Manhattan Beach train at Kensington Junction on Saturday night did not cause much surprise yesterday among those familiar with the railroad situation at that point. It had been the opinion among railroad men in Brooklyn for a long time that the existing arrangements at the junction made it a danger spot, and these men expected that sooner or later a serious accident would occur there.

Up to last night the accident had resulted in the death of two men, the motorman of the car and a passenger. The persons known to have been injured number twenty-three. Seventeen of the injured are at the Seney Hospital. The dead and injured are:

DEAD.

SIRENECK, JOHN, twenty-five years old, motorman, 580 East Forty-eighth Street, Manhattan.

BESENBACKER, JOSEPH, twenty years old, coffee roaster, 334 East Thirty-sixth Street, Manhattan.

INJURED.

APRIOMENTI, ANTONIO, forty years old, builder, Eighty-sixth Street and Gravesend Avenue.

APRIOMENTI, CHRISTIE, fourteen years old, same address.

BURNS, KATE, fifty-three years old, 71 Fifteenth Street.

COLLINS, THOMAS, twenty-five years old, steamfitter, 358 Prospect Avenue.

DODGE, Mrs. B. N., forty-two years old, East Fourth Street and Avenue E.

FITZGIBBONS, LAWRENCE, Sackett Street and Fourth Avenue.

KRAEF, SLAVIN, twenty-three years old, bookkeeper, 75 Washington Avenue.

HASTINGS, NICHOLAS, twenty-one years old, cotton inspector, 185 Eighteenth Street.

MARTHELL, JAMES, fifty-nine years old, 133 Concord Street.

McHUGH, THOMAS, thirty-eight years old, conductor, 508 Eighteenth Street.

MUNCHMEYER, GEORGE, nineteen years old, icemaker, 34 Jackson Place.

MUNCHMEYER, ——, seventeen years old, same address.

MUSSABENA, GEORGE, forty-five years old, peddler, Tottenville, S. I.

MALLON, PATRICK, twenty-five years old, 516 East Sixteenth Street.

MURRAY, JOSEPH, thirty years old, 8 Steuben Street.

NARDO, LEO, thirty-two years old, baker, 31 Degraw Street.

PALMENTO, PIETRO, thirty years old, tailor, 72 Van Brunt Street.

REINBACK, GEORGE, eighteen years old, 256 Avenue B.

SCHUMANN, MAURICE, thirty years old, hostler, 527 Atlantic Avenue.

SCHNEIDER, FRANK, eighteen years old, driver, 274 Avenue C.

TRAPPENI, LORENZO, twenty-eight years old, carpenter, 36 Degraw Street.

TYCALLAH, W., twenty-three years old, 97 Washington Street.

WICKES, EDWARD, forty-five years old, policeman, 358 Fourteenth Street.

At the Seney Hospital last night it was said that several of the injured passengers there were in a very serious condition, and it was feared that they would not recover.

The accident has called forth a storm of criticism against the dangerous practice of operating trolley cars and heavy steam trains on the same line. All the trolley cars which are run to Coney Island over the old Culver route travel on the same tracks with the trains of the Thirty-ninth Street Branch of the Manhattan Beach Division of the Long Island Railroad between Parkville and Kensington Junction. At Gravesend Avenue and Avenue D the trolley cars going to Coney Island turn onto the tracks used by the Manhattan Beach Road, and continue on them half a mile until Parkville is reached. There the Manhattan Beach trains turn off to the left, while the trolley cars continue down Gravesend Avenue to the old Culver Station at Coney Island.

It was at the junction of Gravesend Avenue and Avenue D that Saturday night's accident happened. The Manhattan Beach train was on its way from that resort to the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry, while the trolley car was on its way to Coney Island. The train had the right of way. William Rock, the signalman at the point, declares positively that the red danger signals were set, but that the motorman, who, it is said, was a green hand, disregarded them and attempted to cross in front of the train. The motorman, John Sireneck, was instantly killed.

President Greatsinger and Superintendent Wheatley of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company put in the whole day yesterday investigating the accident. Superintendent Wheatley last night had the following to say about the accident:

"We are convinced that the motorman of the car was to blame. We have heard of a passenger on the car who, seeing the danger signal, shouted to the motorman and then jumped."

It was said last night that there would probably be a conference held some time to-day between the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and those of the Long Island Railroad Company to consider the question of changing the arrangement of operating cars and trains between Kensington Junction and Parkville, so as to remove the danger there.

Complaint was made yesterday by the authorities of Seney Hospital against one of the Roundsmen in charge of the police at the scene of the accident. The accident happened in territory covered by the Kings County Hospital Ambulance Service. It is alleged that the Roundsman in question, because of this, objected to the greater number of the injured being taken to the Seney Hospital on a trolley car. He wanted all the injured taken to the Kings County Hospital in the ambulances.

After a delay of fifteen minutes Dr. Humpstone, who represented the Seney Hospital on the scene, took the matter in his own hands, and ran the car out himself with the injured on board.

MISS ROOSEVELT IMPROVES.

Vice President's Daughter Gaining Strength at the Hospital—Many Calls and Inquiries.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, eldest daughter of Vice President Roosevelt, who was operated on for an abscess of the jaw last Friday in Roosevelt Hospital, was said to be improving last night. Her condition was not regarded as at all dangerous. She rested comfortably Saturday night and yesterday.

With Miss Roosevelt yesterday were her mother and two nurses. During the day there were many callers at the hospital. Mrs. Roosevelt received many telegrams yesterday, and there were many inquiries over the telephone as to how Miss Roosevelt was progressing.

Col. Roosevelt was not at the hospital Saturday night, and was said to have been at Oyster Bay.

FURNITURE IN THE RAIN.

Effects of Evicted Fifteenth Street Tenants Still in the Street Yesterday.

The furniture, bedding, and household effects belonging to the families who were evicted from the front and rear tenements, 517 East Fifteenth Street, on Saturday, were still in the street yesterday. No attempt had been made to cover the property, and the rain added to the ruin that years of hard service had already wrought.

According to the neighbors and the police the tenants represented the hardest element of the Gas House district, and the only surprise expressed is that they were not put out long ago. On Saturday night Patrolman Garvan of the East Twenty-second Street Station, arrested John Devine, who was one of the tenants evicted from the rear tenement. The policeman said that the man was intoxicated.

Five of the tenants who had been put out returned on Saturday night and took up quarters in a vacant room in the rear tenement. Policeman McMullen of the East Twenty-second Street Station was called and again evicted them. The Bureau of Encumbrances has been notified, and the property will probably be removed from the street this morning.

ACCUSED OF SHOPLIFTING.

Women of Refined Appearance Alleged to Have Stolen Ribbons from a Broadway Store.

In marked contrast to the many other prisoners in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesteday morning were two middle-aged and handsomely gowned women who sat on a bench just inside the railing of the small inclosure where prisoners are placed preparatory to facing the Magistrate.

The women were in charge of Ella T. Harney, detective for a Broadway department store. The charge against them was that of shoplifting; the value of the goods alleged to have been stolen, $4. The names given by the prisoners appear on the court records as Clara Gutienez, forty-one years old, and Adele Gunman, thirty-three years old. The former said she is a clerk, while the latter gave her occupation as a music teacher.

When they faced Magistrate Cornell the detective said the two had been in the store Saturday afternoon for some time. They examined many pieces of ribbon, passing remnants back and forth to each other. The detective then saw them leave the store. She then accused them of having secreted some of the remnants about their clothing. The detective alleges she found two pieces of ribbon on the person of the Gutienez woman and one in the clothing of the other.

The women refused to give any street addresses. They admitted being of Cuban birth, the Gutienez woman saying she came here about eight years ago, while the Gundman woman has been here but a few months. Both wore clothing of expensive fabric and of the latest mode. They bore a distinct air of refinement.

When they were arraigned, Magistrate Cornell gave the prisoners a quick searching glance; looked first at them and then at their accuser, and said:

"Are you sure there is no mistake here?"

On being assured there was none the Magistrate said he could do nothing but hold the prisoners for examination. Bail was fixed in $500 for examination to-morrow. Neither of the women would make any statement. Their lawyer was equally reticent.

THE SUNKEN PILOT BOAT.

An Investigation of the Loss of the James Gordon Bennett Probable.

It is probable that D. C. Chase, President of the Board of the Pilots' Association of New Jersey, will make an investigation of the sinking of the pilot boat James Gordon Bennett by the steamship Alene on Saturday. Mr. Chase, who lives in Perth Amboy, was not at his office at Broad and South Streets yesterday, and at the office of the Pilots' Association, at 17 State Street, there was no one present who could talk officially of the accident.

It is believed that Pilots Albert Dexter of 743 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, and J. F. Hopkins of 280 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, who were saved when the boat went down, will make their reports to-day.

Capt. Nathan Wood, the pilot who took out the Spartan Prince Saturday afternoon, was at the office of the association yesterday. He said he could not understand how the collision came to take placed.

"When I was out there," he said, "it was clear, and I can't see a reason for the Alene cutting our boat down. The Bennett was two miles east of the Scotland Lightship and about eight miles from the Hook."

The last previous accident of the kind was on Dec. 11, 1883, when pilot boat No. 8 was sunk by the Guyon Line steamship Alaska. All on the pilot boat were lost. The collision occurred at night in a gale.

The steam pilot boat New York yesterday took on board Diver John Fergeuson of Tompkinsville, with full apparatus for deep sea work, and started down outside the Hook to make an effort to recover the bodies of the drowned men. Up to dark last night the diver had not succeeded in locating any of the bodies. He had not even been able to find the two parts of the Bennett, although the place where the boat went down had been most carefully noted.

The search will be continued this morning. The life savers along the New Jersey and Long Island shores have been asked to keep a careful watch for the bodies.

SAYS SHE SLAPPED HIS FACE.

Immigration Inspector Thiess Makes Charges Against Assistant Matron Taylor.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie has a row on his hands to settle, which will in due course reach the Treasury Department in Washington. A few days ago, while the passengers were being inspected from the White Star steamship Oceanic, Assistant Matron Helen A. Taylor got into an altercation with Inspector Augustus Thiess. The quarrel started over the admission into the country of an immigrant, and ended by Miss Taylor striking the Inspector a stinging blow in the face.

In the steerage of the Oceanic was an elderly man, his daughter, and the latter's two children. Miss Taylor inspected the woman and, because she could not answer satisfactorily certain questions as to where her husband was, ordered the whole family held for investigation by the Board of Special Inquiry.

Thiess was inspecting immigrants from the same ship, and when the man whose daughter had been stopped by the Assistant Matron came before him he decided that there was no reason why the man could not enter the country, and passed him.

As soon as Miss Taylor heard of the admission of the man she went to Thiess and demanded to know what he meant. Explanation that Inspectors alone had the right to hold men for special inquiry did not satisfy Miss Taylor, who accused Thiess of doubting her word and followed her remarks up, so Thiess says, by striking him a blow in the face. Both went before the Commissioner, with the result that charges were made by Inspector Thiess and will be forwarded to Washington.

Thiess was formerly a watchman at the entrance to old Castle Garden, and had been in the service for years before being promoted to Inspector. Miss Taylor some time ago caused the dismissal of Inspector Muscopolis, a Greek, because the latter, while under the influence of liquor, insisted on shaking hands with her.

ELOPING COUPLE HELD.

Bail Not Furnished for Miss Lillian B. Felsted and Alvin H. Cortright of Boston.

Miss Lillian Bell Felsted and Alvin H. Cortright, who eloped from Roxbury, Mass., on Sept. 7, 1900, and who were arraigned before Police Inspector Samuel Archibold, Jersey City, at 1 o'clock A. M. yesterday, did not secure bail as they expected. They had sent to Bayonne for a friend at whose house they boarded, and where they were arrested, but when he learned they were not married and that Cortright had deserted his wife, he refused to become security for them. Miss Felsted was then sent to the women's prison on the heights, and Cortright was locked up at the Gregory Street Police Station.

Mrs. Culver, the girl's mother, who married Joseph E. Culver after her first husband's death, and Mrs. Cortright arrived in Jersey City last night. Mr. Culver declined to allow either of them to see the girl, as he did not wish them to know she was locked up. Mrs. Cortright was allowed to see her husband for a few moments in Chief Murphy's room, and the interview was private.

Mr. Culver said that his wife and Mrs. Cortright were sisters, and that Miss Felsted was the niece of the woman with whose husband she had eloped. He said that Cortright was a stage carpenter at Keith's Theatre, in Boston. The couple disappeared together on Aug. 7.

Cortright and Miss Felsted will be arraigned before Police Justice Hoos to-day, but as the couple never lived in Jersey City there is doubt as to his jurisdiction. For this reason Mrs. Cortright will to-day go to Bayonne, and make a charge of desertion and non-support against her husband.

Won't Tell Who Cashed Forged Check.

William D. Llewellyn, cashier of the Bank of Jamaica, Queens Borough, refused yesterday to tell who it was cashed the check for $750 drawn on the Detroit Trust Company, which had been received by that institution and pronounced a forgery of the signature of the firm of Hammand, Standish & Co. of that place. Mr. Llewellyn said the check was presented and cashed by a well-known resident of Jamaica. He was able to meet the amount, and the bank would not be at a loss.

OUTING PARTY IN A CRASH

Many Injured in Trolley Car Collision in Long Island City.

Accident Occurred Just Before Daylight and Was Due to One Car Being Temporarily in Darkness.

Two cars on the New York and Queens County Electric Road crashed together on Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, early yesterday morning, and many persons were injured. The accident was due to the temporary darkening of the first car while the conductor changed the trolley pole connection. The motorman of the second car thus failed to see it through the heavy downpour of rain.

The cars were two out of eighteen which on Saturday evening took the members of the Luke A. Keenan Association and their friends on a trolley ride and outing. The destination was Max Zieden's Grove, in College Point. There were about 1,000 persons in the outing, many going to the grove independently of the special trolley cars.

The start for home was made between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. The cars were run at short intervals. It was pouring rain, and the trip in from College Point was made in slow time owing to the inability of the motormen to see distinctly. On reaching the Jackson Avenue junction Car No. 136, which was in charge of Michael Coleman as motorman, stopped to back down on to the tracks which would carry it into Astoria. Behind this car was Car No. 206 in charge of George Cordier.

The moment the car stopped the conductor of No. 136 pulled off the trolley and started to run around the car with the rope to put the trolley on the wire from what had been the front, but which from the position of the switch became the rear. Cordier's car, meanwhile, was rushing on without the crews or passengers being aware of the danger. When the trolley touched the wire there was an instant illumination of the car, and Cordier then for the first time realized the danger.

He was less than two car lengths away and traveling rapidly. He stuck to his post and did his best to stop his car, but had not succeeded in even checking its speed when the front end dashed into the other car. Both platforms were crushed in. The passengers on both cars received a severe shaking up. At least thirty men sustained bad bruises and cuts, but they did not give their names, and scattered to their homes as quickly as possible. Those most severely hurt were Carl Werner, forty-five years old, of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, who sustained a bad scalp wound; Herman Schrey, twenty-two years old, of 144 Third Avenue, Long Island Sity, who had a sprained ankle, and cuts and contusions about the head, and Cordier, the motorman, who was shaken up and bruised. These three were taken to St. John's Hospital, but yesterday Cordier and Werner were able to go to their homes.

The accident came near to being made more serious, as a third car narrowly avoided dashing into the wreck, but the motorman stopped in time. Men were then sent back to stop the remaining cars. As a result of the accident it was daylight before a large portion of the outing party reached home.

TROLLEY RUNS INTO WAGON.

Another Accident at Coney Island—Driver Was Severely Injured.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last night a collision occurred between a trolley car and a wagon at Sheepshead Bay Road and Eighth Street, Coney Island, which resulted in one man being seriously injured and several other persons being more or less badly shaken up.

The injured man was the driver of the wagon, John Walsh, who lives at 186 Frost Street, Brooklyn. He was on his way to the Coney Island Police Station to receive orders regarding some dead animals that he was to cart away. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital, Coney Island, suffering from internal injuries and several bad abrasions of the head and face.

The motorman of the car, which was No. 299, bound for Manhattan Beach, was John Wilson of Fortieth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, and the conductor was Edward Ruppert of 360 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn. Several witnesses to the accident declare that there was no light on the front of the car at the time of the accident, and also that the car was running at a furious rate of speed when it ran into the wagon.

The two front wheels of the wagon were torn off and the horses attached to it thrown down, falling on top of Walsh, who had been dislodged from his seat when the car ran into him. The damages sustained by the car consisted of the tearing off of a portion of the dashboard and the dislodgment of the fender.

Shortly after the accident Fire Chief Roberts of the Coney Island Fire Department came along and compelled the motorman and conductor of the car to move the wagon to a vacant lot some distance from the track. No arrests were made, and after a short delay the car was allowed to proceed on its journey.

LIBERTY STATUE CHANGES.

Efforts to Improve the Base and Approaches of the Monument—War Department's Intervention.

As a result of a recommendation made to him by Gen. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, United States Army, Secretary of War Elihu Root will suggest to Congress, it is said, that the Statue of Liberty on Bedlow's Island be turned over to the War Department, and that Congress appropriate sufficient funds to complete the base of the statue and the approaches to it.

The officers and men of the army stationed at Fort Wood on Bedlow's Island take a great deal of interest in the statue, and it was through them that the agitation for the better care of the much-neglected figure originated. The base of the statue has never been completed, and the approaches to it have not been finished according to the original plans. The funds now in the hands of the committee are said to aggregate about $40,000.

Some time ago the commanding officer at Fort Wood, Major A. C. Taylor of the Artillery Corps, came to the conclusion that the Citizens' Committee was not taking the interest it should in the statue. As the island is under the control of three sets of officials—the War Department, the Lighthouse Board of the Treasury Department, and the Citizens' Committee, he recommended that the care of the single electric light in the torch of the figure should be transferred from the care of the Lighthouse Board to the War Department.

As a result, Col. D. P. Heap of the Engineer Corps, and Capt. William M. Taylor of the navy, who are members of the Lighthouse Board, visited Bedlow's Island and, after investigating the situation, decided to recommend that the transfer be made.

A paper published on Bedlow's Island has recently been started by the soldiers there. Through this medium Capt. MacArthur hopes that he will be able to awaken more than a passive interest on the part of the public in the statue, and that in the end the old figure so long neglected will receive the attention and care that is its due.

ONE MAN ATTACKED BY SIX.

Assault of a Passer-by by Loungers in Washington Square.

George Hopfft of 16 Fourth Avenue, while passing through Washington Square Saturday evening was set upon by six men and terribly assaulted. Two of the party were arrested, Stephen Dainno of 231 Thompson Street, and Harry Johnson of 261 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. Both men were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell yesterday in Jefferson Market Court.

"Do you know these prisoners, policeman?" asked the Magistrate.

"They're all a set of grafters, Your Honor, and are loafing around the park constantly."

"Ten dollars each," said his Honor.

Policeman Biddings, who made the arrests, said that Hopfft was literally covered with blood when he arrived on the spot and arrested two of the assailants.

It's many names betrays its many uses.

"Dinner coat." "Evening jacket." "Tuxedo." "The Newport." "Cowes."

Call it what you will, it's here—and right.

Medium weight for all the year round; light weight for summer; complete suit if you want it.

One of 'em you must have.

During August stores close at 5.30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

HEAVY WEATHER FOR LA GASCOGNE

Four Days of Storms Make the Passage Uncomfortable.

An Immigrant Jumps Overboard to His Death—Engineer Drops Dead—Inspectors Search a Passenger.

The French liner La Gascogne steamed into port yesterday, and reported that she had encountered very stormy weather. For four days the great liner had been compelled to contend against the fury of the wind and rain. Though she was tossed about considerably, much to the discomfort of her passengers; she nevertheless came into port undamaged, not so much as a rail being bent by the heavy seas.

The storm began to gather on Sunday night, after which it raged, with practically unabated fury, until Thursday morning, when it subsided. After this, and into port, the weather, while not of the pleasantest sort, was nevertheless of a kind to make the remainder of the journey not uncomfortable.

On the afternoon of the 15th instant, about 4 o'clock, the cry of "man overboard" brought the passengers scurrying to the decks. Francesco Burro, a young Italian immigrant, in a fit of temporary insanity, had jumped into the ocean. The signal was no more than given before a lifeboat, manned by a crew of seamen, under command of Lieut. Paoletti, had been lowered. La Gascogne's engines stopped, and the crowd on deck cheered the rescuing party as they swung their boat in the direction of the place where Burro had been last seen.

After Burro struck the water, though, his body disappeared beneath the waves. After waiting for some time, and no trace of the body being found, Capt. Tournier ordered the lifeboat crew hoisted aboard, after which La Gascogne resumed her journey. Burro was traveling alone, and no one on board seemed to know anything about him.

On Saturday a death occurred on board. Yves Broudic, an engineer, died in the engine room of apoplexy. His body was brought to port.

When the passengers of the vessel landed yesterday, Special Customs Inspector Timothy J. Donohue thought M. Koran, a cabin passenger, of Cleveland Ohio, looked rather uneasy for some cause or other, and concluded to make more than a cursory examination of his person.

The examination led to the discovery of a canvas belt tied around Koran's waist, in which were deposited twenty souvenir spoons, several little trinkets, and a lady's watch. The spoons and trinkets were of insignificant value, while the watch was a gold hunting-case timepiece. Four cheap ladies' fans were also discovered.

Koran offered to compromise for $5, and seemed much chagrined when he found that the whole duty on all of his valuables amounted to only $3.50.

STORM IN NEW YORK.

Downpour of Rain During Most of the Day—Few Pleasure Seekers Ventured Out.

Excessive humidity and a downfall of rain that continued from early morning until late last night made yesterday exceptionally disagreeable in New York. The humidity varied from 93 to 95 per cent., and this made the minimum temperature of 75 degrees seem very much warmer than it really was.

The rain began to fall at 4:45 o'clock yesterday morning. The downpour was very heavy for an hour, and then it continued in a steady shower throughout most of the day. It was New York's end of the Gulf storms. The Weather Bureau reported last night that the rainfall would very probably continue for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours longer. The rainfall from 4:45 yesterday morning until midnight last night was .65 of an inch.

The rain yesterday had a perceptible effect upon the number of pleasure seekers that on August days ordinarily go to Coney Island or other resorts near the city. Comparatively few ventured out. It was the second Sunday in a month that rain had spoiled as a day for an outing, and many a Coney Island vender was heard to complain of his hard luck.

The rain in New Jersey was accompanied by heavy thunder storms and lightning, considerable damage being reported from certain districts.

STORM DAMAGES REPAIRED.

Wild Animals Were Driven Out of Swamp Near Mobile by the Floods.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 18.—After suspending business since the first day of the Gulf storm the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is operative again, the first train having arrived here from New Orleans to-day. Telegraphic communication with that city was obtained to-day also for the first time. Several linemen who have been working below here came in to-night, reporting that the superfluity of water in Tensas Swamp has completely demoralized the wild animals which have their haunts in that waste.

Many deer came up on the railroad track to escape the flood, and the linemen caught one, which was so exhausted by swimming that it was unable to get away. A big black bear also came out of the swamp, but was not captured.

The American steamship Evelyn, ashore near to the entrance of Pensacola Harbor, lies in an easy position, and probably can be pulled off. Towboat men of Mobile are arranging to rescue her.

STORM AT HILLSDALE.

Lightning Carries Destruction in Bergen County—Hotel Guests in Panic.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Aug. 18.—A very heavy rainstorm, accompanied by a brilliant electrical display and heavy thunder, passed over the northern portion of Bergen County late last night. During the storm lightning struck the barns of Baumann's flower farm at Park Ridge. The buildings took fire, and the flames communicated with the house. This was also destroyed.

The inmates of the house were shocked by the lightning when it struck the barn, but they were not seriously hurt. Lightning struck near the Park Ridge Hotel and caused a panic among the guests, who thought the building had been hit.

LANDSLIDE STOPS TRAIN.

Engine Plows into Earth on the Track Rails at Croton.

CROTON, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The engine of an express train was derailed and travel over the Hudson River Railroad delayed for hours by a landslipe here last night. The rain was unusually heavy, and a big section of the terraces of the Grattin place here washed down onto the tracks. About 200 feet of the rails were buried under from a few inches to three feet of sand and earth.

Just after the earth slid down upon the rails an express train south-bound ran into it. The engineer had slowed down owing to the storm, and was running at local train speed. Being on the watch he sighted the earth on the rails while still some distance away, but was unable to entirely stop his train.

The engine plowed into the earth and left the rails, but the shock was so slight that the passengers did not know of the trouble until they began to wonder at the long delay.

LIGHTNING CAUSES FIRE.

Tank Holding 2,500 Gallons of Oil Ignites, Endangering Dwellings.

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—Lightning last night set fire to a large tank holding 2,500 gallons of oil at the gas works at this place. An explosion followed, which shattered windows and in other ways did considerable damage to houses.

After the explosion the oil became ignited, and burned fiercely the entire night. Excitement was great during the fire for fear some of the houses would catch fire. Prompt work, however, on the part of the Fire Department saved the houses.

Bad Washouts in Nyack.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A servere storm last night and this morning did much damage in Rockland County. There are bad washouts, which it will take a long time and much money to repair. More water fell than during any storm this year.

Rain Interferes with Volksfest.

Despite the unfavorable weather which prevailed 15,000 persons attended the Plattdeutsch Volksfest, in Union Hill, yesterday. The management found it necessary to postpone the entire programme, however, as it was too wet to run it off. The afternoon and evening were spent in dancing and listening to the band concert, and in drinking beer. The programme set for yesterday will be carried out to-day.

KILLED FRIEND IN QUARREL.

Altercation Between Maspeth (L. I.) Young Men Results in Fatality.

Emil Neilson, twenty-two years old, of Maspeth, L. I., struck Herman Holt, his articular friend, yesterday, during an altercation near their homes, and the blow, which landed on Holt's jaw, proved fatal. Holt was twenty-one years old. He leaves a wife, whom he married but a short time ago.

The two had been chums since they were small boys, and the strongest friendship existed between them. They were in each other's company Sunday morning as usual. At the corner of Jay and Fisk Avenues, in Maspeth, they began to "skylark." The play was rough but good-natured on the part of the two and several others who were with them. For some reason not explainable the two friends quarreled and were about to strike each other, when their companions forced them to desist and dragged them apart.

They said nothing, but as soon as released by their friends, who thought the incident ended, they rushed toward each other and exchanged blows. There are said to have been several passes between the two, and then Neilson struck Holt with his clenched fist on the point of the jaw.

Holt fell unconscious. He was carried to his home, Neilson aiding the others in getting him there. Dr. Schaussenghkeser was summoned, but was unable to revive the young man, and he died an hour afterward. Concussion of the brain is supposed to have developed a blood clot.

Neilson was arrested by Detective Peter Kelly and locked up at Newtown. He is heartbroken by the fatal result of his blow. He told the police that Holt hit him first and he returned the blow without intending to seriously hurt his friend. He will have a hearing this morning.

O'Neill's

Dress Goods DEPT.

We place on sale to-day, Monday, a fabric that needs no introduction—it speaks for itself.

All Wool, Double Warp

Storm Serge.

It is 50 inches wide and the same quality for which you have heretofore paid $1.00 yard. You can have your choice this morning of seventeen of the most fashionable shades and black for

59c. YARD.

Don't confound these goods with the cheap, shoddy kind so frequently offered at special sales elsewhere. We don't handle that kind.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Great Special Rug Sale

ORIENTALS AND DOMESTICS.
in large carpet sizes.

New Hartford Rugs.

Are the heaviest and best domestic rugs manufactured in this country. They have a high pile, all-wool face, with a distinct Oriental appearance. The wearing qualities are equalled by no other rug.

Cannot Be Found Elsewhere in This City.

In addition we offer a line of WILTON, ARLINGTON, AXMINSTER, BRUSSELS and SMYRNA RUGS (in carpet sizes),

All at About One-half Price.

Made-up Rugs,

from odd pieces of Carpetings, in various grades, suitable for any kind of room,

AT REMNANT PRICES.

INLAID LINOLEUM

at a great reduction.
Odd pieces of Oil Cloths and Printed Linoleums
ALSO AT REMNANT PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

O'Neill's

Offer Exceptional Values To-day in Their

Cloak and Suit Dep't.

Women's Walking Skirts,
Made in Melton Cloths and Oxford Mixtures, rows of stitching around bottom; value 3.50 ..... 1.98

Women's Jackets,
Eton and fly front shapes, all well tailored, just the proper thing for cool evenings in August; value 6.00 ..... 3.98

Our First Showing of the New Tailor-Made Suits for the Fall Will Be Made To-day.

SALE OF

Beds and Bedding.

3d floor.

Two complete outfits at the lowest prices ever offered.

No. 1—Consists of one White Enamelled Bed, brass trimmed, extended foot, one good Woven Wire Spring, on steel frame, and one "O'Neill" Combination Mattress, in one or two parts.

Value 13.50.

For this sale 8.98

No. 2—Consists of one White Enamelled Bed, with brass head and foot rods, spindles and mounts, extended foot, one Double Woven Wire Spring, all iron, and one Hair Mattress, made in A. C. A. tick.

Value 17.00.

For this sale 12.98

Furniture Bargains!

A special assortment arranged for to-day's selling—all thoroughly reliable and all wonderfully cheap in price. Two specimen values:

Rockers.

Quartered Golden Oak Rockers, with saddle seats, high backs, nicely carved. Regular price 5.00.

Special 2.98

Couches.

A special lot, covered in Wellington Corduroy and Belgium Velours, best steel springs, all hair filled. Regular price 15.00.

Special 10.98

Another Great Bargain in Trunks. Ready for To-day's Selling!

A special lot of Travelling Trunks, like cut, made of selected basswood and covered with army duck, hardwood slats protected by steel clamps, all riveted; two straps; sheet iron bottom; "Excelsior" lock and strap hinges, 32, 34 and 36 inch sizes 5.98

Actual value 8.50.

Six Dollar Suit Cases at 3.98 To-day.

Only a little special line. They are made of cowhide, have steel frames, sewed all around, linen lined, 22 and 24 inch and strictly reliable.

While they last the price is 3.98.

Complete Line of Trunks, Suit Cases, Hat Boxes, Hampers, Steamer Chairs, Robes, Etc., at Lowest Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Just the Suits You Want.

We have "sweetened up" the bargain tables with a few hundred suits in the stylish striped flannels; chiefly in the dark colors that you seem to like best.

Faultless suits in every particular. At the old prices of $15, $18, and $20 they were extremely popular.

Now $12.50 and $15.

$35 PANAMA HATS, $15.

A few dozen belated ones. Buy one for next Summer and credit yourself $20.

Broadway & 31st Street, NEW YORK.

Broadway and Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave., BROOKLYN.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

LIBRARY REDUCTIONS.

Now is the time to secure comforts for the Library, and make a cosy refuge for winter evenings. Here are some of our most luxurious designs:

FLEMISH OAK & MAHOGANY,

2 & 3 pce. Suites $75.00 to $245.00, (former prices $113.00 to $304.00.)
COVERED WITH LEATHER, VELOUR & TAPESTRY.

ORIENTAL RUGS—$6.50, (former prices $8.50 to $12.50.)
KAZAKS, HAMADIAS & CARABAGHS.

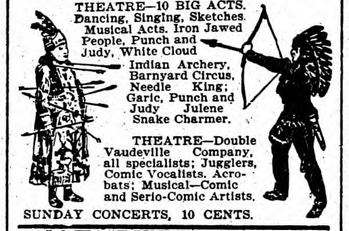
Many more odd pieces of furniture for beauty, as well as comfort, are equally reduced, so promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM.
SPECIAL ACTS, FEATURES, TRICKS.
THEATRE—10 BIG ACTS.
Dancing, Singing, Sketches. Musical Acts. Iron Jawed People, Punch and Judy, White Cloud
Indian Archery, Barnyard Circus, Needle King; Garic, Punch and Judy Julene Snake Charmer.
THEATRE—Double Vaudeville Company, all specialists; Jugglers, Comic Vocalists, Acrobats; Musical-Comic and Serio-Comic Artists.
SUNDAY CONCERTS, 10 CENTS.



MANY REASONS FOR SUICIDE.

Heat, Drink, and Brother's Prominence Led William Dillon to Jump Into the Water.

William H. Dilion, twenty-seven years old, of 160 Ninth Avenue, who jumped into the river from Pier A on Saturday night, was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsfed in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning. He was allowed to go on his promise not to do anything of the kind again and to abstain from getting intoxicated.

Dillon admitted to the Magistrate that he had been drinking, and said that the liquor he had consumed, the heat of the day, and the worry caused by reason of his brother's prominence—his brother is Agent Charles Dillon of the Parkhurst Society—had impelled him to the act. He was very contrite and assured Magistrate Olmsted that the act was from a sudden impulse and was not premeditated.

Cornelius Brassil, a fireman on the police boat Patrol, who had fished Dillon out, said the man evidently repented of his act immediately he found himself in the water, as he at once started to swim to the pier.

BRONX FOOTPAD ARRAIGNED.

Frederick Flack of 636 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, who held up Mary Black, a telephone operator, living at 1,108 Ogden Avenue, on Saturday night, and snatched her purse from her, was arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning, and was held in $2,500 bail for further examination, in care of the Gerry society.

Miss Black is not related to Frederick A. Black, the real estate dealer of 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, as was at first reported. She is the daughter of H. E. Black, 1,108 Ogden Avenue.

Amusements.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
RICH & HARRIS PRESENT,
WITH THE BIG ORIGINAL CAST,
THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER,
ARE YOU A MASON?
HERALD SAYS: "Before you had finished laughing at one thing you found yourself splitting your sides over another."
THE FUNNIEST PLAY THAT EVER HIT NEW YORK.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
3:30 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P. M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS.
Evenings at 9. Mat. Sat. at 4. Jefferson De Angelis | A Royal Rogue | An Operatic Comedy

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Nights & Sat. Mat. Res. Orch. Circle & Bal., 50c.
Every Wednesday, 25c. & 50c. No Higher. Bargain Matinee
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15.
A Genuine Dramatic Novelty.
THE MORMON WIFE.
A Homespun, Sympathetic Story of Utah Life.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Place.
TO-NIGHT: AUGUSTUS THOMAS' GREATER ARIZONA.
Prices, 25-50 75-1.00
200 PEOPLE. TROOPS OF U. S. CAVALRY. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. Evgs., 8:15.

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. 5th Ave. 125th St.
Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices.
Instant success of New Idea Triple Comedy Bill and Vaudeville.
"Young Mrs. Winthrop" by Bronson Howard. Big Vaudeville Stock Co., etc.
"Forbidden Fruit." Laughing Hit. The Open Gate. Big Vaudeville Stock Co

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Ave.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Every night, 8:15. Adm. 50c. To-night, Request.
COOLED BY ICE MACHINERY.

KNICKERBOCKER Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
FRANCIS WILSON & Co. LAST 2 WEEKS of 100. In Geo. W. Lederer's Farce
Direction Nixon & Zimmerman. "The Strollers"

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
FLORODORA

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE Crystal Covered. A-Top N. Y. Theatre. Every night at 8:30. Performance Rain or Shine. A

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Louis. & Nash.	2⅝
Am. Car & Fdy	1½	Met. Street Ry.	1⅜
Am. C. & F. pf.	2⅝	Mex. Central	2½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	2¼	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Locomotive	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¾
Am. Tob. w. ctfs.	4¼	Mo., K. & Texas	1½
Anaconda Copper	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅜
At., T. & S. F.	1⅞	Mob. & Ohio, J. P.	
Balt. & Ohio	3	M. ctfs.	1
Brunswick City	1¼	Nat. Biscuit	1¼
Canadian Pacific	2⅛	Nat. Bis. pf.	2½
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	1	Nat. Salt	1½
Ches. & Ohio	2⅝	Nat. Salt pf.	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1⅜	N. Y., O. & W.	1⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1⅝	Norf. & West.	3
Chi., Ind. & L.	3	North American	3
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	Pacific Coast	4
Chi., M. & St. P.	5⅞	Pacific Mail	2⅜
C., M. & St. P. pf.	8½	Pennsylvania	1⅜
Chi. & N. W.	4½	People's Gas	4½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Reading	2½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	2¼	Reading 2d pf.	2
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	3	Rep. Iron & S.	1⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	3½	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	2
Col. South. 1st pf.	1⅜	St. J. & G. I.	1
Consol. Gas	2⅜	St. L. & San Fran.	1⅝
Cont. Tobacco	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	St. L. Southwest.	1⅝
Del. & Hudson	2⅜	St. L. Southwest. pf.	2½
Del., Lack. & West.	2	Southern Pacific	2⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	1⅜	Southern Ry.	2
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅞
Erie	2	Tenn. C. & I.	2⅜
Erie 1st pf.	2½	Third Avenue	1
Erie 2d pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅜
General Electric	15½	Twin City R. T.	1
Great Northern pf.	5	Union Bag & Paper	1⅝
Hock. Valley pf.	1⅜	Union Pacific	2
Illinois Central	2⅝	Union Pac. pf.	1⅞
Int. Paper pf.	1½	U. S. Express	3
Int. Powgr.	3½	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Int. Steam Pump	3½	U. S. Steel	1⅜
Iowa Central pf.	1⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅜
Kings. & Pemb.	1	West. Union Tel.	1⅜
Laclede Gas pf.	2	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Lake Erie & West.	3	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3⅜
Long Island	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle	1	Kan. City So.	1⅝
Am. Locomotive pf.	1⅜	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	3½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1⅜
Chi. & N. west pf.	2	Pressed Steel Car	1⅜
Evans. & T. H. pf.	6⅜	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1⅜
Glucose Sug. pf.	1	Va. Car. Chemical	1⅜
Int. Steam Pump pf.	1⅜	Wells Fargo Ex.	3

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. sub ctfs. 4s.	1½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1⅞
Brook. Union Gas 5s.	1½	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy. 7s.	1½	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1½
C., Ind. & L. ref 5s.	2½	Mich. Cent. 5s, 1931.	3
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s.	1	St. P. M. & M., Mon. Cent. 5s	1½
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s.	1	So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s.	1½
Col. Mid. 3-4s	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s.	1
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s	1	Va., Mid. gen. stpd.	1
Manhattan 4s	1¼	West Shore 4s, reg.	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Canada Southern 2d	1	Erie 1st con. 4s	1
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1	Pacific Coast 1st	1½
Chi. & Alton 3s	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	3
C., M. & St. P., H. & D. 7s	2¼	St. P. & Sioux C. 1st	2½
Chi., M. & St. P., term 5s	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 4s	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
		Wabash 2d	3
		W. Union coll. tr. 5s	2

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Stock Exchange settlement last week passed easily. Money was quite plentiful. Stocks were generally higher and business took a wider range. Attendance on the Exchange is still meagre, owing to the holidays, but there are indications of legitimate buying for investment in the case of gilt-edged securities. This movement is accepted by many as indicating that the tide has finally turned and that better times are ahead after a long period of stagnation.

Signs are not wanting, however, that the professionals are making a preconcerted effort to work up a boom in all sections of the Stock Exchange, leading off with Kaffirs on the strength of a few gold shipments already received; but conditions do not favor such a movement. The steel strike is still a dark cloud over the American section.

The real end of the South African war is not yet in sight, and the fact that £100,000 in gold was brought in from the Rand during July has done but little to offset the feelings of taxpayers who have spent over £5,000,000 on the war during the same period, with the prospect of continuing the same indefinitely. Barring unforeseen developments of an unfavorable nature, it is probable that a healthy upward movement is not far off; but the likelihood is that several false starts will be made before this movement is fairly inaugurated.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 17..	2,263,237
Same week last year	1,263,014
To date this year	197,214,188
Corresponding date last year.	74,817,874
Bonds for the week	$6,902,500
Same week last year	$3,913,500
To date this year	$703,601,220
Corresponding date last year.	$325,093,260

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 4¼; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE

Speculation Resumed Under Adverse Conditions.

Unexpected Influx of Gold from India and Australia Strengthens Bank's Position—Further Fall in the Money Market Will Cause Withdrawal of French Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—As expected, our money market has become weaker, and while some of the bill brokers were quoting 2½ per cent. for bills to people on your side of the water, the rate here was steadily working down to 2¼ per cent., thanks to the dull trade and the competition of the French houses. We may perhaps have about reached the lowest point, but I am not sure of it.

Only one thing is absolutely clear; our market cannot now go down much further without running the risk of seeing the French money at present invested in London bills to the amount of many millions beginning to be drawn away. The Paris open market discount rate is slightly below 2 per cent., and if our rate closely approaches that figure there will be no temptation to Frenchmen to keep their money with us. The attendant risk of loss by any sudden adverse movement in exchange would alone dissuade them from remaining our creditors. For this reason I think the market will not go much lower, but it is not likely to advance appreciably above the present figures until the end of the month at the earliest.

Something approaching St. Martin's Summer flush of cheerfulness has come over not merely the money market, but also the stock markets; and speculation for a rise has been initiated in all the leading sections of the Stock Exchange except in your rails. If the gamble went far it would soon compel the money lenders to ask higher rates in self-defense. I do not expect it to go very far, as conditions are too essentially adverse.

Excellent investment business is proceeding in a moderate way, but speculation so far is mostly professional, even in the Kafir circus, which is exciting itself somewhat over the prospect of an early cessation of war and the resumption of gold deliveries from the mines.

To tell the truth, we are receiving gold in an unexpected manner from several quarters. Looking at the adverse character of our foreign trade account we might have expected to see all the leading foreign Exchanges adverse and pointing to withdrawals of gold from London in the early Autumn. Nothing of the kind has happened, but on the contrary, quite £1,000,000 in gold has come from India, and more is likely to be shipped at an early date. Australia also has been sending us metal in hundreds of thousands at a time, and the gatherings in South Africa have already produced about £350,000, which has been shipped to London.

Thus the reserve of the Bank of England mounts steadily until stock, coin, and bullion are now up nearly £38,000,000. All this is not only unexpected, but puts us very much to the good, and will put our market in a better position to meet any strain toward the year's end should any such come upon it, as is by no means improbable.

Yet the fact remains that we are buying goods much more freely than we are selling them abroad, and from some points of view the receipt of gold in such unexpected quantities is an indication of poor trade rather than the reverse. We see the same thing going on internally. Currency is returning from circulation in greater volume and more swiftly than is usual at this time of the year because trade at home is languid.

In a like manner India is sending us gold, because she has no use for the stock of the metal borrowed for her, and our Australian trade is stagnant and not very profitable, partly because borrowings here have slowed down. Our position as a creditor forces gold out of the hands of our debtors under these circumstances, and its inflow is a little more conspicuous than usual because our ordinary commerce languishes.

For all that, we may be thankful that the banking position is being strengthened, because heavy pressure upon it seems certain later in the year. And the Bank of England's stock of gold is barely equal to 5 per cent. of the aggregate liabilities of bankers to depositors.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 19.

Wool Exchange—Special meeting.

Tuesday, Aug. 20.

American Cereal Company—Dividend payable.
American Linseed Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Barney & Smith Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Boston and Montana Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Great Lakes Towing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Hartford and Connecticut Railroad—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railroad—Books close.
United States Steel Corporation — Books close for dividend on common.

Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Books close.
National Biscuit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York and Hoboken Ferry Company—Books close.
Park Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred to holders of record this date.
Standard Consolidated Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Thursday, Aug. 22.

American Smelting and Refining Company—Books close for annual meeting.
American Window Glass Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Ontario Silver Mining Company—Books close.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Friday, Aug. 23.

Boston Elevated Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Lead Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.

Saturday, Aug. 24.

Breece Mining Company—Books close.
Chicago and Great Western Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
General Chemical Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Northern Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Dividend payable.
Reading Railway—Books close for dividend on first preferred.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 17, total transactions included 2,263,237 shares of stock, $6,902,500 bonds, including $28,000 Government bonds and $17,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 18, 1900.	Aug. 17, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	1,263,014	2,263,237	223
Mining	1,300	.....	*1,300

BONDS.

	Aug. 18, 1900.	Aug. 17, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$3,882,000	$6,857,500	$2,985,500
State	2,000	17,000	15,000
Government	19,500	28,000	8,500

*Decrease.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$12,130,062
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	8,272,501
From Jan. 1, 1901	355,272,517
From Jan. 1, 1900	347,675,894

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 13, 1901	$8,412,705
Week ended Aug. 14, 1900	9,674,770
From Jan. 1, 1901	322,659,815
From Jan. 1, 1900	334,628,643

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$40,139
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	21,359
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,786,968
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,576,795

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$1,003
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	8,787,270
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,202,521
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,102,887

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	$8,765,920
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,415,553
From Jan. 1, 1900	45,526,092

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$39,136

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$91,834
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	9,310
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,338,971
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,761,340

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$903,133
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	751,355
From Jan. 1, 1901	30,992,885
From Jan. 1, 1900	32,102,900

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$811,299
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	742,036
From Jan. 1, 1901	28,604,014
From Jan. 1, 1900	29,341,560

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$131,973
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	30,078
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,175,839
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,338,135

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$904,136
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	9,538,634
From Jan. 1, 1901	60,195,406
From Jan. 1, 1900	79,206,787

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$772,163
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	9,507,956
From Jan. 1, 1901	56,019,567
From Jan. 1, 1900	74,867,652

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 1,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease, 1,709,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 7,682,000 pesetas.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 17, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 17. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 17, 2,263,237.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 17, '01.
140	114	185	May 29.	147	Jan. 19.	170	180	...	Adams Express Co.	$100	$12,000,000	June 1, '01.	14	SA	175	175	175	175	...	12
99½	89¾	130	June 17.	83¾	Jan. 21.	113½	113¾	+ 1⅞	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,900	July 29, '01.	12	Q	111¼	116½	111¼	113⅝	...	65,935
...	...	35	June 13.	26¾	May 21.	27	29	+ ⅛	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,533,000	.....	..	..	29	29¼	29	29¼	...	200
...	...	5¼	Apr. 23.	3	Aug. 15.	3¼	4	— 1	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	..	..	3	3	3	3	...	350
25½	12½	35	June 14.	19	Jan. 21.	29¼	29⅝	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	½	Q	29	29⅝	29⅜	29½	15⅝	5,380
72	57⅜	80½	July 6.	67	Jan. 18.	85½	85½	+ 2⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	84½	85⅝	85½	85½	63	1,775
57⅞	30	35½	June 17.	24	Mar. 8.	33½	34	+ ⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '00.	3½	A	33½	34½	33½	33¾	33⅛	1,770
100	98½	101½	Jan. 8.	85	Apr. 10.	100¼	102½	...	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,000	June 1, '01.	3	SA	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	...	10
49½	27½	41⅝	Mar. 15.	30	May 19.	32	32⅜	+ ⅝	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Aug. 15, '01.	1	Q	38	33	32	32⅜	34½	2,100
78½	60½	77⅝	Mar. 22.	67½	Jan. 4.	67	69	+ ⅛	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	69	69	68¾	69	65	420
16¼	6	30¼	July 8.	8¾	Jan. 24.	22	27½	...	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	28	28	28	28	15	10
62	24½	66	July 8.	31	Jan. 24.	61¼	62½	— ½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1¾	..	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¼	55¼	150
7⅜	3	8	June 20.	4½	Feb. 4.	6	6½	+ ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6¼	6¾	6	6⅜	5	1,200
31½	18⅞	30	June 25.	22⅜	Feb. 3.	27½	28	+ ¼	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	27½	27¼	27¼	27½	24	100
56½	34⅞	50	Apr. 20.	39¾	May 9.	52	52¼	+ 2	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	50½	53¼	50½	52¼	37½	14,235
90	85	104½	June 20.	88	Feb. 26.	101	102	+ 2½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 9, '01.	1¾	Q	99¾	102	99¾	102	89¾	4,654
...	...	32½	July 3.	22½	Aug. 13.	26	27	+ 1	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	25	27	22½	26	...	6,050
...	...	90	July 8.	85½	Aug. 14.	85	86½	— 1⅜	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,109,000	.....	..	..	84½	84⅝	83½	83½	...	2,790
...	...	90	June 14.	76	Apr. 17.	85	86½	— ½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '01.	1½	SA	85½	86½	85½	85½	...	100
140	95¼	153	June 3.	120	Aug. 13.	132½	132⅝	— ¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	36,968,000	July 2, '01.	1½	Q	125¾	135	125	132⅝	124⅝	94,020
118	107	130	July 19.	117½	Jan. 8.	...	...	— 3½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,968,000	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	125	125	125	125	117	100
...	...	138½	June 14.	120	July 18.	130½	136⅝	+ 4¼	American Tobacco Co. tr. ctfs.	.....	.....	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	131	136½	131	136¼	96¼	4,600
23½	21¼	27½	Jan. 2.	18¾	Mar. 15.	26½	27	...	American Woolen Co.	100	29,604,200	.....	..	..	16¼	16¾	15¾	16¾	...	90
77	76	85	July 1	70	Mar. 22	76	80	...	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	77	77	77	77	...	20
44⅜	37½	47½	Aug. 16.	37	May 2.	44½	44⅝	+ 1⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	.....	.....	.....	..	..	44⅛	47½	44⅛	47½	...	4,000
69⅞	15⅝	91	June 6.	53¾	Jan. 21.	73½	74	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	177,000,000	June 15, '01.	1½	..	71½	73½	71½	73½	53	147,400

AUG 1901

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 17, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 17. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	Stocks.	Rate.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 17, '01.
89⅝	58¼	108	May 3.	70	May 9.	94⅞	95	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '01.	2½	SA	94	97	93⅝	94¾	71	28,202
59⅞	55¼	114½	May 3.	81⅜	Jan. 4.	90⅞	92	+ 3	Baltimore & Ohio	100	45,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	93¾	100	98¼	97	71⅝	11,450
90	72⅜	97	June 5.	83⅜	Jan. 4.	90½	93	+ ⅞	Baltimore & Ohio pf	100	59,227,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	92¾	93½	92⅞	93	79⅝	1,560
88⅞	47⅝	88⅞	Apr. 22.	65¾	May 9.	73½	74	+ ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co	100	45,000,000	..	..	..	72⅝	75¾	72⅞	73¾	57¼	13,450
183	140	228	Apr. 16.	175	Jan. 18.	214	217	..	Brooklyn Union Gas Co	100	15,000,000	June 1, '01.	4	SA	215	215	215	215	..	100
16⅝	6½	14¾	Mar. 19.	8⅝	Jan. 10.	10	11½	+ 1½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co	100	5,080,000	..	..	..	11	11½	11	11½	7⅛	700
61¼	47¾	78¼	Apr. 19.	54⅛	Jan. 4.	69½	70½	+ ¾	Canada Southern	100	15,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1	SA	68	70¼	68	70	49¾	1,900
99¾	84¾	117½	May 7.	87	May 9.	110½	110½	+ 2⅝	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2½	SA	108¾	113¼	108¾	110⅛	91	28,980
150½	115	167	June 28.	145⅜	Jan. 4.	158	160	+ 1	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,282,800	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	157	159	157	159	134½	510
42¾	24	52⅝	May 3.	29	May 9.	40¼	40½	+ 2⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	30,535,400	Nov. 26, '00.	1	..	44⅝	47½	44⅝	46⅝	27⅝	28,000
42	31	50½	Apr. 30.	37	May 9.	37	37⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800	..	..	..	36½	37⅝	36¼	37⅝	..	7,000
78½	68½	82½	Apr. 30.	72½	Jan. 4.	76½	77⅜	+ 1⅝	Chicago & Alton pf	100	19,546,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	76	78	76	77⅝	..	2,600
100	88	135⅜	Apr. 29.	91	Jan. 2.	..	..	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	7,197,800	July 1, '01.	3	SA	122	122	122	122	..	10
125	110¼	136	Apr. 22.	120⅜	Jan. 3.	..	..	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	100	6,830,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	131	131	131	131	125	10
18	9⅝	26½	Apr. 30.	16	Jan. 3.	21⅜	22	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	100	21,315,500	..	..	..	21	22⅜	21	21⅜	11	9,225
82	68½	90¼	June 24.	75	May 10.	82½	83	+ ⅞	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	81⅜	82	81⅜	82	70⅛	330
45	30	50	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 21.	46⅜	48⅜	+ 1⅜	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	9,480,000	..	..	..	47⅜	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞	31¼	100
29	14	40¼	June 4.	23	Jan. 21.	36⅜	37½	+ 5	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,500,000	..	..	..	35½	37½	33½	37	22	8,800
64	45¼	75¾	Apr. 2.	58⅜	Jan. 21.	70	71	+ 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '01.	2	SA	71	71½	70	70½	51	800
148¼	108½	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	182⅝	182¾	+ 5¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	82,106,900	Apr. 25, '01.	3	SA	156½	165⅞	156	162⅝	114½	204,700
158	109½	200	May 3.	175	May 9.	187	190	+ 5¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	100	44,658,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	182½	191¼	182½	191	171	5,105
172⅜	150½	212	May 1.	168¼	Jan. 4.	193	195	+ 4¼	Chicago & Northwestern	100	39,116,300	July 8, '01.	3	SA	193	195¾	193	194¼	162¼	950
220	195¼	248	Apr. 11.	207	Mar. 1.	..	..	+ 3	Chicago & Northwestern pf	100	22,396,000	July 8, '01.	1¾	Q	215	220	215	220	201	200
122¼	102	175¼	June 5.	116⅞	Mar. 2.	140¾	140¾	+ 1¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	59,760,700	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	138	143½	136½	140¼	107¼	10,220
126	110	145	Apr. 11.	125	Mar. 2.	125½	135	..	Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	100	21,405,200	Feb. 20, '01.	5	A	124	124	124	124	115	50
14⅞	8¼	31	Apr. 16.	10¼	Jan. 10.	18	18⅜	+ 1⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co	100	13,000,000	..	..	..	18	19	17⅜	19	10	3,530
39⅜	26½	57½	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 18.	38	38½	+ 2½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf	100	17,000,000	..	..	..	36¼	38⅜	36¼	38⅝	32⅜	1,485
76	55	92½	July 19.	72½	Jan. 2.	89	90	— ¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	90	91	89	89	59	3,500
30	14½	37	Mar. 6.	27⅝	Jan. 7.	30	35	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	100	5,000,000	..	..	..	32	33	32	33	..	210
72	46	76½	Mar. 6.	67	Aug. 7.	66	69	+ 3	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1½	..	69	70	69	70	..	300
56½	29¼	136½	June 17.	41⅜	Jan. 21.	96½	98½	+ 3½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	..	95½	99½	95¼	98	35⅜	1,500
8¾	5	18	Apr. 29.	6⅜	Jan. 21.	13⅜	14	+ ¼	Colorado Southern	100	30,995,000	..	..	..	13½	14	13¼	14	6½	2,770
47½	36	56¼	Apr. 29.	40	Jan. 21.	53½	53⅝	+ 1⅜	Colorado Southern 1st pf	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	52¼	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	42½	2,550
20¾	14	28⅝	Apr. 29.	16¼	Jan. 29.	22⅞	23	+ ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf	100	8,500,000	..	..	..	22½	23½	22¾	23½	16⅝	3,100
21	11½	25½	June 17.	14	Jan. 18.	19	20½	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,003,600	..	..	..	20¼	20½	20	20	15¼	278
201	164	238	Apr. 15.	187	Jan. 18.	221¼	222	+ 3¾	Consolidated Gas Co	100	72,833,100	June 15, '01.	2	Q	219	225	219	221¼	174	12,990
..	..	69¼	July 3.	53⅜	July 22.	67⅜	68¼	+ 2	Continental Tobacco Co. tr. receipts	..	..	..	..	..	66	68¼	66	68	25⅜	8,700
95	70	124	June 10.	93¼	Jan. 2.	117	118	+ 1	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	100	48,846,500	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	116	117⅞	116	117	78¼	3,300
134¼	106½	165½	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	161¼	161¾	+ 2⅜	Delaware & Hudson	100	35,000,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	160⅛	161⅞	160	161¼	113⅝	1,810
194½	171½	244	May 29.	188⅛	Jan. 3.	225	227	+ 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	26,200,000	July 20, '01.	1½	Q	228	228	228	228	180	263
34½	16½	53¼	May 6.	29½	Jan. 21.	41½	42	+ ¼	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	..	..	..	42¼	42¾	41¼	42¼	19⅞	500
87½	64½	103¼	June 14.	80	Jan. 21.	91½	91⅞	+ 1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf	100	40,501,839	July 15, '01.	2½	Q	91⅞	92¼	91	92	67⅝	4,680
21⅜	12	45	June 15.	30	Jan. 30.	35	40	— ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,400	..	..	..	38½	38	36¾	38	..	300
..	..	146	Aug. 7.	140⅝	July 22.	144¼	146	..	Diamond Match Co	100	14,750,000	June 12, '01.	2½	Q	144⅜	146	144⅜	146	..	720
..	..	10¼	June 19.	7⅜	Aug. 7.	7¾	7⅞	..	Distilling Co. of America	100	44,495,282	..	..	..	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	..	1,001
..	..	33⅜	June 25.	27	July 24.	28	31	— ½	Distilling Co. of America pf	100	29,418,818	..	..	..	28	28	28	28	..	100
6¼	4	12¼	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	10¼	11	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	10⅝	11	10¼	10½	..	1,100
17⅜	12	22	June 5.	13⅝	Jan. 8.	18½	19⅜	+ 2⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	19¼	20¼	19	19⅝	12	1,700
27¼	10½	45½	June 4.	24½	May 9.	37⅞	38¼	+ 2	Erie	100	112,347,400	..	..	..	35½	39⅜	35½	37⅞	10⅜	103,277
68½	39⅞	73½	June 29.	59¾	Jan. 21.	65½	66	+ 2½	Erie 1st pf	100	47,382,300	..	..	..	63½	67¾	63½	66	33⅜	16,400
48¼	15	61	Mar. 21.	39½	Jan. 4.	50½	51	+ 1	Erie 2d pf	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	51	52⅞	50¾	51	17	3,300
54⅜	38½	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	54	55	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	54	56¾	54	54	45	2,150
94½	74	95	Apr. 11.	81	Jan. 4.	88	90	— 6¾	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	50	1,284,000	Apr. 16, '01.	2½	SA	88	88	88	88	..	100
81	64	101⅝	June 19.	30	July 12.	33	37	..	Gas & Electric of Bergen County	100	2,000,000	..	..	..	35	35	35	35	76⅜	300
200	120	269½	June 24.	183½	Jan. 10.	264	267	+15½	General Electric Co	100	24,518,600	July 15, '01.	2	Q	250	265	250	265	136	3,600
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	54½	55½	+ ½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co	100	24,027,300	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	56	56	55	55½	54	920
103	92	107	Aug. 5.	93⅜	Mar. 4.	102	107	— 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf	100	13,638,300	June 1, '01.	1¾	Q	106	103	106	106	100	300
191½	144⅜	208	Mar. 15.	167¼	May 9.	181	181½	+ 5	Great Northern pf	100	99,303,450	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	178	183	178	181	152¼	7,550
42⅞	30	57	May 6.	40¼	May 9.	50	52	..	Hocking Valley	100	10,383,600	July 20, '01.	1½	..	52	53	52	52	34⅜	1,500
74⅝	58	80	May 2.	69½	Jan. 21.	75½	76	+ 1⅜	Hocking Valley pf	100	13,991,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	74⅜	76	74⅜	75⅝	62½	930
133	110	154⅜	June 29.	124	May 9.	144	144½	+ 2⅝	Illinois Central	100	68,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	3	SA	142¼	145¼	142	144⅝	117	4,500
28½	1½	28	Mar. 2.	18⅛	May 10.	21½	22	+ ½	International Paper Co	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	21½	24¼	21½	22	22⅜	10,140
75	58	81	Mar. 25.	59	Jan. 21.	76	77	+ 1½	International Paper Co. pf	100	22,539,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	76	78	76	76½	66	1,740
55⅜	24	100½	May 31.	54⅞	Jan. 7.	92⅜	93	+ 2½	International Power Co	100	6,400,000	..	..	..	90½	93	90	92⅜	28⅝	3,900
10⅝	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5½	Feb. 7.	7	7½	+ ⅛	International Silver Co	100	9,944,700	..	..	..	7	7	7	7	5¼	100
29⅜	28	42	Apr. 16.	24½	Jan. 22.	40½	40¾	+ 3½	International Steam Pump Co	100	12,262,500	July 1, '01.	1	Q	38⅝	40¾	38⅝	40¾	..	2,000
77½	76	84	Mar. 26.	74	Jan. 24.	81	83	— 1¾	International Steam Pump Co. pf	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	81½	81½	81½	81½	..	200
27⅜	11⅞	43⅜	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	39¼	40	+ 2	Iowa Central	100	8,512,900	..	..	..	39¼	41	39¼	40	19	8,750
58	39	87½	July 1.	48	Jan. 21.	74½	75	+ 1⅞	Iowa Central pf	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	72	76	72	74⅝	42	1,800
25	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 8.	25	32	+ ¼	Kanawha & Michigan	100	9,000,000	..	..	..	31½	31½	31½	31½	..	100
17½	17	25	Apr. 30.	13½	Jan. 4.	18	19½	— 1⅝	Kansas City Southern	100	29,993,500	..	..	..	19	19	19	19	..	300
9¾	7	11	Aug. 14.	8	Mar. 6.	..	..	+ 1	Kingston & Pembroke	100	2,294,000	..	..	..	9	11	9	11	..	600
100	96	101	Aug. 15.	95	Jan. 21.	100	102	+ 2	Laclede Gas Co. pf	100	2,500,000	June 15, '01.	2½	SA	101	101	101	101	99	500
52	20¼	68½	Mar. 29.	39¾	Jan. 21.	63	64	+ 3	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,286,000	..	..	..	60	63	60	63	28	850
115	63½	130	Mar. 29.	103¼	Jan. 21.	123	128	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western pf	100	11,840,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	126	126	126	126	..	165
80	47½	82½	June 27.	67	Jan. 3.	75	80	+ 2	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	74	78	74	78	..	800
89½	68¾	111¾	June 17.	76	May 9.	102½	102¾	+ 2⅜	Louisville & Nashville	100	55,000,000	Aug. 12, '01.	2½	SA	100½	104¾	100¼	102⅞	71⅜	27,410
117	84	131¾	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	116½	117½	+ ½	Manhattan Elevated	100	48,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	Q	115½	118⅝	115¼	116¼	91⅜	19,775
182	143¾	177	June 24.	150	May 9.	166	166¾	+ 1¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	166	168¼	166	166	156⅞	3,250
17⅝	10½	30	May 2.	12⅜	Jan. 21.	24⅜	25¼	+ 2¼	Mexican Central	100	47,953,100	..	..	..	23⅛	15¼	23⅛	25¼	12	7,050
5	2⅜	15	Apr. 16.	3⅜	Jan. 18.	10⅝	11	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates	100	33,350,000	..	..	..	10	11⅝	10	11	3⅜	12,600
71½	45⅝	111¼	July 18.	67⅜	Jan. 19.	108	109	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	107	109½	107	108¾	56	2,100
164¼	87½	117½	Aug. 9.	101⅜	Jan. 7.	115	117	— 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	100	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	116	116	116	116	94	100
27	14	27½	June 24.	15	May 9.	25	26	+ 1⅜	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	..	..	..	25	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞	..	1,000
69	47	78	June 25.	49	Apr. 9.	71	74	— 1⅞	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf	100	7,000,000	..	..	..	70⅞	71	70⅞	71	58	325
17⅛	9	35¾	Apr. 20.	15	May 9.	26½	27	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,280,300	..	..	..	26	27⅛	26	27¼	16⅜	1,600
47½	25⅝	68⅝	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	53½	54½	+ 1⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	100	13,000,000	..	..	..	51	54⅞	51	54⅜	31	2,965
72½	38⅞	124½	June 14.	69	May 9.	100¾	101	+ ¾	Missouri Pacific	100	76,045,700	July 20, '01.	2½	..	98	102½	98	100½	51	43,690
..	..	83½	July 12.	78	May 9.	83	84¼	+ 1	Mobile & Ohio J. P. M. & Co. certs	..	..	..	..	..	83	83	83	83	..	200
40¾	27¾	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	43⅜	43¾	+ 1¼	National Biscuit Co	100	29,236,000	July 15, '01.	1	Q	42	43⅞	41⅝	43½	31½	1,900
96	79½	103	July 17.	92	Feb. 28.	102½	103	+ 2⅜	National Biscuit Co. pf	100	23,825,100	May 31, '01.	1¾	Q	100¼	103	‡100¼	103	87	380
28¼	15⅞	25¾	June 12.	15	May 16.	20½	21½	..	National Lead Co	100	14,905,400	Dec. 1, '00.	1	..	20	20	20	20	17	30
106½	83	33⅝	June 13.	81	Jan. 7.	90	91	..	National Lead Co. pf	100	14,904,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	90	90	90	90	80⅞	100
46	32¼	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	42	43	+ 1½	National Salt Co	100	7,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	43	43	43	43	..	200
76¼	69	84	Mar. 21.	72¼	Jan. 3.	73¼	77	+ 1½	National Salt Co. pf	100	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	76	77½	76	77	..	1,900
145⅝	125⅝	170	May 2.	139⅜	Jan. 21.	153¼	153⅜	+ 3	New York Central	100	115,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	150	155	150	153½	130	27,059
24½	11	41½	Aug. 9.	16	May 9.	39	40	+ ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	..	..	..	39	41	39	40	11½	5,090
110	75	115	Mar. 22.	97	Mar. 1.	109	112	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	100	5,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	5	A	110	111⅜	110	111⅜	..	75
58¼	29	82½	July 1.	47	Mar. 1.	79	81	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	78	81¾	78	79½	..	1,400
134	109	139	Feb. 21.	126	Mar. 29.	138	140	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	100	10,000,000	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	137	137	137	137	..	32
215¼	210	217	June 24.	210	Feb. 14.	214	216	— ½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	53,707,100	June 29, '01.	2	Q	215¼	215¼	215	215	..	210
32¼	18¼	40½	May 1.	24	May 9.	33½	33⅝	+ 1⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	..	..	..	31⅝	35¼	31⅝	33½	21¼	49,700
45¾	22⅜	57⅜	May 2.	42	Jan. 10.	54	54⅜	+ 3	Norfolk & Western	100	60,000,000	June 20, '01.	1	..	50⅝	55⅜	50⅝	54	34	81,320
83	67	90½	June 13.	82	Feb. 15.	88	90	— ½	Norfolk & Western pf	100	25,000,000	Feb. 23, '01.	½	SA	88½	88½	88½	88½	76	100
..	..	100	June 18.	73½	Feb. 15.	99	100	+ 3	North American	100	11,936,700	..	..	..	96⅝	101	96⅞	100	..	1,730
91½	67	113½	May 7.	84½	Jan. 21.	..	..	— ½	Northern Pacific pf	100	75,000,000	June 5, '01.	1	Q	96	97	96	97	71	400
62	46	73	June 19.	52	Feb. 1.	64	69	+ 4	Pacific Coast	100	6,809,600	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	67	67	67	67	..	100
69½	57	75	June 13.	63	Jan. 8.	65	70	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf	100	3,914,400	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	71	71	71	71	64	30
57	25⅜	47¼	Jan. 29.	30½	May 9.	40¾	40⅞	+ 2⅜	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	SA	39½	40¾	39½	40⅜	32½	900
149¼	124⅝	163½	Apr. 22.	137½	May 9.	144⅝	144⅞	+ 1⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	202,158,500	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	142	146⅛	142	144⅝	129½	52,085
111⅝	81⅝	120⅜	June 21.	93⅝	Jan. 21.	112½	113	+ 4½	People's Gas, Chicago	100	28,668,800	May 25, '01.	1½	Q	108¼	113½	108¼	113⅝	97½	37,980
58¾	32½	52	Jan. 2.	30	Mar. 7.	40½	42⅜	— 1⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co	100	12,500,000	May 29, '01.	1	Q	41⅞	42⅝	41	41	40⅜	1,015
89½	70¾	89	Apr. 29.	72½	Mar. 5.	82¾	84½	— 1¾	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	100	12,500,000	May 22, '01.	1¾	Q	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	72½	210
10⅛	7⅜	12¾	May 28.	7	Mar. 20.	9	10	— ⅝	Quicksilver pf	100	4,291,300	May 10, '01.	½	..	10	10	10	10	..	100
26	15	48⅛	June 3.	24½	Jan. 4.	41⅝	41⅞	+ 2¼	Reading	50	69,900,000	..	..	..	39⅝	43	39⅝	41⅞	16⅝	36,880
71¾	49	89½	June 17.	65	May 9.	77½	77⅜	+ 1½	Reading 1st pf	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, '01.	2	SA	76⅜	78⅜	76⅜	77⅜	59⅛	14,425
39⅜	23⅝	50¼	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	52¼	52½	+ 2	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000	..	..	..	51	53⅜	51	52¼	28⅝	6,600
27½	8¾	24	June 17.	12⅞	Jan. 22.	20½	21	+ 1⅜	Republic Iron & Steel	100	27,191,000	..	..	..	19¼	21½	19¼	20½	11	18,020
70¾	49	82	Apr. 1.	55¼	Jan. 21.	75½	75¾	+ 2	Republic Iron & Steel pf	100	20,306,900	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	73½	76¼	73½	75¼	53	9,200
..	..	38¾	May 2.	26	Aug. 9.	28½	29⅜	+ ¾	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	Q	27	29¼	27	29¼	..	400
8⅞	5	15⅛	Jan. 8.	7⅜	Jan. 21.	11	12½	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,600,000	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	7	100
64½	38¾	78⅜	June 25.	58	Jan. 21.	64	68	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	100	5,401,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	65	66	65	65	43½	225
21½	11⅞	36	June 5.	20	Jan. 24.	25	28	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	100	5,500,000	..	..	..	27	27	25	26	15⅜	500
..	..	116	Aug. 8.	97	Jan. 29.	115	115½	— ⅛	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	100	1,300,000	..	..	..	114⅜	116	114⅜	115¼	..	9,900
54½	38	54½	June 20.	21½	Jan. 4.	40½	41	+ 1⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,408,700	..	..	..	38⅜	41½	38⅜	40⅞	9⅞	3900
58½	64	88	Mar. 12.	75	July 15.	78	80	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	100	5,000,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	..	120
85	70½	104½	June 19.	53½	Jan. 4.	67½	68	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	14,335,700	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	68¾	69⅝	68	68	34⅜	3,400
18⅝	8⅜	39½	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	28½	29½	+ 1⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	..	..	..	26	30	27	27⅝	11⅜	900
45½	21⅞	71	June 10.	41½	Jan. 3.	61½	62½	+ 2⅜	St. Louis Southwestern pf	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	60	63	60	63	28½	2,400
71	20½	86	Apr. 2.	65½	Jan. 22.	76	80	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf	100	6,500,000	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	80	80	80	80	66½	100
45¼	30⅜	63⅝	June 5.	29	May 9.	55⅜	55⅝	+ 2⅝	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100	..	..	..	52⅞	57	52⅜	55⅞	33½	118,085
23⅜	10⅝	35⅜	June 3.	18	Jan. 21.	30⅝	30⅞	+ 2	Southern Railway	100	119,900,000	..	..	..	28

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 17, 190

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 17. $6,902,500

	Week Ended Aug. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	105	104½	105	4
American Hide & Leather 6s	95½	96	95½	96	35
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	9
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103¼	104	103½	103⅞	267½
Atchison, T. & S. F. general 4s, reg	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	28
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96⅞	97¼	96¾	97	34½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94⅝	94½	94	94½	169
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95¼	95⅝	95	95⅝	94
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	82
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89⅝	90¼	89⅝	90¼	68
B. & O. sub. cts. for 4s con. 1911, 6th in. pd.	105	106	105	106	12
B. & O., Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88½	5
Brooklyn City 1st 5s	112⅛	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100⅝	100⅞	100½	100⅞	15
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106	106¾	106	106¼	14
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Central Branch, Missouri Pacific, 4s	90	90	90	90	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106½	107	106¼	107	16
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	78	78⅝	78	78	15
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	29	29½	29	29½	42
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	16	16	16	16	14
Central of New Jersey general 5s	129½	129½	129½	129½	15
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87⅞	88	87⅝	88	76
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101	101⅜	101	101⅜	35
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107¼	108	107	108	45
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	84¼	84¼	84⅝	33
Chicago & Alton 3s	88	89	88	89	15
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds	97¾	98	97½	97¾	877
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds, reg	96	96	96	96	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	107	107½	106⅝	107½	15
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	137⅞	137½	137½	137½	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	123	123	123	123	7
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	111	111½	111	111½	10
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	121½	122	121½	122	28
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	181	181	181	181	12
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	6
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	116½	116⅞	116½	116⅝	18
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 7s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	15
Chi., M. & St. P., Chicago & Pacific 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	116	116	116	116	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	122	122	122	122	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	117¼	117½	117½	117½	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106⅜	106½	106½	106½	12
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94	94½	94	94½	25
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & Mich. 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Colorado Coal & Iron ext. 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½	20
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	80½	81½	80¾	81½	6
Colorado & Southern 4s	87½	87½	87	87½	25
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	10
Denver & Southwestern gen. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½	19
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	100	100	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118	118½	118	118½	3
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	5
Erie general 4s	85½	86½	85½	86⅛	90
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98	98	98	98	128
Erie 1st consol. 4s, registered	99	99	99	99	5
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	92⅜	93½	92½	93¼	88
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	108	108	108	108	9
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	1
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	9½	9½	9½	9½	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	107	107	107	107	15
Illinois Central 3½s	104	104	104	104	3
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
Kings County Elevated 4s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	2
Laclede Gas 5s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	3
Lake Shore 3½s	100	100	100	100	2
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	110	110	110	110	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	104½	105	104½	105	9
Long Island unified 4s	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝	9
Louis. & Nash., South. & Nor. Ala. 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101	101¼	49
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	14
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Manhattan Railway consol. 4s	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	10
Mexican Central consol. 4s	84½	85¼	84½	85½	12
Mexican Central 1st income	32¾	33⅜	32¼	33	335
Mexican Central 2d income	21	22⅝	21	22⅝	301
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	130	130	130	130	2
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	102	102	102	102	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98⅜	98⅜	96⅜	98⅜	41½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	82	82	82	82	7
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	106	107	106	107	13
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107	107	106¼	107	28
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	106⅜	107¼	106⅜	107	48
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	126½	126½	126½	126½	2
National Starch 6s	110	110	106⅝	106½	16
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	95	95	95	95	16
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s, reg	106	106	106	106	10
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94⅝	95⅝	94⅝	94½	124
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104	104	104	104	7
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101⅞	102	101¼	102	30½
Northern Pacific 3s	72	72	71⅞	72	65½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	42

BONDS.

	Week Ended Aug. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	10
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117⅞	118⅝	117⅝	118⅝	4
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	125⅛	125⅛	125	125	6
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	97¼	97½	97	97¼	34
Peoria & Eastern income	65¼	66¼	65¼	65	28
Reading general 4s	95	95¼	95	95¼	58
Rio Grande Western 4s	101⅜	101½	100½	100½	23
Rio Grande Western coll. trust 4s	96	96	96	96	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116	116⅜	116	116¼	8
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92½	92½	92¼	92½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	125	125	125	125	2
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97	97½	97	97½	22
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	76	76⅜	76	76¼	26
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Central 5s	121	121	121	121	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	129	129	129	129	12
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	85½	80
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	10
Southern Pacific of Cal. cons. 5s, stamped	108½	109½	108½	109¼	5
Southern Pacific 4s	92	92	91⅝	92	53½
Southern Pacific 4½s	90½	90½	90½	90½	3
Southern Railway 5s	115½	116⅜	115½	116⅝	35
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	98	98	98	98	5
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	57½	57½	57½	57½	1
Standard Rope & Twine income	8	8	8	8	5
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	3
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	3
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83½	84	83½	84	5
Toledo, St. L. & Western prior lien 3½s	90½	90½	90½	90½	10
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104½	105	104¾	105	91½
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	105¾	107¼	105½	106¼	1,705
Virginia Midland general 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Virginia Midland general 5s, stamped	116	116	116	116	5
Wabash 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	9
Wabash 2d 5s	110	110	107½	107½	2
Wabash debenture, Series B	61	62	60¾	61	527
West Shore 4s, registered	112½	112½	112½	112½	6
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	8
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	93	93	92¾	92¾	10
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88	88	87⅝	87⅝	62

Total sales.....$6,857,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 17, 1901.

United States 4s, 1925, registered	137	137	137	137	25
United States 3s, registered	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2
United States 3s, coupon	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	1

Total sales.....$28,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 17, 1901.

Alabama, Class A	107	107	107	107	½
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96	96¼	96	96¼	14
Virginia def. 6s, certificates	7¼	7¼	7¾	7¼	2½

Total sales.....$17,000
Grand total.....$6,902,500
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.....Q. Jan.	106¾	June 6	105½	Jan. 21	106¾ June 6
U. S. 2s, 1903, coupon.....Q. Jan.	108⅝	June 29	105½	Jan. 17	107⅝ July 20
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.....Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112¼	June 4	112⅝ July 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon.....Q. Jan.	115¼	Mar. 30	112¼	July 9	113½ Aug. 8
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.....Q. F.	139	July 9	137	Aug. 17	137 Aug. 17
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon.....Q. F.	139½	Apr. 23	136⅞	Aug. 6	137 Aug. 8
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg.....Q. F.	111⅞	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110 May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon.....Q. F.	113½	Jan. 4	110¼	July 22	109¼ July 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon...Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	108½	Aug. 1	108⅝ Aug. 16
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small...Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	108½	June 6	108½ June 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.....Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 27	108	Aug. 6	108⅝ Aug. 13
District of Columbia 3-65s....F. A.	126	July 22	105	Apr. 26	126 July 22
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s.....Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96 Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES. YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A, 1906.....J. J.	109½	Apr. 5	108½	Jan. 14	109½ Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906.....J. J.					109¼ Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906.....J. J.	103¾	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	103¼ Mar. 30
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914.....J. J.	109	Apr. 17	106½	Aug. 1	106½ Aug. 1
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910..J. J.	105	July 26	105	July 26	105 July 26
North Carolina 6s, 1919.....A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136½ July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933.....J. J.					130 Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913.....J. J.	99¼	May 2	96	Jan. 17	96¼ Aug. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96 Feb. 7
Virginia, deferred 6s, certfs	10¾	Mar. 30	7¼	July 30	7½ Aug. 13
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991.....J. J.	96¾	Jan. 17	93½	July 1	94¼ Aug. 2

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Bks Close.	Bks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record Aug. 17	
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record Aug. 17	
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 6
Boston & Maine	3	Sept. 2	Aug. 17	Aug. 20
Canadian Pac. com. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 16	Oct. 3	Oct. 8
Canadian Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 3
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	Aug. 5	.....
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 13	Sept. 3
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 3
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1¼	Aug. 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 31
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Ft. W. & Jack. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 2	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Aug. 31	Aug. 29	Sept. 1
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 23
Mexican Northern R'y (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 21
Norfolk & West. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 23	Aug. 9	Aug. 23
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 31
North Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	Aug. 24	Aug. 14	Aug. 20
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 24
St. Lawrence & Adirondack	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 5
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Southern Railway pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 14	Sept. 25	Oct. 9
Union Pacific common	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9
Union Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways Co.	1	Sept. 16	Aug. 30	Sept. 20
Boston Elevated pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 23	Holders of record	Aug. 3
Detroit United Railway (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Met. West Side El. of Chicago pf.	2	Aug. 31	Aug. 17	Aug. 31
Sacramento (Cal.) El., Gas & Ry., (month)	15c	Sept. 1	Aug. 28	Sept. 1

TRUST COMPANY.

People's, Brooklyn, (month)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 61	Sept. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Caramel Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 18
American Cereal Co. (quarter)	2	Aug. 20	.....	.....
American Coal Co. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 3	Aug. 3	Sept. 4
American Coal Co. (extra)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 3	Sept. 4
American Window Glass com.	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 18
American Window Glass pf.	3½	Sept. 3	Aug. 22	Sept. 3
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 20	Sept. 5
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter)	$5	Aug. 20	July 22	Aug. 20
Boston & Montana Mining (extra)	$5	Aug. 20	July 22	Aug. 20
Breece Mining	5c	Sept. 3	Aug. 24	Sept. 5
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 3	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 21	July 30	Aug. 22
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Aug. 12	Aug. 31	Sept. 13
General Chem. Co. com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 24	Sept. 4
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Great Lakes Towing pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 20	.....	.....
Homestake Mining Co. (month)	25c	Aug. 26	Aug. 20	.....
Homestake Mining Co. (extra)	25c	Aug. 26	Aug. 20	.....
Laclede Gas Co. com.	2	Sept. 16	Aug. 28	Sept. 17
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter.)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Biscuit Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
National Lead Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Aug. 23	Sept. 17
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry Co. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 2	Aug. 21	Sept. 3
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (month)	1	Aug. 26	Aug. 15	Aug. 27
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (extra)	1	Aug. 26	Aug. 15	Aug. 27
Niles-Bement-Pond (quarter)	1½	Sept. 5	Aug. 31	Sept. 6
Ohio & Indiana Cons. Nat. and Ill. Gas. (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 17	Sept. 2
Ontario Silver Mining Co.	10c	Sept. 3	Aug. 22	.....
Park Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 2	Aug. 21	Aug. 31
People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago (quarter)	1½	Aug. 24	Aug. 10	Aug. 25
Philadelphia Co. (Pitts.) pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 31	Holders of record	Aug. 21
Pressed Steel Car (quarter)	1	Aug. 29	Aug. 8	Aug. 29
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 22	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Standard Consolidated Mining	10c	Aug. 21	Aug. 7	.....
Standard Oil	$8	Sept. 16	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 15	Sept. 7
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Linseed Co.	Aug. 20	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Annual
American Smelting & Ref. Co.	Aug. 22	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Annual
Canadian Pacific Railway	Sept. 6	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Chicago Great Western	Aug. 24	Sept. 6	Sept. 5	Annual
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. Ry.	Aug. 28	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry.	Sept. 3	Sept. 30	Sept. 28	Annual
Dr. Taft Med. Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 5	Special
General Manifold Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 21	Bondholders'
Hocking Valley Railway	Sept. 3	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Annual
Monterey & Mexican Gulf Railroad	.....	Sept. 4	Sept. 3	Annual
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Aug. 17	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Annual
Union Pacific	Sept. 3	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Annual
Wool Exchange	Aug. 14	Aug. 20	Aug. 19	Special

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 16.—There was no great change last week in the cloth market. Business, if anything, was a shade more quiet. Inquiry for large Eastern markets continues good, China especially purchasing at low rates for future delivery. The South American section is still unsatisfactory.

The home trade was also disappointing, little new business being done. At the same time the stock of cotton afloat and ashore is unusually limited, and the future supply depends largely upon the freedom with which the United States offer the new crop. Consequently the situation for the next few months will be unusually risky.

Yarns did not shew much improvement. The turnover for the week was limited, with quotations a shade lower.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 17, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	101	Mar 15	95	Jan 7	97 Aug 15	96 ..
Ann Arbor, Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	104¾	Mar 13	101⅞	May 14	103⅞ Aug 17	103¾ 104
Do registered	A O*	104	Jun 17	102	Feb 18	103⅝ Aug 17	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	99	Jun 14	96¾	Jan 4	97 Aug 17	96½ 97½
Do do registered	Nov.	95	May 17	94	May 14	95 May 17	.. ..
Do stamped		96¾	Jun 28	90	Jan 28	94½ Aug 17	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	108	May 18	108	May 18	108 Aug 15	105 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97¾	Jun 28	95	Jan 8	95¾ Aug 15	95¼ 95¾
Do do registered		95¾	Mar 18	95½	Mar 18	95½ Mar 18	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	103	Mar 11	99	May 9	104 Aug 17	103¾ 104
Do do registered		104	Mar 8	101¼	Jul 1	102 July 30	.. ..
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold. 4s, 1911, 6th installment paid		110	May 3	100¾	May 15	106 Aug 15	.. ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	92	Jun 24	88¾	Jan 21	90¼ Aug 15	.. ..
Do do registered		91	Jun 4	90¾	Jun 4	90¾ June 4	.. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N*	91¼	Mar 18	87½	May 23	85¾ Aug 13	85½ 89½
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	..	....	..	....	102¾ Oct. 95	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gen. g. 5s, 1919	F A	..	....	..	....	111 May 22,00	108½ ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	..	....	..	....	111 June 9, 98	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	118¾	Jul 9	115	Jan 3	118¾ July 9	116 118¾
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A	121	Jun 3	130	Jan 3	131 June 3	126¾ ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D*	130	Feb 7	129	May 23	129 May 23	126 129½
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	..	....	..	....	103 Aug 14,97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	..	....	..	....	100 No 18,99	.. ..
Buf., C. R. & P. 1st g. 5s, 1936	J D	108¼	Apr 15	103¾	Jul 8	105¼ Aug 6	105¼ ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	127½	Mar 10	119½	Jan 15	122 Aug 12	122 ..
Do do registered	A O	..	....	..	....	117 No 20,00	.. ..
M. & S. 1st g. W. D. & I. 1st g. 6s, 1911	J D	..	....	..	....	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O*	..	....	..	....	113¾ De 6, 00	.. ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	109	Jun 27	103½	Jul 1	106¼ Aug 16	106 106¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111	Jan 23	107½	May 10	109 Aug 17	109 ..
Do do registered	M S	108	Mar 22	106¾	Apr 17	107 Aug 5	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J	95	Mar 27	91	Jan 4	93 Aug 9	90 ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	103¼	Apr 26	96	Jan 31	101¼ Aug 9	100¾ 101½
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	130¾	Mar 25	119	Feb 7	120½ Mar 25	115¾ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	108¾	Jun 24	97½	Jan 8	100¾ Aug 16	106 107
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M N*	..	....	..	....	96 Oc 30, 00	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	83	Jun 21	60	Jan 9	78 Aug 17	77½ 78½
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	36¾	Mar 6	20	Jan 3	25¼ Aug 15	.. ..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	21	....	8	Jan 18	16 Aug 17	16 ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J J	..	....	..	....	95 De 27,99	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	..	....	..	....	102 Jne 29,99	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	..	....	..	....	106 Oc 24, 00	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	108	Mar 30	104¾	Jul	104¾ July 24	104 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J	137⅛	Mar 2	127	Jan	129½ Aug 16	129 130
Do do registered	Q J	137	Mar 2	127	Jan	130 July 24	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov 1, 1912	Q M	106	Mar 15	106	Mar 15	106 July 9	.. ..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1911	Q March	105¾	Jul 31	102	Jun 21	105 Aug 17	105 ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J*	116¾	Jun	4	112	Jul 25	112 July 25	111 ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	117	Apr 10	113¼	Jun 8	113¾ July 26	113¾ 116
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911		119	Feb 19	115⅛	May 15	117½ July 16	116½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	122	Feb	7	110	Jul 22	120 Aug 13	120 121¼
Do do registered	M N	121	Jan	24	116	Apr 20	116 July 15	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	108¾	Jun	15	104	Jan 4	108 Aug 17	107¼ 108
Do do registered	M S	103	Apr 18	103	Apr 18	103 Apr 18	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	107¼	Jan 11	99	Jul	99 July 13	99½ 101½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	103	Jan 11	99	Jul	99 July 13	99½ 101½
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	103 No 26,00	105 ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	..	....	..	....	104 Au 20,00	106 ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1962	M S	102¾	Jan 14	100¾	Mar	102 Aug 9	102 ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	105¾	Jan	9	103½	Jun 4	103½ June 4	103¾ ..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O*	..	....	..	....	102½ Oct. 95	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O*	94	Jan	12	88	Aug 16	88 Aug 16	.. 90
Do certificates of interest		93⅞	Jun	4	91¼	Jan	3	93⅞ June 4	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J	87½	Jun	21	83¾	Jan	14	84⅝ Aug 16	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J D	109¾	Jun	28	106¾	Jul	8	107½ Aug 16	107 ..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	A O*	102½	Mar	1	100¾	Apr	9	100¾ Apr 23	100¾ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	112¾	Apr	16	108¾	Jul	29	109¾ Aug 5	109¾ ..
Do conv. 5s, 1903	M S*	106¼	Apr	12	101¼	Feb	11	104½ July 23	.. ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	114	Apr	12	114	Apr	12	114 Apr 12	115¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	107	Mar	8	104½	Apr	17	105¾ July 22	105¾ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	100¼	Jan	24	102¾	July	8	102¾ July 8	100¾ ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S*	100¾	Jun	4	100¾	Jun	4	100¾ June 4	.. ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	..	....	..	....	..	....	104¾ Au 31,00	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	104¼	Jan	28	101¾	Jul	13	102¾ July 23	102¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	113	Apr	2	110½	May	17	110½ July 27	110½ 111½
Do do registered	M N	112¾	Apr	17	109½	Aug	9	109½ Aug 9	.. ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	M S	123¾	Feb	25	121	Mar	13	121 June 25	121¾ ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	115	May	10	112	Aug	1	112 Aug 1	112 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	140	Mar	29	135¼	Jan	11	137¾ Aug 14	137 ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	127	Apr	26	116	Jan	2	122 Aug 17	121½ ..
Do do registered	M N	..	....	..	....	115 My 11,00	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J	125	Mar	19	112¾	Jan	23	110½ Aug 14	120 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
L. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	117	Apr	15	113	Jan	21	117 Apr 26	.. ..
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	114½	Jun	6	106¾	Jan	31	111½ Aug 14	106½ ..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	126¾	Jun	18	115	Jan	15	122 Aug 15	121½ 122
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	J J*	192¼	Apr	23	180	May	31	180 May 31	.. ..
Do 7s, s. f., 1902	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	172¾ Ap 10,00	.. ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	J J	100	Jan	28	188½	Jan	28	190 Jan 28	190 ..
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	104	Apr	20	180	Jul	25	181 Aug 14	.. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J	188	Apr	9	185¾	Jan	14	188 Apr 9	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	117¼	May	22	113	Jul	30	113 Aug 8	.. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1910	J J	119	Apr	4	117⅞	Jan	2	118 June 14	113½ ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	110¾	Mar	11	114⅜	Jul	20	116 Aug 15	113⅜ 117
Do 1st I. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	128¾	Apr	13	120¾	Aug	12	120¾ Aug 12	.. 127
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	104¾	May	24	101¼	Jan	15	101¾ May 24	107¼ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	119	Feb	7	116¼	Aug	12	116¾ Aug 12	115 116¾
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 5s, 1921	J J	122	Mar	5	116½	Aug	12	116½ Aug 12	110¾ 117½
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J	122¾	Apr	1	118	Aug	6	118¾ Aug 13	113½ 118¾
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J	110¾	Jan	9	108	Jul	30	108 July 30	107¾ ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. 5s, 1921	J J	121	Apr	13	116¼	Jul	1	116¾ July 1	115¾ ..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	120	Feb	27	116¾	Jul	10	116¾ Aug 16	115¾ ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	115¾	May	2	111½	Aug	15	111½ Aug 15	110½ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	137½ Jul 18,99	131½ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	116¼	Mar	2	111¾	Aug	8	111½ Aug 8	112 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	114¾	Mar	1	110	Jul	3	110 July 17	.. ..
Do do registered	J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	106¼ Fe 19,98	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	119¾	Feb	11	116	Jul	2	116 July 2	115 116½
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	122	Mar	11	121½	Feb	7	121½ Mar 12	118¾ ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	142¾	Apr	17	139¾	Jan	15	141 July 26	136¾ ..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	108	Mar	29	104¾	Jan	2	104¾ July 2	104¾ ..
Do do registered	J D*	108	Mar	26	104¾	Jul	2	104¾ July 2	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1870-1929	A O*	116¾	Mar	8	113½	May	13	116 July 23	.. 117
Do do registered	A O*	..	....	..	....	..	....	111 Oc 18, 00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1870-1929	A O*	110¾	Mar	12	108¼	Jan	24	108¾ Aug 12	108¾ ..
Do do registered	A O*	107¾	May	24	107¼	May	24	107¾ May 24	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N*	125¾	Jan	8	121½	May	7	122 Aug 15	.. ..
Do do registered	M N	123	May	27	122	Jan	11	123 May 28	.. ..
Do debenture 6s, 1909	M N*	110¾	Apr	17	108	Jan	7	109¾ Aug 13	.. ..
Do do registered	M N*	108¾	Apr	17	108¾	Apr	17	108¾ Apr 17	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15	117¾	Aug	6	116	Jan	18	117½ Aug 16	.. ..
Do do registered	A O 15	..	....	..	....	..	....	117¾ Fe 7, 98	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 15	112	Mar	20	108¼	Jul	1	108¾ July 1	107 109½
Do do registered	F A 15	..	....	..	....	..	....	107 Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1987	M N*	110¾	Mar	20	109¾	Mar	18	110 Apr 26	.. ..
Do do registered	Q F	..	....	..	....	..	....	103 No 10,98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	103¼ Fe 26,00	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	..	....	..	....	..	....	120¾ No 10,00	119¾ ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S	113	Jan	23	113	Jan	23	113 Jan 23	110¾ ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	M S	111¼	Jun	20	111¼	Jun	20	111¼ June 29	110¾ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	111	Mar	20	111	Mar	20	111 June 4	111 ..
Do S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	F A	135¾	May	2	135¾	May	2	135¾ May 2	130¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*F A	107¾	Feb	21	107¾	Feb	21	107¾ Feb 21	104¾ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	127¾	Jun	25	123¾	Feb	4	127 July 8	124¾ ..
Do 1st 6s, 1924	J J	140	Jan	2	140	Jan	2	140 July 8	124¾ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	143¾	Apr	8	143¾	Apr	8	143¾ Apr 8	140¾ ..
Do incomes, 1911	*M N	113	Apr	25	113	Apr	25	113 Apr 25	111 ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	132¼	May	3	127¾	Jul	10	128 Aug 2	127¾ ..
Do registered	J J*	132½	Mar	27	126¾	Jul	22	126¾ Jul 22	126¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*J J	110	Jan	25	106¾	Jul	2	106¾ Aug 12	106¾ 107
Do do registered	*J J	108	May	20	105¾	Jul	2	106¾ Aug 12	105 ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J J	99¾	Feb	20	99¾	Feb	20	99¾ Feb 20	.. ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	86¼ Au 25,00	.. ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	97 De 19,00	.. ..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	112¾	Mar	21	110½	Apr	3	111¾ Aug 17	110 112
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	..	....	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 15,97	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	142	May	7	134¼	Jan	16	139 July 26	138¼ 140
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	140¼	Mar	11	134	Feb	8	138¾ July 23	137 142½
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*J J	132	Jun	3	129	Aug	12	129 Aug 16	129 ..
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	140	Mar	22	140	Mar	22	140 Mar 22	.. ..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	96	Mar	15	92	Jan	8	94½ Aug 16	93¾ 94½
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	M N*	107¼	Jul	11	107¼	Jul	11	107¼ Jul 11	107¼ ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119¾	Jan	28	118	Jul	26	118 Jul 26	118 ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off.	J D*	..	....	..	....	..	....	100 Oc 3, 98	.. ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s. Oct. 1, 1919	J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	103 Ja 7, 00	.. ..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O*	..	....	..	....	..	....	115 De 14,00	113 ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	112½ Oc 10,00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	115	Mar	15	113	May	22	114 July 3	112 ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	105¼	Mar	27	101	Jan	4	103 July 24	.. ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*J J	99	Jan	10	99	Jan	10	99 July 23	99½ 102½
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	105¾	Apr	9	102	May	16	103 July 29	103 ..
Do do registered	M N*	..	....	..	....	..	....	99 May 3, 99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	100	Apr	2	100	Apr	2	100 June 14	.. 102
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	83 No 22,99	102 103
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	104¼	Apr	8	98¼	Jan	15	102 Aug 16	102 ..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936	Q	106	Jun	6	104	May	7	104½ July 9	104 ..
Do con. 6s, 1920	*M N	..	....	..	....	..	....	100 Nov. 94	114 ..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*J J	115¼	Feb	16	113¾	Jan	18	114¾ Aug 14	115¼ ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O	100	Mar	8	95	Apr	8	97¼ Aug 15	.. 96
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	73	Mar	23	45½	Jan	22	65 Aug 17	.. 66¾
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J D	138	Jun	10	130	May	10	131½ July 25	129 131¼
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*J J	138½	Jun	18	133	Jul	22	132 July 22	133 140
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S*	..	....	..	....	..	....	105¾ No 24,99	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I., 1901	*A O	..	....	..	....	..	....	101¾ De 7, 00	.. ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	..	....	..	....	..	....	111 Se 6, 00	.. ..
Clev. & Mah. 1st g. 5s, 1938	J J	130½	Mar	8	129½	May	29	129¾ May 29	127 ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4-4s, 1947	J J*	87½	Mar	1	78	Jan	24	81½ Aug 16	.. ..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	87	Mar	30	77	Jan	25	82 July 31	.. ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A	93¾	Apr	30	83	Jan	4	87¼ Aug 17	87¾ 87½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	..	....	..	....	..	....	102 Dec. 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	123¼	Jan	8	120¾	Apr	10	120¾ Apr 10	121 ..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117¾	May	8	117¾	May	8	117¾ May 8	117¾ 119
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N	140	Feb	19	136½	Jun	26	138 July 17	136¼ ..
Do 7s, 1871-1901	A O*	101¼	Feb	4	101¼	Apr	4	101¾ May 22	102 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	140½	Apr	9	139¾	Jul	10	139¾ Aug 5	133¾ 140½
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	..	....	140 Oc 26, 98	132 ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*J J	136½	May	23	133½	Jul	1	134¼ July 2	134 ..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	..	....	135½ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	119¼	Jul	2	116½	Mar	5	119¾ July 2	116 120½
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*M N	..	....	..	....	..	....	103¾ Oc 15, 00	.. 109
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	147½	May	2	145½	Mar	19	147½ May 2	.. ..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	..	....	150 Feb	15
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	117	Feb	7	116	Jun	22	116 June 27	115¾ ..
Do registered	A O	..	....	..	....	..	....	122 June 6, 98	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*A O	111½	Jun	18	111¼	Jun	6	111¾ July 1	.. ..
Do do registered	A O	112¾	Feb	7	112	Jun	27	112 June 27	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	158¾	Jun	20	150¾	May	8	152¾ July 18	152¾ ..
Do registered	*M N	151	Jan	17	151	Jan	17	151 Jan 17	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J	104¾	Jun	25	100	Jan	23	102¾ Aug 14	101½ 102½
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J	111	May	20	106	Mar	30	111 June 11	.. ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D	112	May	6	107	Jan	10	112 July 22	112 115
Den. & Southw. gen. & 1 g. 5s, 1929	J D*	98	Jun	28	94½	Aug	14	94½ Aug 17	.. 96½
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	111	Feb	28	108¾	Jan	16	111 Feb 28	.. ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J D	102	Jul	22	102	Jul	22	102 July 22	.. ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*J D	97¾	Mar	28	85	Jan	23	90¾ July 22	.. ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	115¾	Jul	2	110½	Jan	16	115¾ July 30	115¾ ..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	92¼ Fe 11, 98	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	115	Mar	18	112	Jan	11	113¾ May 17	115 ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112¾	Apr	18	112¾	Apr	18	112¾ Apr 18	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	119¾	Jan	7	116¾	Jan	28	116¾ Jan 28	.. 121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	*M S	121	Jan	8	118	Jan	26	120¾ Apr 13	.. 122
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	118	Jan	26	111	Jul	29	111 July 29	.. 116
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O*	124	Feb	11	122¾	Mar	6	122¾ Mar 6	.. 123½
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1929	*J D	107	....	..	....	..	....	107 July 1	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1920	*M S	142¾	Feb	20	140	Apr	4	142¾ Jul 11	140 ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 4s, 1920	M S*	135¾	Mar	20	135¾	May	17	135¾ May 17	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	140	Feb	28	136	Jun	25	137 June 25	138 ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*J D	138¾	Apr	3	136¾	Apr	3	136¾ Apr 3	135¾ 136¼
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	108	Jun	3	105	Apr	10	108 June 5	107 108½
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	123	Apr	14	120	Jan	8	123 July 29	122½ ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1911	F A*	121	May	22	115½	Aug	7	115¾ Aug 7	119 ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	..	....	..	....	..	....	109 Oc 27, 98	115 ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*J J	101¼	Jun	26	95¼	Jan	21	98 Aug 16	97¾ 98¼
Do registered	*J J	99	Aug	16	90	Aug	16	90 Aug 16	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	91	Jun	24	82¼	Jan	21	86¾ Aug 16	86 86¼
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	96¼	Jun	13	92¼	Aug	12	93¼ Aug 17	93 ..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	115	Mar	27	91	Jan	4	115 July 29	91 115½
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A	94	Feb	11	94	Feb	11	94 Feb 11	94 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	107¼	Jun	28	100	Mar	6	105 Aug 8	105 ..
Do ter. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	115¼	Jun	28	115¼	June	28	115¼ June 28	115¼ ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	111¾	May	3	107¾	Jan	11	110 Aug 9	106¾ 110
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	118¾	Mar	18	115½	May	16	115¾ May 16	116½ 118½
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F A	..	....	..	....	..	....	No 10,97	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	*J J	126	Jun	6	123	Jul	8	123 July 8	123 ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	111	Mar	19	107	May	28	108 Aug 13	107 ..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	*A O	..	....	..	....	..	....	110 May 33	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O	..	....	..	....	..	....	110 Sep. 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	*J J	106½	Feb	20	106	Feb	21	108 Feb 21	.. 114
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	100 Se 6, 00	104 ..
Do con. g. 6s, 1943	*J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	80¾ May, 96	101¾ ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D*	111	May	20	76¼	Jan	4	104 Aug 2	104 105
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J*	92	Jan	6	67	Jan	21

...OND LIST.

...list of bonds which do ...roper alphabetical or...Bond Quotation List," ...red. Opposite each is ...o system under which ...table referred to:

...BONDS.

	System.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
.....	Delaware & Hud.
.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
...e...	Central of N. J.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Southern Pacific.
.....	Michigan Central.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Illinois Central.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....	Long Island.
.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
...te...	Erie.
...n...	Erie.
...n...	Illinois Central.
.....	Seaboard & Roan.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...r N..	Bur., C. R. & N.
.....	Baltimore & Ohio.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Erie.
.....	At., Top. & S. Fe.
...ns...	Illinois Central.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
.....	C., C., C. & St. L.
...and...	C., C., C. & St. L.
.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
.....	Southern Railway.
...iley...	Hocking Val. Ry.
.....	Norfolk & West.
.....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
...e Co.	Pennsylvania R.R.
...e...	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
...s...	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Lake Sh. & Mich. S.
.....	St. Paul, M. & M.
.....	Southern Railway.
...ndy...	Ches. & Ohio.
...hern...	Lehigh Valley.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
...r...	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
.....	Pere Marquette.
.....	St. L. & San F.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Southern Railway.
...rn...	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	N. W. C.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
.....	St. Louis Southw.
.....	Chi., Bur. & Q.
.....	N. Y., N. H. & H.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Erie.
.....	Chicago & Alton.
...xas...	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Del., Lack. & W.
.....	Louis. & Nash.
.....	N. Y., N. H. & H.
...R...	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...e Co.	Pennsylvania Co.
...ach...	Long Island.
.....	Erie.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Del., Lack. & W.
...ern...	Erie.
.....	N. Y., N. H. & H.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...h...	Long Island.
...est...	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Lake Erie & West.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	C., St. P., M. & O.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	C., C., C. & St. L.
...ation.	Union Pacific.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Union Pacific.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Missouri Pacific.
.....	Louis. & Nash.
.....	C., C., C. & St. L.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
...cago.	Pennsylvania Co.
...ugh...	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Delaware & Hud.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
...ens...	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Mobile & Ohio.
...g...	Missouri Pacific.
...Bge.	Wabash.
.....	Ter. R.R. of St. L.
.....	Illinois Central.
...ific...	Northern Pacific.
.....	Northern Pacific.
.....	C., St. P., M. & O.
...Pass...	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Norfolk & West.
...outh.	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
...a...	Southern Railway.
.....	Louis. & Nash.
.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
.....	Del., Lack. & W.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
.....	Rio Grande West.
.....	Union Pacific.
...W...	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Missouri Pacific.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Del., Lack. & W.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Northern Railway.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...g...	Baltimore & Ohio.
.....	Erie.
.....	St. Paul, M. & M.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.

...US BONDS.

.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
...al...	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
...Co.	Tenn. Coal & Iron.
...Y...	N. Y. Gas & Elec.
.....	L., H. & P.
...ock...	Kings Co. El. L. & P.
.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
.....	Western Union.

1901

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J 108	May 24	10½ Jul 24	104½ ..
Do registered	*J J 107¾	May 17	107 Feb 4	107¾ May 22 ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S* 106¾	Jan 16	101 Jul 9	.. ..
Do do registered	M S* 106	Feb 21	101 Apr 30	105¾ May 20 ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D 103¾	Apr 30	10½ Jan 16	103¾ Apr 30 ..
Do do registered	*J D 102¾	Jan 16	10½ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16 ..
Do deb certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N 103¾	Apr 30	10 Jul 26	101 Aug 7 101¼ ..
Do do registered	*M N ..	..	.. ..	102¾ Au 1, 99 .. ..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	J J* 110¾	Apr 24	10½ Jul 13	108¾ July 13 .. 108
Do do registered	J J* 106¾	May 20	10½ May 20	109¾ May 20 .. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A 97¼	Jan 15	9⅞ Aug 1	94¼ Aug 8 93 95
Do do registered	*F A 97	Jan 11	96 Mar 27	96 Mar 27 .. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	F A 98	Jan 22	95 Aug 17	95 Aug 17 94¾ 95
Do do registered	*F A 97¼	Jan 10	9⅛ May 1	97 July 17 93 97
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J 116¾	Mar 5	11 Jul 11	112¾ Aug 9 112¼ 113½
Do registered	*J J 116¾	Mar 28	11 Jul 11	112¾ Aug 16 .. 110½
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J* 112¾	Jan 30	11 Mar 1	111 Mar 1 .. 108
Do registered	J J* ..	..	.. ..	106 Jne 17,98 .. ..
Clear. El. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	J J ..	..	.. ..	95 Jul 29,98 .. ..
Do do registered	..	..	.. ..	104 Jul 24,97 .. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N ..	..	.. ..	115¾ My 2, 00 .. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A ..	..	.. ..	102 Fe 3, 00 103 ..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O 126¾	Mar 18	12½ May 20	126¾ Aug 5 126 ..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N ..	..	.. ..	109 Jan. 97 .. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A ..	..	.. ..	113 Ap 13,99 100½ ..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J* ..	..	.. ..	110 Oc 15, 00 110 ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S* ..	..	.. ..	107¼ Jul 6, 00 104½ ..
Do Income 5s, Sep., 1962	Sep. 106¼	Aug 8	8¾ Aug 6	107 Aug 16 .. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O* 122½	May 8	12 Jan 18	122½ May 8 120 124½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—				
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	J A* 117¾	May 15	11 Feb 13	117¾ May 15 117¾ ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D* 110¾	Feb 21	10½ Jun 11	108½ Aug 7 108½ ..
Do do registered, 1903	J D* 111	May 2	11½ Jan 8	111 May 2 .. ..
Do g. 5s, 1997	*J D 111¼	May 17	10½ Jun 11	109 Aug 16 106½ 110
Do do registered	*J D ..	..	.. ..	110¾ Mr 17,00 .. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. S. 1901	*A O ..	..	.. ..	108¾ Je 1, 97 .. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J* 128	Jun 19	12 Jun 19	128 June 19 126½ ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J* 146¾	Apr 12	14⅜ Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12 140 ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N 104¾	Mar 4	10⅜ May 20	103½ Aug 7 103¾ ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N 103¾	Mar 11	10 Aug 14	102 Aug 14 101¾ ..
Do 6s, 1909	M S* 119	Jan 3	11½ Apr 19	119 June 20 118½ ..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S 131⅛	Jun 26	12 Jul 29	130 Aug 15 127⅛ ..
Do do registered, March, 1931	M ..	..	.. ..	126 Oc 30, 00 .. ..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J 110	Mar 8	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8 .. ..
Do registered	..	..	.. ..	106½ No 26,00 .. ..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O* 109¼	Mar 14	10 Apr 15	107¼ Aug 15 106⅞ 107½
Do registered	A O* 107	Apr 8	10 Jun 19	106 Aug 16 106 ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D 102	Feb 28	10 Feb 28	102 Feb 28 .. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O* 203½	Jul 25	10 Apr 11	203 July 30 .. ..
Do registered	..	..	.. ..	187 No 17,99 .. ..
Do do small certs., $100	197	Jan 17	16 Feb 21	195 Feb 21 .. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N* 138	Mar 12	11 Mar 8	134½ July 26 134 ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N ..	..	.. ..	125¼ Fe 6, 97 117½ ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J* ..	..	.. ..	114 Ja 5, 00 .. ..
Do 1st 6s, 1908	J J 110	Apr 12	11 Apr 12	110 Apr 12 .. ..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S 108	Jan 9	10½ Aug 2	104 Aug 14 103½ 104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S ..	..	.. ..	101¼ No 30,98 .. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N 112¾	Mar 28	11 May 14	112¾ July 23 112¼ ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	M N 136	Apr 2	12 May 21	132 May 21 133 ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O 133¾	Mar 4	12 Apr 4	131¾ Apr 20 131 ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*A O 135¾	Apr 23	12 Apr 20	133 July 11 131 ..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J 107¾	Jun 3	10 Jun 3	107¼ July 1 106 ..
Sci. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N* 103¼	Mar 14	10 Jul 16	100 July 30 99 101
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O* 104	Mar 9	10⅛ Jan 21	102 Aug 15 101¾ 102
Do registered	..	..	.. ..	97¾ Jul 16,00 .. ..
N. P. Ry p.l.n.ry.&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997	Q J 106	Mar 7	10 Jul 15	104¾ Aug 17 104¼ 104¾
Do registered	Q J 105¾	Mar 20	10½ Jul 12	103¼ July 12 .. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F 73¾	Apr 30	7 Jan 21	72 Aug 17 71¾ 72¼
Do do registered	Q F 72¾	Jun 5	7 Jun 5	72¾ June 5 .. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D* 102	May 28	9¾ May 8	99¾ July 11 .. ..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern Joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J* 101	Apr 30	10 Aug 6	97¾ Aug 17 97½ 98
Do do registered	96	Aug 12	10 Aug 12	96 Aug 12 .. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A 131½	Feb 18	12 Jul 25	131 July 25 127 ..
Do registered certificates	Q F ..	..	.. ..	132 Jul 28,99 .. ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M ..	..	.. ..	88¾ My 31,00 85½ ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	*F A* 122¼	Feb 13	12¾ Feb 13	122¾ Feb 13 121½ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O* 117	Jan 9	11½ Apr 10	112 June 10 111 115
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D 106	Jul 12	10 Feb 13	106 July 12 100 ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J* 119	Jun 20	11¾ Jul 8	115½ July 8 .. ..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D 112½	Jun 3	12 Feb 27	112¾ June 3 .. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O ..	..	.. ..	95 De 12,00 .. ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J* ..	..	.. ..	75 Ap 4, 00 .. ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D 111	May 22	10 Jan 9	109 Aug 16 .. 109½
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	M N* ..	..	.. ..	101 De 15,00 .. ..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O 105	Jan 31	10 May 17	105 Aug 10 .. 107
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J* 115¼	Mar 12	11 Jul 23	112 July 23 112 ..
Do registered, 1921	J J* 114½	Mar 8	10½ Jul 16	110½ July 16 .. ..
Do gtd. 3½s. col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S* ..	..	.. ..	102 No 11,98 .. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O* 126½	Mar 22	12 Apr 15	122½ Apr 15 122 ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J ..	..	.. ..	121 Oc 22, 00 120½ ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J* ..	..	.. ..	102 No 7, 00 .. ..
P., C., C. & St. L. con. g. gt. 4½s, A., 1940	A O* 118	Mar 28	11¾ Jun 12	114¼ June 18 .. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O 117¾	Feb 13	11 Jun 6	114 July 2 .. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N* 116¾	Feb 14	11⅝ Feb 14	116½ Feb 14 .. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N* 106¾	Jul 24	10⅝ Jul 24	106¼ July 24 .. ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1940	F A* 99¾	Apr 18	9⅞ May 16	97 May 16 .. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J* 136¾	Feb 19	13⅝ Apr 29	136¼ Apr 29 .. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J* 136¾	Apr 12	13⅝ Apr 12	136¼ Apr 12 .. 134
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O 136¾	Jan 28	12⅝ Apr 11	130 Apr 11 129 ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N ..	..	.. ..	108 My 12,97 .. ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S ..	..	.. ..	117 May 1, 00 117 ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N ..	..	.. ..	112¾ Mr 7, 00 .. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J* 112¼	Jan 25	12 Jan 30	112 Jan 30 .. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S ..	..	.. ..	102 No 10,97 .. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F 133¾	Jan 26	13¾ Jan 22	133¼ Jan 26 .. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N ..	..	.. ..	101 Oc 31, 00 .. ..
Pere Marquette—				
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O* 127	Feb 4	12 Jan 10	127 Feb 4 124 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N 114¾	Mar 5	10⅜ Jan 10	114 Aug 10 .. 114
Do St. Hunon Div. 1st, 1939	*A O 115½	Mar 28	10 Jan 19	115 July 19 114½ ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D* ..	..	.. ..	137 No 17,97 .. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O* ..	..	.. ..	107½ Oc 26, 98 .. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J* ..	..	.. ..	121 No 28,98 119½ ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928	A O ..	..	.. ..	114 Mar., 93 .. ..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J* ..	..	.. ..	90 Jne 24,99 .. ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O* 118	Feb 16	11 3⅝ Mar 8	116¼ July 30 .. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J* ..	..	.. ..	98 Jul 14,97 .. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J* 100¾	Apr 4	99 Jul 15	99 July 15 .. ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	100¾	Apr 29	98 Jan 21	100 Aug 8 .. 100
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N* 121½	Mar 12	11 Feb 15	121¼ Mar 12 119 ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J 99	Jun 21	9 2¾ Jan 3	95¼ Aug 17 95 95¼
Do registered	*J J 92	Apr 16	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16 .. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J* 103¾	Jun 25	9 3¼ Jan 4	100¼ Aug 17 101 102
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Sc. A, 1949	A O 96¼	Jun 14	9 3¾ Apr 8	96 Aug 14 .. ..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O ..	..	.. ..	88¾ Se 27, 00 93 97
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D* 105	Feb 27	10 5 Feb 27	105 Feb 27 105 ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J* 84	Mar 26	8 0¼ Feb 18	82¾ July 1 .. ..
Do guaranteed	J J* 94¼	May 23	9 2½ Jan 3	92¾ July 22 .. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	*J J 98	Jun 19	8 9¾ Jan 11	95 July 27 95 ..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N* 112¾	Feb 14	11 1 Aug 8	111 Aug 8 112 ..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N* 111¾	Jan 2	11 4¾ June 6	112 Aug 12 .. ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N* 113¾	Apr 25	11 1¾ Jan 8	114 May 23 112 ..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919	F A* ..	..	.. ..	113¾ July, 96 .. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J* 126¾	Jun 25	12 5 Aug 12	125 Aug 12 125 130
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J* 119	May 31	11 2¾ Jan 3	115 Aug 9 114 116
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O* ..	..	.. ..	102¾ Oc 17, 00 .. ..
Ft. S. & V. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O ..	..	.. ..	105 Oc 4, 97 .. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J* 101¼	Apr 23	9 1¼ Jan 2	100 May 24 95 100
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O* ..	..	.. ..	100 Jne 18,00 .. ..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O 100	Apr 29	9 5 Feb 8	100 Apr 29 .. ..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930	*A O 102¾	Jun 22	9 7 Apr 9	100 July 23 .. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N* 103¼	Mar 14	9 3⅞ Aug 16	97 Aug 16 97 97½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J 82¼	Jun 8	8 7 Jan 18	76¾ Aug 17 75¾ 76½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O* 118¾	Feb 20	11 3¼ Jan 22	118¾ Feb 20 115½ ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N* 120¾	Feb 26	11 6 May 17	116 July 24 116¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J* 142	Feb 11	13 9 Jul 2	139 July 22 138 ..
Do do registered	..	..	.. ..	137¾ Fe 23,99 .. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J* 116¼	Jun 12	11 3 Jul 15	114 July 20 113 ..
Do do do registered	J J* 116¾	Apr 15	10 6¾ Apr 15	115¾ Apr 15 .. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D 107¾	May 1	10 3¾ May 6	105¾ June 13 103¾ ..
Do do registered	*J D 106	May 6	10 6 May 6	106 May 6 .. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J* ..	..	.. ..	128 Ap 4, 00 .. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J* 140	May 24	13 2 Jan 21	140 May 24 138 142
Do registered	J J* ..	..	.. ..	115 Ap 24,97 .. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J* 122	Mar 6	12 1 Apr 22	121 Aug 16 121 124
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O 110	Feb 14	10 6¾ Jun 7	107 July 30 107 ..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D ..	..	.. ..	120 Ap 11,00 122 ..
Do registered	*J D ..	..	.. ..	115 Ap 24,06 .. ..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S* 111	Aug 15	10 4 Jan 9	111 Aug 15 106 ..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J 110¼	Aug 9	10 1¼ Aug 9	110¼ Aug 9 110¼ ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O ..	..	.. ..	125¾ Ja 13, 00 129 ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O ..	..	.. ..	112 Mr. 17,99 .. 111
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J* 94¾	Feb 15	9 4 Feb 6	94¾ Feb 15 .. 92½
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928	M N* 109¾	Feb 18	10 6¾ Feb 25	106¾ Feb 25 .. ..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J 87	Jan 12	8 7 Jan 12	87 Jan 12 .. ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J* 91¾	Jun 3	9 1¼ Jun 3	91¾ June 3 .. ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J* ..	..	.. ..	104¾ Fe 5, 97 .. ..
Southern Pacific Company—				
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D* 101¼	May 31	9 6¾ Jan 24	99¼ Aug 17 .. 99¾
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D 95¾	Feb 19	8 8 Jan 3	92 Aug 17 91¾ 92
Do do registered	J D ..	..	.. ..	No 6, 99 .. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A* 103¾	Jul 12	10 0 Feb 14	101¾ Aug 17 101 101¾
Do registered	..	..	.. ..	99¾ Jne 1, 00 .. ..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5s, Aug., 1929	J D 89¾	Apr 11	8 8¾ Jan 18	88 Aug 17 87¼ 88
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A* 115	Mar 22	11 5¾ June 24	115¾ June 24 110 111
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	J D 107¾	Feb 25	10 7¼ Feb 25	107¼ Feb 25 .. ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N 106	Jan 26	10 6 Jan 2	106¼ June 26 106¾ ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd. 1937	J J* 115¾	Jun 27	11 0 Jan 2	110¼ July 15 110¾ ..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O 111¾	Apr 8	11 0¼ June 21	111¼ July 13 110 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	A O 95	Mar 21	8 8¾ Jan 2	88¾ July 13 90 ..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N 106¾	Feb 26	10 6 Jan 2	106¾ Feb 26 .. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J* 125	Feb 26	12 2 Aug 15	125 Aug 15 .. ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O 137¾	Jan 29	13 8 Apr 29	137 June 19 136 ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J* 107¾	Mar 28	10 6¾ Mar 16	107¼ Mar 28 .. ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J 91¾	Jun 17	7 7¾ Jan 3	85¼ Aug 16 85 85¾
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A* 110¾	Feb 8	10 Apr 11	110 Apr 11 .. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S* ..	..	.. ..	106¾ No 17,97 .. ..
Do con. g. 6s, 1943	J J* 111¾	Jun 25	10 6¾ Jan 2	106¾ July 25 .. ..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1900-10	J J 114¾	Jun 6	10 0¾ Apr 1	114¾ June 10 108 112
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Sec. A, 1905	A O 111¾	Jan 9	10 6¾ Jan 21	110¾ July 26 106 ..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do do Series B	106⅝ Apr 22	106⅝ Apr 22	106⅝ Apr 22	106¼ 111
Do do Series C and D, 1906	108½ Jul 16	108 Jun 4	106½ July 16	110 ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O 120 Feb 15	119 Jan 19	120 Feb 15	119 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	.. ..	107 Nov 27,00	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N 109¾ Mar 28	106½ May 3	109½ Aug 16	106¼ 111
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J* 111 Jun 25	96 Jan 8	111 June 26	.. ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J 112¾ Jun 21	110 Mar 22	112¾ June 21	110 112
Gila V. G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1924	M N* 107 Mar 2	105 Jan 9	105 June 7	107½ ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	.. ..	98 Au 6, 97	.. ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O* 113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	.. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J 121 Jun 25	111¾ Jan 4	116½ Aug 17	116¼ 117½
Do registered	J J 119 Jun 22	116 Jun 4	117¾ July 12	.. ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J 110¾ Apr 1	109 Jan 21	109 Apr 24	110¾ ..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J 98 Aug 16	96½ Aug 8	98 Aug 16	96 98
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S 116¾ Feb 5	113¼ Jan 15	114¾ Aug 16	.. ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J* 120 Mar 25	120 Mar 25	120 Mar 25	115 ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J* 95¼ Apr 25	93 Jul 13	93 July 13	.. 95
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J* 121 Jun 12	119¾ Mar 21	121 June 12	118¾ ..
E. T. Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J* 120¾ Apr 26	117¾ Jan 29	117¾ July 30	.. ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N* 121 Apr 10	117 May 28	118¾ Aug 14	118 119
Do do registered	115 Jun 21	115 Jun 21	115 June 21	.. ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J 128 Jun 1	124½ Feb 7	128 June 12	126 ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J* 129 Apr 8	124¾ Jan 24	126 July 16	124 126¾
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J 124½ Jun 22	121 Jul 9	122½ July 31	121½ ..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	.. ..	101¼ Jul 20,00	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	A O* 111½ Jul 19	109 Apr 10	111½ Aug 19	111½ ..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	.. ..	83 De 10,00	.. ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N 116 Jun 14	113 May 15	116 Aug 13	116 ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N 116 Aug 14	115 Jun 10	116 Aug 14	.. ..
Do serial, Series D	O*	.. ..	102 Oc 30, 00	.. ..
Do serial, Series E	*A O	.. ..	109 Ja 12, 99	.. ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	.. ..	91½ Se 14, 00	.. ..
West N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J* 120¾ Jun 8	110 Apr 29	120¾ June 8	118 ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N 110 Jun 26	106 Jan 4	105¾ Aug 9	.. 110
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J 117 Jul 25,00	.. ..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	530	..
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	269	270
Astor National...	350,000	..	..	.....	669	670
Bowery	250,000	6.	S	July 1, 01	300	340
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	305	315
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	193	195
Chase National...	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	320	335
Chemical Nat...	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)...	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	670	680
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1898	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	310	..
Commerce (Nat.).	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	378	380
Corn Exchange...	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	405	..
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	102½	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	147	155
11th Ward ($25)...	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National...	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National...	10,000,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	735	..
Fourteenth St....	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National.	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	230	242
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50).	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	142	..
Garfield National.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	495	..
Germ.-Am. ($75).	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	127	135
German Exch....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	315	..
Germania	200,000	16	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)..	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat....	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	685	710
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	575	..
Irving Nat. ($50).	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National.	500,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Lincoln National.	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	315	..
Mar & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	265	275
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	145	..
Mercantile Nat....	1,000,000	8	S	July 1, 01	265	280
Merch. Nat ($50).	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142	150
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris...	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	180	192
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam.	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1375	..
New York (Nat.).	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	320	340
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	195	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	145	160
Ninth National.	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	78	85
Nineteenth Ward.	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	205	..
Oriental ($25)...	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	180	195
Pacific ($50).....	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	190	200
Park (National)...	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	570	610
People's ($25).....	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20).	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	465	..
Second National.	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National.	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901		..
Shoe & L. (Nat.).	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	105	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y....	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	245	260
Twelfth Ward.	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	125	..
Union Square...	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	290	..
Western Nat.....	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	595	630
West Side.....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	240	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	260	280
Bowling Green.	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	180	190
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1940	1980
Central Realty Bond & Trust..	1,000,000	..	..	.....	515	550
City	1,000,000	6	..	.....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	415	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)..	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1490	1525
Fifth Avenue.....	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	3	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	310	320
Kings County...	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	185	195
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	12	S	Aug. 1, 01	305	315
Long Island.....	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	275	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	460	..
Manufacturers'...	500,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 01	335	345
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	July 1, 01	950	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1125	1300
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1300	1350
N.Y. Securi'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	270	..
North American..	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	255	260
People's Trust.	1,000,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate.....	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	255	270
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1360	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	475
United States....	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	330	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	210

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946.....	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	68	70
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	80	85
Do 1st 5s, 1919.	550,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	2,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 01	40¼	41
Do 1st 5s, 1925.	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	96½

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,793,200	..	..	.....	24	26
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,982,000	..	..	.....	92	94
Bay State ($50)..	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Binghamton Gas.	450,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948.	509,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City.....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4¼	6
Do 1st 5s, 1947.	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	70	75
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109¼	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932.....	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106	107
Columbus Gas L. & Heat.....	1,688,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred..	3,065,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	90	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	12½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1938.....	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	500,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,050,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949.	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	74	77½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 6s, 1915.....	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	106
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	..
Do 1st 6s, 1920.	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99½	101
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	68	73
Do 1st 5s, 1937.	200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds.	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds....	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.).. deb. script.....	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	98	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926.	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107¼	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.....	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	5¼	6½
Do 1st 5s, 1927.	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	52	53
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937.....	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	95	98
St. Paul (Minn.).	1,500,000	1	Q	Aug 15, 01	60	63
Do gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86¾	88½
Standard (N. Y.).	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	133
Do preferred...	4,265,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	149	151
Do 1st 5s, 1930.	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946.	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	96	99
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933.....	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	80	90
Am. Bk. Note ($50)	3,600,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*55	57
American Chicle..	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	82	86
Do preferred...	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	80	82
Amer. Hide & L..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9½
Do preferred...	13,000,000	..	..	.....	35	37½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,800,475	1½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4½
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	59	61
Do preferred...	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	95	97
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2½
Do preferred..	12,500,000	..	..	.....	9½	11
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919.....	17,080,000	2½	S	July, 1901	68	70
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred...	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942.	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*13	14
Brit. Exchequ. 8s..	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	98	98¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)..	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¼	¾
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	101½
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 2, 01	105	108
Cent. Fireworks..	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	23	25
Do preferred...	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air..	6,158,400	..	..	.....	14½	16
Con. Car Heating.	1,130,400	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating	.....	..	..	.....	6¼	7
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred..	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Do preferred...	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	26½
Cramp's Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat...	4,997,800	..	..	.....	18	22
Do preferred...	1,600,800	..	..	.....	44	50
Electric Vehicle..	11,000,000	8	..	1899	5½	7
Do preferred...	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	10	15
El.-Pmatic ($10)..	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅝	1¾
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	½	3
Gen'l Carriage.	19,000,000	..	..	.....	½	⅞
General Chemical.	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	63½	65
Do preferred...	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99¼	100½
Havana Com'c'l Do preferred..	10,600,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	3½	3¾
H'ing-Hall-M'vin.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	43½	45½
Do 1st pref'd..	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 2d pref'd..	680,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Hudson Riv. Tel.	1,050,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,000,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	120	123
Iron Steamboat ($25).	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅞
Do 1st 6s.....	500,000	..	..	.....	*½	1½
J'ney & B'rham Do preferred...	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
Lorillard pf.....	500,000	2	..	.....	5	..
	500,000	2	..	July, 1899	50	..
	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	120	125
Mark't Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	1⅞
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	164	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	22	25
Do preferred...	7,658,500	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	83	86
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf....	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	107	110
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910.....	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Transp., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator...	6,000,000	..	..	.....	31¾	32½
Do preferred...	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	97	98
Pec., Rec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*24	36
Planters' Compr's.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Proct. & Gamble.	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred...	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99⅞	100
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting...	3,750,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	149	152
Seaboard Air L...	20,107,650	..	..	.....	27½	28¼

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do preferred.	14,605,100	..	..	.....	49	49¾
Do 1st 4s, 1950.	13,055,000	2	S	Apr., 1901	62	62½
Singer Mfg......	30,000,000	18	Q	Jun 30, 01	240	250
South. Ld. & Trac.	1,600,000	1½	S	May 20, 01	30½	42
Do col. tr. 5s, 1949.....	1,600,000	2½	..	Mar., 1901	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	28	32
Do preferred...	800,000	4	S	July 1, 01	115	125
Standard Oil....	97,500,000	12	Q	Jun 15, 01	771	775
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	4	9
Swift & Co.....	20,000,000	1⅝	Q	July 1, 01	106	107
Do 1st 5s, 1914..	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($15).....	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*3	6
Tenn. Cop. ($25).	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*17½	19
Tex. & Pac. Coal.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 26, 01	100	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	340,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	4	8
Do preferred..	1,250,000	2	Q	July 10, 01	68	70
Union Cop. ($10).	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*4⅞	5⅛
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	60	62
Do 1st pref'd..	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 01	119	121
Do 2d pref'd..	4,000,000	$12	S	Apr. 1, 01	116½	119
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	6¼	6¾
Do preferred...	12,500,000	1½	..	June, 1900	32	34½
U. S. Envelope..	750,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Do preferred..	3,750,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 01	96	98
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Do 1st 5s, 1949.	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	26	Q	July 10, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	112½	113½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)...	800,000	4	S	July, 1901	113	116
Commonwealth ..	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	600	..
Eagle ($40).....	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	320	..
Empire City.....	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	80	..
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)...	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	290	..
Greenwich ($25)..	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	170	180
Hamilton ($15)..	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50).....	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1901	125	140
Home	3,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	290	300
Kings Co. ($20).	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50).....	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	160	..
New York.....	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50).....	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	250,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25).....	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,800,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Uni'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	130	140
W'chester ($10)..	800,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	330	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909....	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock....	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	36¼	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950.	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	246	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904.	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914..	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905..	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933....	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100¾	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10.	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241½	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941.....	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	116	118
B., Q.C. & Sub. 5s.	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s.	2,490,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Do 1st 6s, 1922.	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	104	105
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	182	..
Columbus Ry.....	3,500,000	..	..	.....	46	47½
Do preferred..	3,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	102	104
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	14	Q	Aug. 1, 01	330	350
Do 1st 5s, 1903.	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100¼	102
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948.....	1,298,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N. J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	66	68
Do 1st 5s, 1933.	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	108½	109½
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932.	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	104
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	July, 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St Do 1st 6s, 1909.	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	410
42d St., Man. & St.	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112½	114½
Do inc. 6s, 1915.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995.....	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric. B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	680,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98½
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Do preferred..	2,500,000	2½	..	July 10, 01	101	103
Ninth Avenue.....	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Do 1st 4s, 1948.	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry...	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	29
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	109½	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	27	27¼
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916.....	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock.	4,862,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948.....	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	119	120
Do 1st 5s, 1909.	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	108	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock...	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945.	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s...	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s.	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	119	121
Syracuse Rap. T..	2,750,000	..	..	.....	22	25
Do preferred...	1,250,000	..	..	.....	62	68
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
**Tarrytown,

1901

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,075	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,789,450	29,277,975	39,252,925
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,375,825
Feb. 23	14,240,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,576,375	22,205,000
March 16	10,002,900	2,886,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,838,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,422,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,225	24,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,225	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,574,250	39,325,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	25,677,500
June 29	8,484,200	16,359,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,980,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,395,600
July 27	21,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,875	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,050	28,125,950	14,395,775
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,350

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Aug. 18	$20,567,050	$15,082,350	$28,839,250
Aug. 25	23,888,925	12,378,625	21,348,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,991,050
Sept. 8	25,056,250	2,458,925	7,074,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,225	2,983,700	8,252,575
Sept. 29	12,942,600	1,724,450	15,327,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	643,200	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,463,925	1,177,350	19,661,550
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	3,631,825	3,338,825	26,091,550
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*338,350	19,023,050
Nov. 10	4,096,050	*2,795,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,669,775	*312,025	16,667,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,625,200	18,387,575
Dec. 1	10,865,675	8,536,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	5,071,125	6,859,525	16,743,300
Dec. 15	6,326,375	7,625,825	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,394,075	19,619,950
Dec. 29	11,525,900	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 17	$1,028,605,302	$1,149,008,358
Aug. 10	1,149,008,358	74,616,022
Aug. 3	1,138,155,619	78,874,142
July 27	1,251,530,071	67,322,532
July 20	1,582,096,473	88,357,011
July 13	1,091,144,455	86,908,815
July 6	1,135,609,389	64,705,689
June 29	1,515,857,123	68,723,639
June 22	1,637,368,955	74,983,762
June 15	1,537,239,885	99,989,165
June 8	1,849,334,383	87,835,090
*June 1	1,177,423,155	61,910,845
May 25	1,481,315,091	67,625,839
May 18	2,189,416,350	92,319,150
May 11	2,863,086,385	103,949,700
May 4	2,464,025,093	77,882,423
April 27	2,187,473,597	84,306,731
April 20	2,106,802,892	73,114,754
April 13	2,148,247,489	70,984,457
April 6	1,687,724,457	60,986,377
March 30	1,610,110,906	58,432,432
March 23	1,746,810,777	85,282,000
March 16	1,444,714,961	61,679,437
March 9	1,537,967,806	83,601,624
March 2	1,393,316,767	64,934,502
*Feb. 23	1,220,760,794	65,595,706
*Feb. 16	1,330,023,688	58,117,862
Feb. 9	1,620,997,950	65,725,662
Feb. 2	1,490,597,396	68,365,982
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	67,276,620
Jan. 19	1,789,043,434	80,361,196
Jan. 12	1,889,927,717	87,608,209
*Jan. 5	1,591,518,292	66,886,538
*Dec. 29	1,285,043,969	54,613,731
Dec. 22	1,574,168,219	61,293,358
Dec. 15	1,300,727,401	53,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,386,290	61,614,353
*Dec. 1	1,169,856,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,589,539,179	54,616,109
Nov. 17	1,546,582,775	54,659,891
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,367	46,296,811
Nov. 3	1,072,849,958	53,380,910
Oct. 27	1,141,667,800	53,272,720
Oct. 20	1,023,592,101	51,766,586
Oct. 13	926,820,551	52,582,350
Oct. 6	989,961,743	54,889,111
Sept. 29	836,384,800	43,249,535
Sept. 22	812,622,414	47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,050,338	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,056,450
Sept. 1	625,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	671,368,201	45,452,304
Aug. 18	736,760,296	49,880,774

*Five days.

Electric Railways in Germany.

From The London Standard.

BERLIN, July 31.—The company formed for experimenting with high-speed electric railways inspected the other day an electric car, specially constructed by the General Electricity Company here. Herr Lascha, one of its principal engineers, said the greatest speed hitherto reached by steam engines on American railways—111 kilometers an hour—can already be made by electric engines. The necessary data for determining exactly the economic superiority of electricity over steam on railways are, however, still lacking. The construction of cars, the amount of power, and the requirements for the permanent way are to be ascertained by experiments. The first of these will be made at a speed of 200 kilometers an hour; but this is not to be the highest rate. Another of the main purposes of the present experiments is to ascertain whether—and how far—electricity will bring the traveling public greater comfort than steam, and under what conditions, even with less speed, it will be cheaper and more comfortable. Also, the question of the feasibility of power transmission at the greatest distance must be considered in this connection. The electric current to be used as motive power for the railway is the three-phase current. The car itself is about twenty-two meters long. At each end there is a platform for the driver, so that he is able to stand at the front end of the car in whatever direction the train is going. The rest of the interior is for passengers. A special engine with cars attached is therefore not required, as by steam traffic. The car rests on two triple-axled turn tables, each of which is driven by two electro-motors, of a normal capacity of 250 horse power, which can be increased to 750. The four electro-motors are able to develop together up to 3,000 horse power.

The car was shown on the test platform in the factory of the General Electricity Company, with a fullspeed of 200 kilometers an hour, to the members of the committee, who expressed great satisfaction at the steadiness and silent motion of the carriages despite the rapid movement. The trial trips will be made, as mentioned previously, on the military railway between Berlin and Zossen, which is cleaner because the permanent way has been strengthened.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Aug. 17. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
220	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1901 3½	..	..	..	..	*205 Dec. 15, 1900
88½	89	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	17,044,900	April 1, 1901 3	91	June 18	81	May 20	90 Aug. 5, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.. ..	30	June 11	24⅞	May 10	26 July 25, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	July 1, 1901 1½	79	July 11	77	Jan. 7	79 July 15, 1901
..	35	Am. Bicycle pf	9,294,900	.. ..	35	April 29	20	July 24	20 Aug. 5, 1901
180	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901 5	180	Apr. 26	180	Apr. 8	180 May 15, 1901
34	38	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1901 1	40	May 3	34	Jan. 30	34 July 15, 1901
191	198	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, 1901 4	205	April 19	170	Jan. 12	197½ Aug. 8, 1901
41	48	American Snuff	11,001,700	.. ..	40⅞	June 8	26	Mar. 18	46 June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co	27,983,300	.. ..	2¾	Mar. 21	2	Jan. 10	2½ Mar. 29, 1901
98	101	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1901 1½	100	Apr. 13	95	Mar. 8	100 July 16, 1901
..	..	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901 1½	144	June 8	99	May 9	130½ Aug. 6, 1901
140	145	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901 2	150	July 12	137	Jan. 2	150 July 12, 1901
21¼	25	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.. ..	30	Apr. 22	20	Feb. 20	24 July 11, 1901
52	55	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.. ..	64	Apr. 22	52½	May 15	53 July 15, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901 3	..	..	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1901 1	..	..	..	..	100 Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	106¼ Nov. 14, 1899
87	90	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901 2	93	June 20	77	Mar. 19	93 July 15, 1901
123¾	125	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901 3	125½	June 24	116	March 1	125 Aug. 8, 1901
..	..	Burlington, Ced. Rap. & N	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1901 3	135¼	May 21	120	Feb. 25	133 July 10, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1901 1	103⅜	Jan. 9	103⅜	Jan. 9	103⅜ Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	39 Apr. 28, 1900
91	92	Chicago Great Western deb	22,577,000	July 15, 1901 2	94¾	March 15	90	July 27	90 July 27, 1901
..	..	Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha pf	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1901 3	201	April 11	180	March 29	*189 Aug. 10, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	102¼ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	July 1, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	100 June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Union Traction	20,000,000	.. ..	20¾	May 28	12	Jan. 17	17 July 15, 1901
..	..	Chicago Un. Trac. pf	12,500,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1¼	60	May 28	54⅝	Feb. 11	60 June 7, 1901
115	116	C., C. C. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 20, 1901 1¾	121	April 19	115¾	Jan. 12	117⅞ Aug. 1, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev	5,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	1⅝ Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	⅞ Oct. 31, 1900
123	132	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 4	142½	Apr. 29	116	Mar. 19	128 July 12, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.. ..	..	..	..	..	11¼ June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	.. ..	..	..	..	..	28 June 12, 1900
180	190	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 1, 1901 1¾	189	May 7	168½	Feb. 16	183 July 11, 1901
61	..	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901 2	63	Aug. 2	56½	Jan. 30	63 Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.. ..	27¼	Feb. 15	24½	May 10	24½ May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	July 1, 1901 1¾	84	Mar. 15	81¼	Feb. 26	82 Mar. 27, 1901
..	69	**Denver & Southwest**	3,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901 1¼	71	June 27	69	July 9	69 Aug. 1, 1901
..	69	Denver & Southwest pf	2,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901 1¼	69	July 29	69	July 29	69 July 29, 1901
115	150	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1901 7	130	April 1	123	Feb. 13	130 Apr. 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901 2½	92	May 11	74	Aug. 2	74 Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	June 1, 1901 1	77¼	Apr. 1	75¼	Apr. 2	77¼ Apr. 11, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901 3½	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21	405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	*100 Dec. 20, 1900
..	..	**Fort Worth & D. C**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	36	Apr. 20	17	Jan. 18	28½ July 15, 1901
..	..	Fort Wth. & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.. ..	29	Feb. 8	25	Jan. 29	29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Telegraph**	5,000,000	July, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	59½	Apr. 9	50	Feb. 18	59½ Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	July 15, 1901 2	112	Jan. 11	110	Jan. 10	110 Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1901 1¼	..	..	..	..	*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1901 1¼	..	..	..	..	*106 Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	*105 May 20, 1899
95	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	July 25, 1901 50c	100	April 16	75	Jan. 8	95 June 11, 1901
102	..	**Ill. Central leased line**	10,000,000	July, 1901 2	106	Mar. 30	105	Jan. 22	106 Mar. 30, 1901
33½	39¼	International Silver pf	5,107,500	April 2, 1900 1¼	39⅞	June 24	32½	June 15	35 July 24, 1901
..	..	**Kansas City Southern pf**	21,000,000	.. ..	40	April 30	35	Jan. 4	40 Aug. 1, 1901
..	7	8	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000	.. ..	10¼	Feb. 13	5¾	Jan. 3	8 July 8, 1901
30	35	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,000	July 2, 1900 50c	36	Apr. 4	24	Jan. 2	32½ July 12, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	*82 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf	1,000,000	April 2, 1901 1	50	Mar. 13	45	Mar. 8	50 Mar. 13, 1901
20	29	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	29	June 18	12	Jan. 8	29 June 18, 1901
55	65	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1901 3	62½	June 14	50½	April 26	55 Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar 15, 1901 2	95¼	July 8	70	Jan. 18	91 Aug. 3, 1901
251¼	275	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1901 3½	250	July 18	*230	April 11	250 July 18, 1901
13	18	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.. ..	22	April 16	8¼	Jan. 28	14 Aug. 1, 1901
65	76	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1901 2½	75	June 6	70	May 16	75 June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 29, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*152 May 31, 1899
36	36½	Met. W. S. El., Chicago	7,498,700	.. ..	37	June 6	27	Jan. 9	35¾ July 17, 1901
91	93	Met. W. S. El., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1901 1½	92	June 5	79½	Jan. 15	91½ Aug. 1, 1901
105	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1901 2	107¼	Mar. 4	107	Mar. 4	107¼ Mar. 4, 1901
..	117	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901 1½	118	Apr. 18	118	Apr. 18	118 Apr. 18, 1901
194½	196	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1901 3½	197¼	April 9	192	Jan. 12	194½ June 7, 1901
75	100	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	*75	June 19	*70	June 11	*75 June 19, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	3¼ June 9, 1898
27	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900 2	37	Jan. 8	27½	May 23	27½ May 23, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1901 5	430	Apr. 3	420	Apr. 1	430 Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	New York Air Brake	8,012,500	July 15, 1901 2	175	April 26	133	July 15	135 Aug. 5, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1901 5	295	Jan. 2	285	Feb. 4	294 Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1901 1½	*173	June 5	*173	June 5	*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 5, 1901 1	1700	May 9	77¼	Jan. 21	95 Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 1, 1901 1	..	..	..	..	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	.. ..	..	..	..	..	7 Nov. 6, 1899
8	9½	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900 30c	10½	March 1	6¼	Jan. 8	8 Aug. 7, 1901
..	..	Oregon R. & Navigation	16,341,300	July 2, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,123,500	July 1, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
90	96	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1901 1¼	98	Apr. 26	89	Feb. 25	*100 July 11, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	June 1, 1901 1¾	..	..	..	..	*110 June 26, 1899
22	26	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.. ..	35	March 22	14⅞	Jan. 22	25½ Aug. 5, 1901
..	75	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	.. ..	75	June 18	33⅜	Jan. 9	74¾ July 30, 1901
..	81	Pere Marquette pf	10,612,200	Aug. 15, 1901 2	86	June 17	72	Jan. 2	86 June 17, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	14,719,950	Apr. 20, 1901 1¼	109	May 27	90¼	Mar. 22	104 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	*117 May 16, 1899
70	78	Pitts., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,000	Aug. 15, 1901 1	80	June 17	57	Jan. 30	74¾ Aug. 22, 1901
102	102½	Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	22,649,200	July 15, 1901 2	105	May 7	88	Jan. 4	102 Aug. 5, 1901
190	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	19,714,200	July 1, 1901 3¾	*190	June 21	*188½	June 8	*190 June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1901 3	..	..	..	..	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
207	208	Pullman Company	74,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901 2	217	April 1	196½	Jan. 21	205 Aug. 6, 1901
3	4	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.. .. 5¼	5¼	May 31	1¼	April 22	4 Aug. 9, 1901
204	215	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1901 4	..	..	..	..	200 Dec. 10, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	5,467,000	Aug. 1, 1901 1¼	108	June 19	93	Feb. 16	100 July 12, 1901
138½	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901 1¼	140	April 24	135	Jan. 5	140 Apr. 24, 1901
..	..	**Silver Bullion certfs**	.. ..	.. ..	65½	Jan. 3	59¾	Mar. 28	60 Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1901 3½	..	..	..	..	200 Mar. 10, 1899
30½	32	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I	7,500,000	.. ..	41¼	April 2	19½	Feb. 5	31½ Aug. 7, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	July, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	July 15, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*30 Apr. 9, 1900
32	39	Texas Pacific Land Trust	8,717,000	.. ..	42¼	May 9	19	Jan. 8	38¾ Aug. 7, 1901
8½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,900	.. ..	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17	10 Jan. 17, 1901
146	..	Twin City R. T. pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1901 1¾	147¾	March 19	147¼	Jan. 30	147¾ Mch. 19, 1901
72	74	**Union Bag & Paper pf**	11,000,000	July 1, 1901 1¾	75	June 17	65	April 11	72½ July 25, 1901
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	July 1, 1901 ⅛	..	..	..	..	64 July 13, 1897
18½	19⅝	United States Rubber	23,666,000	Apr. 30, 1900 1	34	Jan. 2	17¼	Aug. 5	18 Aug. 10, 1901
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 30, 1901 3½	..	..	..	..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1901 3½	..	..	..	..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	120 Aug. 3, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1901 3	..	..	..	..	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way"; highest price "cash 1,000." All stocks in this table par $100 except American Tobacco, Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

CHICAGO STILL NO SEAPORT.

Must Attempt to Reach Europe by Some Route Other than the St. Lawrence.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Chicagoans will regret to see Mr. Counselman and his company abandon their project of running a line of steamers from Chicago to European ports. It would be gratifying to the pride and ambition of the inland capital to be able to call itself a seaport as well, but the fates seem to be against it. The enormous cost of insuring cargoes over the new route has killed the project. Mr. Counselman is inclined to resent the demands of the insurance companies and to charge them with discrimination, but if there were no discriminations a serious difficulty would remain.

The ice barrier that prevents the successful operation of a steamer line between Chicago and Europe is found in the dangers of the Lower St. Lawrence, which necessitates high insurance rates. The risk in the rapids above Montreal are of small importance compared with those of the estuary from the Island of Anticosti to the open ocean beyond Newfoundland. Proof of the fact may be found in the announcement that two of the large English companies which have been insuring vessels bound for St. Lawrence River ports have gone out of that line of business. They say that, despite the high rates collected for such risks, the business had been unprofitable. Accidents are so frequent as to eat up all the profits.

News of this decision of the insurance companies has carried consternation to the shipping interests of Montreal and Quebec, and probably nothing more will be heard of the rumored project to run a fast passenger service between England and the Lower St. Lawrence. The event may spur up the Canadian Government to improve the signal appliances around the mouth of the river, but the natural dangers are such as to make it doubtful whether they can ever be overcome. The frequent storms, dense fogs, changing currents, and rugged coast are a constant menace to navigation. Six large steamships have come to grief in the last few months on Cape Race and on cliffs in that vicinity. Under such conditions it is not strange that the insurance companies charge high rates. The refusal of two companies to take the risks at any figure is pretty good evidence that they are sincere. The remaining companies are not likely to lower their charges or to give moderate rates to a new line intending to run the gauntlet of the Lower St. Lawrence.

AUG

1901

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Occasional showers; east to south winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,105. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERMAN-AMERICANS IN ANTI-TAMMANY FIGHT

To Unite in Working for a Reform Administration.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF FIVE

Entire Harmony Not Shown at the Gathering of Delegates — One League Not Represented.

Representatives of German-American anti-Tammany associations at a dinner given by Herman Ridder at the Union Square Hotel last night agreed upon a plan of action to be followed in the coming municipal campaign.

The German-American Republican League, in which Ludwig Thomas and Benno Loewy are prominent factors, was not represented.

Henry Weissmann of the German-American Municipal League of Brooklyn presided. While entire harmony did not characterize the proceedings, an organization to be known as the German-American Union was formed and a committee of five was appointed to act for the united German-American bodies in all matters relating to the conduct of affairs in the coming campaign.

THE DELEGATES.

The following gentlemen took part in the proceedings, and with them were Gottfried Westernacher and others, who are identified with anti-Tammany organizations in Brooklyn:

German-American Reform Union, New York.—Charles Lutz, Fritz Guertler, Edward B. Amend, Joseph Winter, Fred Griesel, and Sigmund S. Schwab.

German-American Municipal League, New York.—Paul Goepel, Dr. L. K. Boehm, G. L. Davis, and Henry Meyer.

German-American County Organization of New York.—Dr. Gustav Scholer and Jacob Fowler.

German-American Citizens' League of Brooklyn.—Otto Kempner, Cl. Huennewinckel, Jos. Treumann, John Feierabend, F. O. H. Bergmann, W. Stiehler, and G. Schweppendick.

German-American Municipal League of Brooklyn.—Henry Weissmann, Jacob Neu, George Horn, Carl A. Evertz, Bela Tokaji, William Liebemann, Ernest F. Distler, Henry C. Deck, and Nicolaus I. Flocken.

At the opening of the meeting, Herman Ridder said:

"The German-organizations, if united, represent about 33 per cent. of the voting population of New York. This element could be made a powerful factor in the coming election if properly directed."

When Mr. Weissmann was made Chairman he accepted the honor and said:

"The power of a federation of German-American political organizations in making war on dishonesty and inefficiency in municipal Government could not be foretold. The Germans want honesty in the administration of public affairs and will fight to accomplish that end. Much can be gained by unity of action, for all of us know that Tammany is not giving this community that honest administration of public business which the taxpayers have the right to expect."

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Henry C. Deck of the German-American Municipal League of Brooklyn then offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The concentration of all anti-Tammany organizations is an essential prerequisite of success for a non-partisan ticket at the coming local election, and

Whereas, The unification of the German-American voters would greatly contribute toward the emancipation of our City Government from the rule of the spoils system; therefore,

Resolved, That the organizations represented at this conference shall constitute themselves into one organization under the name "German-American Union," without, however, giving up their individual entity, character, or their special fields of activity.

Resolved, That Henry Weissmann, Charles Lutz, Otto Kempner, Dr. Gustav Scholer, and Herman Ridder—the latter as Chairman—shall constitute a Committee of Five, empowered to represent the German-American Union in all matters touching the election and conduct of the coming campaign.

George L. Davis of the German-American Municipal League of New York attacked the resolutions and said he was in no position to vote until he had reported back to his organization. Dr. L. K. Boehm and Henry Meyer expressed similar views.

Dr. Gustav Scholer of the German-American County organization of New York made a speech to the same effect, but added that the delegates should vote as they saw fit.

Gottfried Westernacher, who is identified with the Coffey faction in Brooklyn, then took the floor. He made a humorous speech in which he declared for unity of action and strongly supported the resolutions.

Then Ex-Assemblyman Otto Kempner had something to say, and all gave him respectful attention.

"We are all here for this movement heart and soul," he said. "We all know that if we organize a German-American Union it will give such an impetus to the reform movement that it will carry terror into the camps of Tammany, and insure the election of our ticket. The Germans cast nearly one-third of the vote, and if united against Tammany will be a potent factor.

"If we act together with other anti-Tammany bodies we can free this city from the domination of a boss who rules us from England. The present Mayor is a mere puppet who obeys the commands of his master beyond the sea.

"This city is at the mercy of a clique who are in league with all that is vicious and bad. We want an honest government. We want no personal liberty, but we don't want vice and crime. Above all, we want honesty. We are opposed to bossism, and don't want to train with anybody who submits to it."

Charles Lutz and Joseph Winter made speeches in support of the adoption of the resolutions. They expressed the belief that any one opposing them was a traitor to his fellow-citizens and should be crushed.

ATTACK ON MR. RIDDER.

This statement apparently angered G. L. Davis, who attacked Mr. Ridder and intimated that all was not right. But he was promptly called to order by Chairman Weissmann, and William Liebermann sought to cast oil on the troubled waters.

"The Republican and the Citizens' Union forces," he said, "are like two great armies about to choose a General. We can compare them with the allied forces in China. Each stands distrustful of the other and ever on the alert. They cannot agree on a great General to lead them. It is the business of the German-American Union to bring them together. This German-American Union will, in my opinion, be so powerful that it may determine the result. Such an organization cannot be ignored.

"Senator Platt has said that a Democrat should lead the forces against Tammany Hall. I don't believe that Mr. Platt quite meant that. The idea he intended to convey was that an independent Democrat, or some one of that kind, could wield the influence to unite all the anti-Tammany forces. I believe there is a possibility that the German-American Union may yet attain the position to name the head of the ticket."

Then Mr. Ridder arose, and was greeted with applause.

"This dinner," said he, "is the outcome of a suggestion made by my friend Mr. Weissmann, who is presiding over our deliberations. I have never held office nor am I looking for office. [There was a report that Mr. Ridder desired to be named for Controller.] I am in favor of good government. I am an independent Democrat, and have spent much money in politics in the hope of securing a proper administration of public affairs.

"I have met many men in politics. Some were honest, others were rascals. My idea is that the German-Americans of Greater New York should act together. They can exert a great influence, and they should make that influence felt. These resolutions suggest what can be accomplished. Those who do not stand by us in this fight are to be distrusted, and we will work this thing out for ourselves. Let those who do not want to vote for these resolutions go. There is the door. We will do the fighting for them. We must crush out all attempt to stop this movement. The Germans cast about 33 per cent. of the vote of New York, and if we are united with other forces who want good government we can defeat Tammany Hall."

George L. Davis and Dr. L. K. Boehm were on their feet at once, and in German attacked the resolutions and Mr. Ridder. At least that is what those present represented to the reporters. Chairman Weissmann called Messrs. Davis and Boehm to order, and in English accused them of making statements that were at variance with the truth.

Joseph Treumann of Brooklyn resented the attack of Messrs. Davis and Boehm and advocated the adoption of the resolutions. He was followed in a similar strain by Dr. Scholer and Paul Goepel.

Dr. Boehm then moved the adoption of the resolutions and suggested that the delegates vote individually or for their organizations. The motion was favorably received except by Mr. Davis, who excitedly exclaimed:

"This is a cut and dried affair, and was gotten up by Herman Ridder, who is looking for something."

Then producing a printed slip, Mr. Davis added:

"Why this committee has been printed in advance. Here are the names on this proof sheet. That is no way to do. This matter should not be fixed beforehand.

Chairman Weissmann here interrupted Mr. Davis, and told him that if he wanted to speak he must confine himself to the question at issue and not depart from the truth.

Then he rapped vigorously with his gavel and Mr. Davis resumed his seat.

After further discussion the resolutions were adopted, and Mr. Weissmann thanked the delegates for their attendance and paid a compliment to Mr. Ridder.

Nicolaus I. Flocken, who was a Park Commissioner under Mr. Schieren; Carl Evertz, Henry Distler, and William Liebermann then indorsed the plan of action suggested by the resolutions.

Then, with a vote of thanks to Mr. Ridder and Chairman Weissmann, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

SEVENTH NATIONAL'S AFFAIRS.

Vice President Heath Says Depositors Will Probably Be Paid in Full.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 19.—One of the guests at the Grand Hotel, in this city, is Fletcher S. Heath, Vice President of the Seventh National Bank of New York. Mr. Heath, when seen to-day, said:

"My visit here is purely that of local business. I have a good many business interests in this vicinity, and I have not been here for several months. Concerning the affairs of the Seventh National, it has been agreed that no statements will be given out by any one except my attorney, Mr. Cromwell, or Mr. Thomas. I may say, however, that there is every expectation of a reorganization, and, of course, any plan of reorganization must contemplate the payment of the depositors in full.

"The venomous attacks on the officers of the Seventh National are very well understood to be for political purposes, because my brother is Secretary of the Republican National Committee. There is no apprehension as to the outcome of the bank's affairs. Just when any action will be taken is one of the matters of which I am not at liberty to speak, although I may say that a definite time has been agreed on."

Mr. Heath said he still has the confidence of his friends in New York and elsewhere, and was not disturbed over the attacks made on the officers of the institution. He repeated that he had no active personal connection with the Seventh National Bank. When asked if he would have an official connection with the reorganized bank, he replied:

"That is not for me to say. That will rest with the Board of Directors."

BRITISH THREAT TO CHINA.

Withdrawal of Troops from Peking May Be Reconsidered.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to The Times from Peking says:

"Sir Ernest Satow has notified the Chinese Peace Plenipotentiaries that unless the decrees for the punishment of the authors of the Chu-Chow massacre are carried out forthwith, Great Britain will reconsider the arrangements for the withdrawal of the British troops."

The Times, recalling editorially the circumstances of the Chu-Chow massacre, says:

"The fact that it occurred in the British sphere of influence justifies Sir Ernest Satow's demand and menace, the significance of which will be comprehended by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries and the absentee Court."

PEKING, Aug. 19.—Emperor Kwang-Su has issued a decree postponing the return of the Court to Peking until Sept. 6, because of the reports by the provincial authorities that the roads are impassable.

It is believed, however, that the continuance of the military occupation of the capital is the true reason for the postponement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—It is not known here whether Minister Conger, who arrived at Peking on Saturday, will take up the Chinese negotiations at the point to which they have been brought by Mr. Rockhill, thus leaving the latter free to come home, or whether he will leave the negotiations in Mr. Rockhill's hands until the final signing of the protocol.

The State Department will not send any specific instructions on this point, but will leave it to Mr. Conger and Mr. Rockhill to arrange plans to their mutual convenience.

OCEAN GROVE PEOPLE SHOCKED.

Col. Hadley Declares He Sees Evidence of Increased Drinking Habits.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 19.—Col. H. H. Hadley, the New York evangelist, shocked the people of Ocean Grove at the beach meeting last night by saying that in all the thirteen years he had been coming to Ocean Grove he had never seen so much evidence of drink as he had this Summer. He had also, he said, seen more Christians smoking here this Summer than ever before.

He therefore concluded that there was just as much room for Christian work at Ocean Grove as elsewhere, and he hoped that the camp meeting now in progress would do much toward converting people in Ocean Grove.

Man 113 Years Old Dies in Louisiana.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—Napoleon Pierre Guicheveau, born in France 113 years ago, died at Breaux Bridge, La., late to-day. When sixty-five years old he moved to New York from France, but after a short time came to Louisiana. A few weeks ago he was enjoying good health, was cheerful, and appreciated a good joke. His hair was snow white and very thick. He never wore spectacles, and could read with but little difficulty until very recently.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

BIG IMMIGRATION FRAUDS

Officer of La Gascogne Trapped and Now Under Arrest.

FORGERY OF CITIZENS' PAPERS

Wholesale Smuggling of Undesirable Immigrants Going on for Years—Full Investigations Ordered.

A startling story of fraud which has been perpetrated against the United States Government for the last five or six years came to light early this morning when it was learned that one of the officers of the French line steamship La Gascogne had been arrested and would be arraigned this morning in the United States Circuit Court on a charge of having tried to bribe a United States Government officer. No names are mentioned in the story, but it emanates from a reliable source, and by to-night, it was promised, further startling developments would be made.

La Gascogne came to this port Sunday bringing several hundred Italian immigrants. For one of her officers a trap had been cleverly set. When the steamship was in this port on her last trip she was boarded by Assistant Commissioner of Immigration McSweeney and two Inspectors. On the way up the bay one of the Inspectors became confidential with the officer whom he had known for many years, and the officer confided to him a scheme to defraud the Government.

This was to admit into the country undesirable immigrants. They were to land at the company's pier, each immigrant paying $5 per head and $6 in case of a family. The officer told the Inspector further that for five or six years this swindle had been going on and advised his co-operation so that the "game" might be worked on a wholesale scale.

The Inspector reported the facts in the case to Mr. McSweeney, and the latter advised him to enter into any bargain that the officer might propose so that the full extent of the swindle could be learned and the guilty persons punished. The Inspector thereafter cultivated the acquaintance of the officer carefully and gained from him further particulars. He learned from the man that not only La Gascogne but the other vessels of the line, as he alleged, had been guilty of the same offense.

With each vessel entering the port some sixty or seventy immigrants were smuggled into the country. This, estimated at one ship a week entering port, the officer explained, meant a total of some 3,000 persons who were annually brought into the country without being inspected as to their eligibility.

As each person was assessed at least $5 for this privilege, the officer figured on $15,000 a year income out of the revenue thus extorted. The Inspector seemed highly pleased with the plan and asked for further particulars. He learned then the method by which it was possible to smuggle the immigrants into the country wholesale.

In order to entitle the immigrants to enter the country they have to appear on the ship's manifest as American citizens. This detail, according to the officer, was readily overcome by furnishing the "citizen" with the proper certificates. The certificates were in all cases forged closely after the form used by the Government. They gave the names of the persons, when they entered the United States on the previous occasion, how long they remained in the country before visiting their homes, &c. Upon payment of the price the certificate was turned over to the "citizen." By this means, also, the immigrant avoided paying the $1 head tax required otherwise.

As soon as he had questioned the officer the Inspector returned to the office of his chief and there made an affidavit. When La Gascogne entered port Sunday the trap was sprung. The officer, all unconscious that the Inspector was about to ensnare him, entered into a bargain with the Inspector, and the latter saw how seventy immigrants were smuggled by the Ellis Island authorities and were taken to the pier of the company, where they were allowed to land.

From then on the complication began. The immigrants never got further than the pier. They were reshipped at once to Ellis Island, and the officer was arrested. He will appear on a charge of having attempted to bribe a United States officer.

After the arraignment of the officer a complete investigation of the boarding division of the Immigration Bureau will take place, and following this another investigation into the Supervising Inspector's Division.

ALIVE AFTER BEING BURIED FIVE DAYS.

Two Men Supposedly Dead, Rescued from Cleveland Tunnel.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Adam Kest and Joseph Eugine, two of a dozen or more workmen who were trapped in the water works tunnel 200 feet below the surface of Lake Erie by the burning of Crib No. 2 on last Wednesday morning, were rescued from their horrible position late this afternoon, and are now lying in a semi-conscious condition at Huron Street Hospital. With careful nursing the physicians say they will soon recover their former strength, and probably be none the worse for their thrilling experience.

Shut off from the upper world, the men knew nothing of the catastrophe that killed so many of their comrades and imprisoned them. They knew that something had severed their connection with the crib. They knew that beyond the air lock, behind which they had taken refuge, the air was too foul to breathe. But they supposed that the trouble was temporary. Each day they expected their comrades to come down the tunnel to their rescue.

When their signal for help, tapped on the air pipe, was at last answered from the crib, Kest and Eugine were preparing to eat raw mule meat. Their deliverance came just in time to make unnecessary this desperate effort. At the hospital to-night the two men were permitted to talk for a short time, and they related some of their experiences. They said they did not know there had been a fire, and they could not account for their plight, unless some accident had happened, which would soon be repaired.

As the time passed by, however, and hours lengthened into days, the men were beginning to fear they were doomed to death, either by starvation, suffocation, or drowning. Their tapping on the pipe to attract possible attention was done with little hope of its being heard, but fortune favored them, and their condition was realized when a number of men who were at work repairing the burned crib heard the faint noise away down under ground, and immediately set out to rescue the unfortunates.

"We gave up more than once," said Kest. "We lost track of the time. I didn't know whether it was six days or three. The gas must have made us sleepy. We slept a lot, I know. We did not know whether it was day or night down there. The darkness was awful. We tried to get out several times. Each time the gas drove us back. At last we decided that it was get out or die, and we made a try, tapping on the pipe as we went along."

According to the story of these men, the first information they had on the fatal Wednesday morning when the crib burned was the shutting off of the lights. The two men were working far in advance of the gang, and when the latter made their rush for safety Kest and Eugine were sitting down behind the air lock waiting for the lights to be turned on again. They did not hear the shouts and cries of their fellow-prisoners.

Orange Bonds Awarded.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 19.—The bid of Dick Brothers & Co. of New York and Philadelphia, for an issue of $90,000 four per cent. water bonds, maturing in twenty-one years, was the highest of seven presented to the Orange Common Council to-night, and they were awarded the bonds. Their bid was $108,842.50.

SCHEMING AGAINST AMERICA?

Report that Russia, Austria, and Germany Are Discussing Plans to Prevent a "Trust Invasion."

LONDON, Aug. 20.—In a dispatch discussing the Russo-American tariff war, the Odessa correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is understood here that M. de Witte has already exchanged views with Vienna and Berlin with the object of preventing an American trust invasion of Central and Northern Europe."

EXPLOSION CAUSES DEATH AND WRECK.

Six Men Killed by Dynamite in Herkimer Railroad House.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Mohawk and Malone Round House, at Herkimer, was discovered to be on fire at 10:30 to-night. Watchman Gilbert and an engine tender named John Deck, assisted by residents of the vicinity and members of the bridge building gang attempted to extinguish the flames.

While they were battling with the fire a large quantity of dynamite stored in the building exploded with terrific force, killing Gilbert and Deck and four others.

The bodies of the four last mentioned are unrecognizable.

The roundhouse was wrecked and burned. It is feared there are other bodies in the ruins. The roundhouse is owned by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The explosion was heard in many parts of the county.

A number of workmen were sleeping in the roundhouse at the time. J. H. Vosburg was foreman of the gang. Bricks and fragments of iron were blown several blocks away. All the windows within several blocks were broken, and nearly all the plate glass windows in the village were shattered.

CAN BEAR LOSSES IN CORN.

Mint Director Roberts Says Farmers Are Making Much Money in Wheat —Nobody Disquieted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, has just returned to Washington after a trip to San Francisco on official business and later visits to other points in the West, and he tells a cheerful story about the way the people look upon the corn losses through excessively hot weather.

"The corn crop," says Mr. Roberts, "has been hard hit, and it would be a serious matter were it not that the West has so much money in its wheat. It has the greatest wheat crop ever raised, and, with short crops abroad, it is bringing in a great deal of money. Kansas and Nebraska have done so well on wheat that they are in a position to stand the loss on corn. Minnesota and the Dakotas are better off than last year. The loss on corn will be felt all through the great cattle and hog producing States. It means dearer feed and more costly meats.

"The encouraging feature of the situation is the cheerful manner in which it is accepted. Nobody seems discouraged, improvements are going on, trade is good, and everybody seems able to stand the loss without making sacrifices. It is convincing proof of the fact that the farmers of the West are on easy street financially. Farm lands are everywhere advancing in value, and there is an active movement in them.

"The country is under such a tremendous momentum of prosperity that neither the injury to corn nor the strikes seem to make any impression on it. There is a crying demand for men everywhere, and business seems to be in a thoroughly healthy condition. The activity is that of industry and legitimate trade. There is little speculation, there is no town booming, there is no great amount of railway building. There seems to be no good reason why that kind of prosperity should not run on indefinitely."

FEMALE CONDUCTORS FAILED.

Indianapolis Street Railway Officials Say They Caused Jealousies Among Male Passengers.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.—The story of why the Madison Street Railway Company disposed of the services of female conductors was related to the State Tax Board to-day by officers of the company who were presenting an appeal from the assessment made by the County Board of Review.

It was explained that female conductors were first employed because they were cheaper than men, and because it was believed they would increase the traffic over the line. In this latter belief the officers say they were seriously disappointed, instead of attracting male passengers, the women conductors invariably showed a preference for some particular man, and the others became jealous.

Superintendent J. B. Johnson assured the State Board that it finally came to a pass that each car carried but one passenger, he and the female conductor being engaged in animated conversation. Although the female conductors were replaced by men several months ago, the business of the company has not revived and the officers feel that they are assessed too high.

THOUGHT DEAD WOMAN LIVED.

So Funeral Procession at Ansonia, Conn., Went Back to the House.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Aug. 19.—The funeral procession of Mrs. Eugenia Plummer, who died at Portland, Me., on Friday, had reached a point midway between the house and Pine Grove Cemetery, this afternoon, when the cortege was turned around and the entire procession went back to the house. There the coffin was reopened, the body carefully examined for signs of life, and the procession then moved again to the cemetery.

During the service the face of the dead woman had appeared unusually lifelike. A pink glow seemed to spread over the features, and many had remarked it. This so preyed on the minds of the daughters, the Misses Luella and Sarah Plummer, that on the way to the grave they ordered the body taken back.

Dr. George L. Beardsley was called, and after a thorough test he declared there was no sign of life. There was much suppressed excitement throughout the examination. Mrs. Plummer was the widow of William H. Plummer, one of the most prominent men of the city. She was on a visit in Portland when she died, and the body was shipped here in a sealed coffin.

SECOND VICTIM OF A MOSQUITO.

Another Man Subjected to Yellow Fever Test at Havana Loses His Life.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—The second man who was bitten by infected mosquitos that had been set apart for the experiments of Dr. Caldas, the Brazilian expert, died of yellow fever to-day.

Low Rate Tour to the Pacific Coast.
ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT CALIFORNIA UNDER THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR SYSTEM.
On September 23 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run another low-rate personally conducted tour to the Pacific Coast, covering a period of thirty days. The party will travel by special train of Pullman sleeping, dining, and observation cars, and on the going trip will pass through the famous scenery of Colorado, stopping at the principal points of interest, including Salt Lake City. A stop of five days will be made in San Francisco during the General Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. On the homeward trip the route will lie through Southern California via the Grand Canyon of Arizona; thence across the southwestern plains to St. Louis. Round trip rate, covering all the essential expenses while traveling on the special train, $185.00 from New York.
For further information apply to Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New York, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.—Adv.

SEVENTEEN DROWNED IN RIVER WRECK

Steamer City of Golconda Sinks Near Paducah, Kentucky.

She Encountered a Squall and Was Turned Over at Once While Preparing to Land.

PADUCAH, Aug. 19.—The steamer City of Golconda, plying between this city and Elizabethtown, Ill., was struck by a squall during a storm about 7 o'clock to-night as she was en route to Paducah. She turned over in ten feet of water, six miles above the city, as she was going into Crowell's landing.

Sixteen persons are reported drowned. The disaster occurred as supper was served and many of the seventy-five passengers were in the cabin. The wind struck the boat without warning and there was no time for those on the inside to escape.

Capt. Jesse Bauer and Pilot E. E. Peck were the last to leave the boat and swam to shore. They saved several persons struggling in the water and left the survivors in a house near the bank and came to the city. Capt. Bauer, who arrived here two hours after the catastrophe, said:

"The boat was getting ready to land when the squall struck her and she listed. Several of the passengers, who were inside, jumped overboard and were caught by the boat. The ladies, all of whom were in the cabin, could not be reached. The boat settled down in ten feet of water over a reef and two of the men who were in the cabin—H. E. Worten and N. S. Quartermouse—of Hampton, broke through the glass and were saved.

"Three colored deckhands saved a woman and child, and I think she was the only woman saved. A yawl that had broken loose was caught by some of those struggling in the water and taken to the bank. We returned to the boat on this, but could find no signs of life, and returned to shore."

The boat was valued at about $2,500, and had been in the trade for several years, being owned by Capt. Otto Bauer of Golconda, Ill. There is no way to determine the exact number of dead and their names until the boat's books shall be found. The Mary N. left for the scene soon after the survivors reached the city.

Among those believed to have been lost are:

BARNETT, Miss LUCY, Smithland.
BRAHAM, Miss LIZZIE, Greenville.
ADAMS, Miss TRIXIE, Greenville.
ADAMS, Mrs. DAVID, Smithland.
HAVIS, WATTS, a prominent farmer of Livingston County.
SLAYTON, CLARENCE, Lola, Ky.
Three colored deckhands.

The Mary N. returned at 11:30 o'clock to-night with those saved. They report that ten women were drowned and the total number of those who perished will reach seventeen or twenty.

None of the bodies were recovered, as the rescuers could not get into the cabin. The only woman saved was Mrs. Hayden, wife of the engineer.

NEWPORT MOTORS WILL RACE.

Police Commission Declined to Act on Application to Stop the Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—There will be no legal action taken to prevent the automobile races on Aug. 30. This was definitely settled by the action of the Police Commission this evening, that body failing to act on the request of Prof. Alexander Agassiz that automobilists be restrained from traveling on the public highways faster than the law permitted, and that the automobile races be prohibited.

The commission met in special session, and at the request of the commission City Solicitor Burdick was present, and gave an opinion regarding the duties of the police authorities. He said that he regarded the resolution of the City Council permitting the races to be held on Aug. 30 as of no consequence, and as giving to the Automobile Association nothing more than it already had. Automobiles may be driven on any highway if the speed prescribed by law is not exceeded, and the machines can be run within the law at any time. The City Council cannot give permission for the violation of any law. There would be nothing to prevent races if the speed is kept down to ten miles an hour.

The police authorities, he said, cannot anticipate a violation of the law, and cannot take any action to prevent the racing. The board might vote, stating that it intends to enforce the laws, but that is unnecessary. It is presumed that the laws will be enforced. If the resolution of the City Council had permitted the road to be closed during the races the commission could prevent such action. The Automobile Association may hold the races, but if the law regarding speed is violated the drivers are subject to arrest and prosecution. Here the matter rested. It is understood that the promoters of the races are willing to be arrested and pay all fines.

Regulating Speed of Automobiles.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 19.—At a special town meeting this afternoon a by-law was passed regulating the speed of automobiles to eight miles per hour within the fire district and fifteen miles per hour outside. The penalty for infringing this law is placed at a fine of $100 or ten days' imprisonment.

OPPOSE COMMISSIONER EVANS.

Indiana Encampments of the G. A. R. Against His Continuance in Office.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.—Local officials of the Grand Army of the Republic predict that the effort to have Commissioner of Pensions Evans removed will appear in the coming National encampment of the organization in Cleveland. Indiana has been one of the most active States in the fight against Commissioner Evans, and these officials say the representatives from this State will probably be at the head of the movement to have the Grand Army take official action.

Two encampments of the Indiana department have adopted resolutions criticising Mr. Evans, as have the departments of some other States.

Col. Ivan E. Walker of this city, Past Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was considered a possible successor to Commissioner Evans, and was indorsed for the position by the Indiana department, but he is not now regarded as a candidate, and the Indiana men insist that their opposition to Commissioner Evans is solely because of his manner of administering his office.

A NEW FEAT AT NIAGARA.

C. D. Graham and a Woman to Risk Their Lives Together.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Carlisle D. Graham is arranging for a daring feat in company with Maud Willard of Canton, Ohio.

Miss Willard will go through the rapids in Graham's barrel. If she is swept out of the whirlpool Graham will leap into the river, protected by a life preserver, and will swim with the barrel to Lewiston. If Miss Willard is rescued in the pool, Graham will make the trip from the whirlpool outlet to Lewiston alone, the distance being four miles through frightfully rough water.

If Miss Willard goes to Lewiston she will be the first woman to go through the waters of the gorge.

Solid comfort on the Day Line strs., bet. N. Y. and Albany. Breezy, bright, beautiful.—Adv.

A MORGAN STEAMSHIP DEAL?

Report that J. R. Ellerman Has Bought the City Line for J. P. Morgan and His Associates.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—It is reported in Glasgow that J. R. Ellerman of the Leyland Line has purchased the old-established City Line of fourteen steamers engaged in the East Indian trade, the price being nearly £1,000,000.

Mr. Ellerman, according to rumor, is acting for J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates.

Most of the vessels of the City Line sail from Glasgow and Liverpool to Calcutta and back to London. Thirty sailings are made every year to and from these ports. There are also thirteen sailings to Bombay and Kurrachee, returning to Liverpool. All these steamers carry passengers to and from Malta and Egypt.

The City Line is a very popular one. It celebrated its jubilee at Glasgow in 1889, fifty years after its vessel, the Constellation, of 344 tons, had sailed from there to Calcutta.

The total tonnage of the vessels of the line is 69,000, of which 10,000 consists of sailing ships.

The line is owned by George Smith & Sons of Glasgow.

With this addition and two Johnson Line steamers recently purchased the Leyland Line fleet, which was formerly composed of fifty-eight vessels, would have seventy-four vessels and a tonnage of over 300,000.

C. M. SCHWAB TO RESIGN?

Report that When He Assumes Control of the Bethlehem Companies He Will Retire from the Steel Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—It is reported that when Charles M. Schwab obtains actual control of the Bethlehem Steel and Iron Companies, which will be in a short time, he will resign the Presidency of the United States Steel Corporation and devote his attention to the management of the property acquired on his own account.

A man connected with the Bethlehem Steel Company said to-day that this would be the case. This man, who asked that his name be not published, said:

"When Mr. Schwab began negotiations for the purchase of the Bethlehem companies no one thought that he would hold the properties for himself. It was first reported that he was acting as agent for the Vickers-Maxim-Cramp syndicate. I think every one can now see that this rumor was baseless.

"Then came a story that the Bethlehem property would be merged into the United States Steel Corporation. That would be folly, and the men in the steel corporation would never allow it. The Bethlehem company is the only one which competes with the corporation in furnishing armor plate to the Government. If the concerns were to be merged, the ultimate result would undoubtedly be the establishment of a Government armor-plate plant.

"Mr. Schwab has now an option on nearly 250,000 shares of the Bethlehem steel stock, which gives him control of the iron company also. Before Aug. 26, when the transaction must be closed, he will hold nearly 300,000 shares, leaving few outstanding. The profit of the company was more than $1,000,000 last year, and I believe that might be increased.

"Although Mr. Schwab gets $1,000,000 a year salary I think he will make more in the Bethlehem company. Leaving this out of the question, I know that Mr. Schwab has been anxious to make a change for some time. While not on bad terms with J. Pierpont Morgan, he has been in conflict with him at times, and for that reason wishes to take up the Bethlehem company."

FATAL OIL EXPLOSION.

Three Firemen Killed and Forty Injured at Point Breeze, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—While a large force of firemen were endeavoring to check the fire in a nest of burning oil tanks at the Atlantic Oil Refining Company's plant at Point Breeze, in the southwestern section of the city, about 12:30 o'clock this morning, an immense tank of benzine suddenly exploded. Many firemen were in close proximity to the tank and fell victims to the blazing oil and flying pieces of iron.

Three or four were killed and about forty were badly burned before they could be rescued by their more fortunate companions. A general call was telegraphed for ambulances and patrol wagons and the injured were hurried to the hospitals in the lower end of the city.

At this writing the names of the dead firemen cannot be learned. They were horribly burned and their bodies badly mutilated. The bodies were hardly recognizable when brought to the morgue at 1:30 o'clock this morning. Some of the injured will die.

Ten or twelve tanks of benzine and petroleum have already been destroyed, and the fire has not yet been checked. The fire, it is thought, will not burn itself out for several days. The loss, it is estimated, will reach probably $500,000.

CROKER PREPARING TO SAIL.

It Is Settled that He Will Be Here About Sept. 5—Tammany Leaders Confer in London.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—It is now settled that Richard Croker will return to America by a steamer arriving there about Sept. 5.

Mr. Croker, John Fox of the New York Democratic Club, and Andrew Freedman, all of whom are now in London, were in conference to-day regarding the political situation in New York City. Mr. Freedman passed Sunday at Wantage, and will accompany Mr. Croker across the Atlantic.

Mr. Croker denied himself to-day to all callers except a few intimates, his excuse being that he was busy arranging for his departure for New York. Even Trainer Wishard, who came from Newmarket to consult with him as to closing up his racing affairs, said he was unable to see the Tammany leader.

PRIVATEERS NOT SANCTIONED.

Report that They Will Be Sent Out Without Authority—Czar Said to Have Complimented Krueger.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 19.—The Petit Bleu says that Mr. Krüger has rejected the privateering proposals recently made to him, but reserves the right to have recourse to privateers if the British shoot Boer prisoners captured after Sept. 15.

The promoters of the privateering plan intend to ignore Mr. Krüger's refusal of their offer.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—It is asserted in Boer circles in Brussels that Emperor Nicholas specially invited Mr. Krüger to send a representative to attend the recent wedding of his youngest sister, the Grand Duchess Olga, to Duke Peter of Oldenbourg.

According to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin it was the presence of this representative, M. Van der Hoeven, that prevented any member of the British Embassy in St. Petersburg attending the Czar having ignored the British Ambassador's protest against the presence of M. Van der Hoeven.

Small Crowd at Ocean Grove.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 19.—There was a small attendance at the second day's sessions of the camp meeting. The morning sermon was preached by the Rev. E. C. Hancock of this place from the text, "Pure Religion and Undefiled." The sermon this evening was preached by the Rev. Dr. Wheeler of Philadelphia.

All Meals in Dining Cars
on the "Overland Limited," the luxurious train, Chicago to San Francisco, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

CHICAGO STEEL MEN JOIN THE STRIKE

A Dozen Men Quit Work, and Others Expected to Follow.

GAINS IN PITTSBURG ALSO

The Trust Reports Several Mills as Again at Work—Strikers Call It a "Bluff."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—A decided sensation was created to-night among the steel workers in the Illinois steel mills at South Chicago, when twelve of the Amalgamated men quit work and decided to join the general strike of the steel workers. These men heretofore have steadfastly refused to obey President Shaffer's order to strike.

As soon as Vice President Davis of the Fourth District was informed of the step he wired President Shaffer that if he would come to Chicago at once and call a joint meeting of the two local lodges the remainder of the 500 Amalgamated men employed in the South Chicago mills would be induced to strike.

"The South Chicago mills will be closed," declared Vice President W. C. Davis of the Amalgamated Association to-day with decided emphasis. "We are simply waiting to ascertain the final attitude of the men in South Chicago and one or two other mills. A week or ten days will bring on the second stage of the strike. That will be opened with a general appeal to union men of all trades for assistance.

"A series of sympathetic strikes will follow, for we know we can depend on the hearty support of loyal trades unionists in all lines. What good will it do the Steel Trust if a handful of backsliders from the association betray their organization in Chicago? Why, the bricklayers alone can tie up the mills so that no work can be done. When they refuse to do the routine work on the cupolas and furnaces the plant will be as dead as the Egyptian pyramids.

"The Knights of Labor can destroy the usefulness of the steel workers by pulling out their ore shovelers, and there are many other departments where the company is vulnerable. The concerted action of true union men would come like a thunderbolt. The members of Lakeside and Commercial Lodges know this, and they are just beginning to realize the full embarrassment of their position. They know that this is a death struggle, and that the Amalgamated Association must and will win.

"The storm of adverse criticism that has poured upon them has just commenced. It is growing like a whirlwind and all America will respond with expressions of contempt showered upon them in the form of resolutions passed by stanch union men. I am confident they will redeem themselves and come out."

The telegram sent yesterday by Vice President Davis inviting President Shaffer to come to South Chicago has not yet been replied to, but Mr. Davis is confident that nothing save physical disability will prevent the coming of the President. According to assurances made during the day by Mr. Davis, an almost complete change of sentiment has been experienced by the men, and it is not alone to the former members of the Amalgamated Association that the plan of Shaffer will be diverted, but to the non-union steel workers, the helpers, and other workers, whose aid will be asked to effect a complete tie-up in the plant.

FEES TO BE SUSPENDED.

For this purpose the mee

them to-morrow. About 600 men left the Pennsylvania Works and it is almost certain that all of the remaining 600 will join the movement and completely tie the property up.

There are about 600 men in the Franksstown property, and the total number of men added to the army of strikers by the movement will be about 1,800.

When the strikers filed out of the Pennsylvania works they made no explanation to the officials, but to the newspaper men who met them outside they said that they had quit rather than work non-union made skelp.

It was understood earlier to-day that the National Tube Company had announced an advance in wages, and it was thought that it would hold the men.

There was an incipient strike at the Keystone Rolling Mills, which is an independent property, to-day. The men objected to furnishing material to the United States Steel Corporation, but the Amalgamated Association ordered them to resume work. This action is taken as meaning that all contracts made by independent mills before the strike began will be respected.

There was some disorder in the streets of Monessen during the day, but the local police never lost control of the demonstrative crowds, and there was no serious trouble. The reopening of the Monessen mill is believed to be the first of a series of aggressive moves on the part of the steel corporation.

Preparations are known to be in progress for reopening the Star Tin Mills in this city and for increasing the force at the Lindsay & McCutcheon mills. The old men at the Lindsay & McCutcheon mills are to be given one more chance to come back, and if they do not their places will go to non-union men. It is said that enough non-union men to start the ten-inch mill have been secured. It is thought to be only a matter of time before the strongholds of the strikers like Newcastle, McKeesport, Wheeling, Bellaire, and Mingo Junction will be invaded.

The strikers deny that any real progress has been made at either Monessen or Painter's, and say that they are not to be frightened by the burning of a lot of cotton and the mere operation of machinery. They say that skilled men cannot be secured outside of their ranks, and that none of their men are deserting despite claims to the contrary.

PAINTER MILLS START UP.

The managers of the Painter mills, which now have four mills on, claim that part of the two new crews is made up of old employes who have come back to work. At the Clark mill, where the ten-inch was started for the first time to-day, and where everything except a small eight-inch mill is now being operated, it is asserted that more skilled men are offering their services than can be accommodated. Fifty more were taken on there to-day, bringing the total force up to 600. It was claimed that there were 200 men at work in the Painter mills, and that fifty of them were skilled.

The greatest fight in this district is for mastery at the Duquesne mills of the Carnegie Company. Both sides are working secretly, the Amalgamated Association to extend its organization and strength among the workers, and the steel company to block any plan to get the men out.

Neither side has shown its strength yet and it is impossible to get any line on the ultimate result. The claims made privately on either side are conflicting. The Amalgamated organizers assert that they have secured a strong position in the property, and that when the word is given that it will be shut down.

The managers of the mills admit that the strikers have some friends in the mills, but express absolute confidence in their ability to keep the entire plant in operation. Coal and iron police carefully guard the property, admitting none except employes, and they in turn are watched by secret pickets of the strikers.

Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe returned from the West to-day and was closeted for several hours with President Shaffer. He was given a very enthusiastic reception by his associates, and returns a stronger figure in the organization than when he departed. Discussing his report Mr. Shaffer said:

"The Chicago mill men who remained at work are now no longer members of the organization. They are not entitled to a trial and will have none. They are at liberty to act as they see fit now, but if they go out they will do so on their own responsibility. We will do nothing about the matter from this time.

"THE FIGHT HARDLY BEGUN."

"On the whole, the strike is going on very well. We are getting out more men every day and will continue to do so. The fight is hardly begun. There will be plenty of trouble for the trust before long if they keep on in their present course. There has been no effort on any one's part toward peace, and there will be none on our part again. As to the situation in Dequense, all I can say is that there has been no strike ordered in that mill as yet. I said last week that when we were ready that mill would be attended to."

Mr. Tighe himself reviewed his trip to the West, and discussing the Chicago men, said:

"What the South Chicago men are going to do I do not know. The building trades council of Chicago the other day adopted a resolution condemning the action of the South Chicago men. Chicago workmen are wild with unionism. The South Chicago men are being branded in private and in the papers as scabs.

"All this may have an effect on them. I verily believe that the men will come back and go on strike. It is true their charters have been revoked, but if they should go on strike they no doubt would be taken back into the organization. For, you remember, an old hymn says that while the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return."

Mayor Black of McKeesport was not at his office to-day, and it is said that he has gone East with the idea of securing justice from certain newspapers as to the labor situation in that city. The Demmler Tin Plate workers want to run Mayor Black for Congress.

A non-union worker employed in the Wellsville plant was seriously beaten by a party of strikers early this morning. He had been to Vandergrift to spend Sunday and was returning to work. He was struck with a brick and then given a hard punching. He promised his assailants that he would not return to work.

Two meetings of the Switchmen's Union of North America were held here yesterday to discuss the strike. F. P. Hawley, Grand Master, was present and spoke at both meetings. It was decided that a strike in sympathy with the steel workers could not be ordered, but the heartiest moral and financial support was tendered to the strikers.

Grand Master Hawley suggested that the American Federation of Labor call together all the labor leaders of the country for conference on the strike, and expressed the opinion that some plan for favorably ending the strike would be forthcoming.

The situation at the Belfaire works of the National Steel Company remains unchanged. The last furnaces have been blown out preparatory for repairs, and steel works and plate mills are idle. Notices directing the men to report for their pay to-morrow have been posted by the management.

ORGANIZING AT BELLAIRE.

The Amalgamated organizers are still at work, and have taken the furnace men in, bringing their total membership up to 550. They say that they will have 1,000 men organized before they stop.

At a meeting of the tin house men, employed at the Star works of the American Tin Plate Company, held to-day, it was decided not to work any plate except that turned out by members of the Amalgamated Association. It is said that all lodges of the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association are voting on this question.

McKeesport to-day organized a Senate of Labor. It consists of three delegates from each union and is to have charge of the strike.

Dispatches from Somerset, Penn., where the Second Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is in camp, report that a number of anonymous letters have been received by the regimental commanders containing threats in connection with possible strike duty by the soldiers. A fair sample is the following:

"In case your command is called upon to do duty against the steel strikers do not forget that there are many laboring men and union men in your regiment, and watch where you stand when you give the order to fire."

The matter has been placed in the hands of the United States postal authorities, and an investigation is said to be in progress.

CRESCENT MILLS OPERATING.

Three Plants Started Up and Others to Follow—Strikers' Picket the Place.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 19.—According to the statement of District Manager Banfield of the American Tin Plate Company, satisfactory progress is being made toward resuming full operations at the Crescent works in this city.

"We are running three mills to-day," he said, "and will soon start others."

The strikers kept a strong force of pickets around the plant to-day, but there was no disorder of any kind.

WILL SUPPORT THE STRIKERS.

New Jersey Labor Congress Pledges Itself to Do So—Asks Governor to Discharge Unpopular Officials.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 19.—The twenty-third annual Congress of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey began here to-day. George Whittaker, Second Vice President, presided. A resolution was adopted pledging moral and financial support to the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers. Another resolution which was adopted protested against the action of the architect and Commissioners of Essex County in requesting plans from architects in New York and Philadelphia and ignoring those resident in New Jersey. A petition to Governor Voorhees was framed requesting the dismissal of the Commissioners.

A resolution to boycott cigars not union made was referred to the Committee on Labor and Boycotts. The appointment by Gov. Voorhees of W. L. Conkling as Deputy Factory Inspector was indorsed unanimously.

The law permitting the granting of injunctions restraining persons from influencing workmen during strikes was denounced, and it was resolved to prepare a bill to be presented to the next Legislature repealing the law.

These resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Favoring the election of the President and Senators by popular vote; denouncing the war in South Africa; favoring the publication of State laws in newspapers, and favoring a law compelling weekly payment of wages.

A new constitution was adopted and the name of the organization changed to the New Jersey Federation of Labor.

SITUATION IN MILWAUKEE.

Bay View Plant Closed Indefinitely—Strikers Expect a Settlement Shortly.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 19.—The Illinois Steel Company to-day posted the following notice at the Bay View plant:

"Owing to the deliberate action of the Amalgamated Association in violating its contract, these mills will be closed indefinitely. Employes are invited to call at the office and receive the wages due them."

Strike leaders expressed the opinion that a settlement will be reached within a few days. No attempt has been made to picket the mills.

JOLIET STANDS FIRM.

Efforts to Start Pressed Steel Car Mills Unsuccessful—Plant May Be Shut Down.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 19.—An attempt to resume work at the Pressed Steel Car Company's plant, under the ultimatum posted last week that unless the strikers should return to-day, the plant would be closed indefinitely, was not a success.

Less than 100 out of 500 strikers reported. These were put on old work.

Superintendent Allman announced that the strikers will be paid to-morrow, and if they still refuse the mill will be closed.

STEEL TRUST IN OHIO.

State Attorney General Threatens Suit Unless Regulations Are Complied with by Next Week.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 19.—No reply has yet been received by the Secretary of State to his notice to the United States Steel Corporation requesting compliance with the Ohio laws governing foreign corporations doing business in the State.

The company will be given until next week to reply. Attorney General Sheets stated that if a reply should not be received within a reasonable time, suit would be brought against the corporation to recover the penalties provided by the Ohio laws.

HORSE FOR STEEL STRIKERS.

A Pacer Donated by a Member of the Amalgamated Association.

It was learned yesterday at the headquarters of local officers of the American Federation of Labor that among the gifts to the strike fund of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, is a fine pacing horse, valued at $500.

The horse was donated by Patrick J. Hannan, a member of the association, and can be used, he says, for the benefit of the organization in any way that is thought proper. It is said that the horse may either be sold or used by a rider to go about and collect contributions.

SITUATION AT MILWAUKEE.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 19.—A report that the Illinois Steel Company will abandon its projected improvements, amounting to $1,500,000, at Bay View because of the decision of its men to strike, is current to-day because 900 men employed in making these improvements were laid off this morning. These men included laborers, bricklayers, hod carriers, machinists, blacksmiths, roll turners, carpenters, and handy men generally, who had patiently wended their way to the plant, dinner pails in hand. They were informed on their arrival that they might go back to their homes again, as there was no work for them.

Much surprise was occasioned by the order laying off the men who were at work on the new furnace being built in the so-called top and bottom mill. It was thought that the company would carry the improvements forward in anticipation of resuming operations when the strike was settled. Superintendent Reis of the steel company refuses to say whether or not the work will be resumed.

When the strikers receive their pay to-morrow they will receive the 5½ per cent advance which the company agreed to give them from the 1st of July, notwithstanding they are regarded by the company as having violated their contract. Superintendent Reis made this statement yesterday, and added that as the company had never yet violated an agreement with the men, it did not propose to do so now.

TIN STOCKS VERY LOW.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—The steel strike threatens the tin as well as the steel trade, Cincinnati dealers say. There is not enough tin in Cincinnati to last thirty days. Small dealers and tin shops have practically none at all, and the larger firms cannot run much longer. A member of the tin firm of F. H. Lawson & Co. said to-day:

"The situation that confronts us is alarming. We cannot get our hands on a pound of tin, except scrap tin collected at the factories, and most of that has been gobbled up. We have exactly 700 boxes of tin on hand, probably half as much as there is in the city, and that will possibly run to Oct. 1. In New York they are paying $3 premium on a box of tin. Since the strike was begun tin has gone up $2.30 in Cincinnati, and we have to raise our price every forty-eight hours."

STRIKES DELAY WARSHIPS.

Labor Troubles in San Francisco Prevent Work on Vessels Being Completed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Work on many vessels for the army and navy is being delayed because of the labor troubles in San Francisco. The Union Iron Works has contracts for six warships and two submarine torpedo boats. The most important of these is the battleship Ohio. This vessel was launched a few months ago in the presence of President McKinley, and the moment she took the water work was ceased on her. The machinists were then on strike, and few men have since been employed on the battleship.

Moored close beside the Ohio is the monitor Wyoming. She was launched last September, and is not yet completed. The torpedo boat destroyers Preble, Perry, and Paul Jones also are at the Union Iron Works. The Perry and the Preble have been given trial tests on the bay. Changes designed by the Navy Department to give greater speed were ordered about the time the machinists struck, and the work of alteration has not yet been started.

The transport Sherman has been at the Union Iron Works for over six months. The transport Logan is at the Mare Island Navy Yard for overhauling. There is no strike at the Government shipyards, and the Logan probably will be ready for use within six weeks.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

Report of Consul General Stowe—This Country Still Second Among Those Exporting There.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The State Department has received a long report on conditions in South Africa from Consul General Stowe at Cape Town, dated a few days before his notice of resignation was received at the department.

The war and the plague, says Mr. Stowe, have prevented customs officials from collecting the usual annual statistics, covering the trade of the colonies for the calendar year of 1900, and, as all imports for the use of the imperial and colonial military forces are admitted duty free, it is impossible to make a comparison with the trade of the preceding year. However, the figures available show that the imports from the United States in 1900 were greater than those of 1899. This country still stands second among the countries exporting direct to South Africa, and, in addition, ships a large amount of supplies via the United Kingdom.

As to the general situation, Mr. Stowe says that, as the war drags along, trade in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies languishes, the fields are bare, and practically no planting has been attempted. The plague played havoc with incoming cargoes, there being at one time no fewer than 200 steaming and sailing vessels in the harbor of Cape Town, with cargoes valued at nearly $25,000,000, unable to discharge their goods on this account. The plague appeared among the dock laborers, and they, stopped work, the compulsory inoculation of all persons employed at the docks, aside from the instinctive dread of the disease, adding to their terror. All Governmental and military supplies had to be discharged first. For these reasons, several American ships were obliged to remain in the harbor for from three to six months, and a stay of some weeks in the harbor was a usual occurrence.

In spite of all this, Mr. Stowe says, trade is not dead by any means, and orders have already been placed for steel rails and other railroad material, which will be needed when hostilities cease.

The total value of imports into South Africa from the United States amounted in 1900 to $20,086,128, an increase of nearly $3,500,000 over 1899. This does not include the imports for military use, nor the merchandise shipped via the United Kingdom. There was a considerable decrease in beef and flour, and in agricultural implements. The former was caused by Australian and Argentine competition, and the latter was a direct result of the war.

The cost of living in Cape Colony, it is stated, has increased to a marked degree, and the overcrowding of cities has forced rents up enormously, so much so that the various Town Councils are considering the erection of dwellings to house the working classes. Mr. Stowe adds:

"To make a list of all the articles of American manufacture sent here during the last four years would occupy many pages. They have, in the great majority of cases, been found efficient and durable. 'That is another handy American trick,' is a common saying. We cannot enter a home but what are seen some greatly appreciated American-made articles. Our kitchenware and furniture adorn many a home. The natives are astounded when they see light, strong, and efficient American agricultural implements at work in the field. The American organ is a frequent sight, and scholars sit in the schools at neat and comfortable desks 'made in America.' American pews in the churches make poor services less tedious.

"The old and heavy English knives and axes are passing away and the American hatchets and scientific axes are cutting the kindling wood for the home and hewing down the forests. Where six yoke of oxen were once seen pulling an 8-inch plow, our American plows with one yoke now do the work, and the day is fast disappearing when it takes from six to eight yoke to draw a wagon; one American wagon, carrying the same load, can be drawn with two yoke, or a good team of horses.

"Imitation American products are ever present, but there is always something about them, some little addition or change, that discloses their origin."

Lehmann Resigns from The Daily News.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—R. C. Lehmann has severed his connection with The Daily News. It is said that this step is not a result of the pro-Boer policy of the paper, but that it is due to differences with the Directors regarding matters of management.

ISTHMUS SITUATION ALARMING.

Colombian Government Said to be Unable to Check Rebels—United States Not to Interfere Yet.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 19.—The British steamer Rosneath arrived here to-day from Central American ports, and brought advices from Colon of continued and persistent attacks by the rebels on the outskirts of Colon and Panama.

The repeated efforts on the part of the Government to repulse the rebels are said to have failed, and the belief is gaining ground that the Colombian Government is weakening.

When the Rosneath left Colon, on Aug. 15, the arrival of British and American war vessels was anxiously awaited. Business generally was crippled.

COLON, Aug. 19.—A force of rebels appeared at Emperador on Saturday night. The station happened to be without a garrison at the time, and so they looted the Chinese stores.

The rebels are avoiding the garrisoned stations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Colombian Minister, Dr. Silva, had a conference to-day with Secretary Hay. It was the first personal exchange between the Secretary and the representative of Colombia since the present disturbances started.

Dr. Silva informed the Secretary that a cable dispatch from Bogota, sent last Thursday, stated that traffic across the isthmus was entirely unobstructed as a result of the efforts of the Colombian authorities. He also expressed the fullest confidence that Colombia was able to maintain free traffic across the isthmus.

So far as the United States Government is concerned, there has never been any purpose to exert military force in keeping open isthmian traffic unless it becomes perfectly plain that Colombia is unable to do so. This view was doubtless made known to Dr. Silva, although the nature of the exchange is known only in the most general way. Both Governments are agreed that the first responsibility for maintaining free traffic is on Colombia, and that the United States is not called upon to act until Colombia finds herself unable to fulfil the primary responsibility.

When seen after his visit to the State Department Dr. Silva expressed himself as highly satisfied with the assurances given to him by Mr. Hay that the United States would not take a hand in affairs on the isthmus unless a request came from the Colombian Government or the need of intervention became so apparent as to make a request unnecessary. The Minister stated that some time ago he informed his Government that the United States would not put into operation the treaty provision for keeping open traffic on the isthmus unless Colombia found herself unable to do so. He says his interview with Mr. Hay strengthened this view of affairs, and that he has advised his Government of the entirely disinterested purpose of the United States.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT SITUATION

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Mark Lane Express, summing up the crop situation, says:

"The best authorities estimate the wheat crop of the United Kingdom at 56,000,000 bushels; that of France at 300,000,000 bushels, and the crops of Belgium and Holland at 40,000,000 bushels—a total of 396,000,000 bushels for the great wheat importing area of Northwestern Europe, which needs 464,000,000 bushels.

"America, with home wants not exceeding 400,000,000 bushels, has 675,000,000 bushels, and is therefore able to deal with the deficit single-handed. The Russian, Roumanian, Australasian, and Argentine surpluses are left to meet the wants of Italy and the newest buyers, like Cape Colony, Greece, Switzerland, Scandinavia, China, and probably Austria-Hungary, Spain, and Portugal.

"Egypt and India will be self-supporting for the next twelve months, but Egypt has dropped from the list of exporting countries, and India does not seem able to continue her exports. The Government has assumed that there will be an exportable surplus of 3,000,000 quarters, but an Indian crop authority denies that the famine is over and that the 1901 crop is abundant."

CATS LOSE A DEAF AND DUMB FRIEND

Little Old Clerk Fersenheim of Federal Building Dead.

Learned Parrot Also Mourns His Loss—Romance in His Domestic Life—Married in Old Age Sweetheart of His Youth.

Gustave Fersenheim, the little old deaf-and-dumb man in the Federal Building, who was down on the pay roll as a clerk, but whose principal self-imposed duty was to feed and preserve order among the cats in the cellar, is dead. He died of gastritis on Sunday evening at his neat and comfortable little home, on the third floor of 63 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, after a very brief illness.

The cats in the cellar of the Federal Building were not the only creatures who missed him yesterday. There is a parrot at his home, now thirty-two years old, which has refused to eat since the old man died, because he was the one who always fed it. The care of animals was Fersenheim's fad, that and the fact that he had been to Singapore when a young man. He never tired of telling of the sights he saw there when he met those who could understand what he said with his fingers.

Fersenheim, who was seventy-eight years old, became an employe of the Government on July 1, 1870. Somehow he always chose a residence far out toward the suburbs of the city. He did not parade his love for animals, in fact, tried to hide it where he could. So he found that the early hours of the day was the time when the fewest men were about at the Federal Building. His time for reporting for duty was 7 o'clock. In order to get time to attend to his cats, he had to leave his home very early; since he has lived in East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, as early as 5 o'clock. But he was astir much earlier than that, because it was necessary to get his liver and bits of meat ready for his feline boarders, and to feed the parrot.

At the Federal Building his duties as a clerk were considered a side issue by the numerous clerks there. He was known principally as the "dumb cat feeder," and without the slightest suggestion of derision, for everybody recognized the kindly nature of the man. There was only one thing which they had against him. He had everybody in the building burdened with kittens. He could not bear to drown them, and something had to be done with the numerous progeny of the cats. Occasionally, too, his feline pets got into mischief, and their doings into the papers. That caused him absolute pain, for he feared that they would be taken from him.

Some years ago the thing he feared so much happened. The cats became such a nuisance that one day, by the order of the powers that be in the Post Office Building, a wagon arrived with an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and nearly all of Fersenheim's pets were done away with. From what was left, however, a family of thirty felines now mourn the absence of the man who never forgot them.

Fersenheim came to this country from Germany in 1860. As soon as the law would allow he became a citizen of the United States. He married twice, the second time not more than six years ago. In his domestic life there is an interesting story, too. He loved a girl with whom he spent much of his childhood, and who also was devoid of the power of speech and hearing. They became separated. One day when they had both grown old, and had lost their respective partners in life, they met by accident in Dr. Gallaudet's Church for the Deaf and Dumb. Fernsenheim was then seventy-two years old and his sweetheart of early days fifty-eight years.

The marriage of the couple, both unable to hear or speak, created awkward conditions in their housekeeping. The parrot which had been many years in the possession of Fernsenheim was utilized to aid them in one predicament. It was taught by friends of the couple to say "Come in" when any one knocked at the door. In order to apprise the host and hostess of the approaching visitor it was taught to fly toward the door also.

Fernsenheim became ill on Friday evening last. He would not consent to lie in bed. He had learned to express a few words through a course of lessons which teach the dumb to use their lips. He became wonderfully skillful in this regard toward the end, and expressed the fact that he was dying at the last moment by saying so that everybody could understand him, "I am done."

DISTRUSTS AMERICA'S AIMS.

Berlin Paper Says It Looks as If This Country Is Trying to Fan the South American Troubles.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The Vossische Zeitung, discussing the attitude of American newspapers on the decision of European powers to send vessels to the Caribbean Sea, points out that a large United States naval force has been sent there, and raises the question whether the "American imperialists" view the present situation as offering a welcome occasion for extending the sphere and power of the United States, or whether an honest attempt will be made to restore peace. The paper continues:

"If the Americans intend nothing more than to protect the reasonable interests of citizens of the United States, then they should rejoice at the presence of European vessels having the same object in view. Even the co-operation of various powers would be possible. But the very fact that the United States Minister at Caracas undertook the business of the congéed Colombian Minister was calculated to arouse distrust of the intentions of the Washington Government, which thereby got control of events at one of the most important points."

Referring to the report circulated in Washington that the trouble is likely to spread to Nicaragua and Ecuador, the Vossische Zeitung says:

"It does not look as if the United States is trying to quench the flames, but, on the contrary, as if that country is trying to spread them as much as possible, in order, in any case, to have a pretext for military intervention."

ROYAL VISIT TO CAPE TOWN.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 19.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived here at noon to-day from Simon's Town. They received an enthusiastic welcome.

The city was lavishly decorated.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Cape Town and their enthusiastic reception there are commented upon by the morning papers with intense satisfaction, there having been some misgivings as to the prudence of the visit at the present juncture on account of the bitterness left by the war.

The fact that no unwelcome demonstration of pro-Boer or Dutch feeling was made is regarded as a hopeful sign.

ORDERED TO HAMPTON ROADS.

North Atlantic Squadron to Leave New England Waters—Order Not Due to South American Situation.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 19.—The North Atlantic Squadron has received orders to sail for Hampton Roads. All preparations for the continuance of the manoeuvres at this place have been countermanded.

The vessels were scheduled to be at Newport on Aug. 25.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—It was announced at the Navy Department to-day that the North Atlantic Squadron would sail from Newport about Aug. 25 for Hampton Roads.

When inquiry was made as to whether this order had any connection with the troubles in South America, the authoritative answer was given that it had no relation whatever to affairs in that quarter. It was explained that the manoeuvres of the squadron in New England waters had come to a close, and that the vessels would have been ordered to Hampton Roads even if there had been no disturbances in South America. The target practice of this squadron, it was said, be conducted better at Hampton Roads than at any other place, and the headquarters of the squadron would continue to be Hampton Roads, unless the ships should be required in South Atlantic waters.

The effect of the movement, however, will be to place the vessels of this squadron about a day and a half's sail nearer to the scene of Southern difficulties than they would be if they remained on the New England coast, and also in good location for coaling and equiping for sea.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

President Charles M. Hays of the Southern Pacific Resigns.

It Is Believed that His Successor Will Be S. M. Felton of the Chicago and Alton.

Charles M. Hays, President of the Southern Pacific Company, has tendered his resignation from that office, to take effect when agreeable to the Board of Directors. The resignation will be accepted, and may be announced at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Company on Thursday next. That his resignation was expected was announced in these columns shortly before Mr. Hays left for the West a week ago.

The resignation of Mr. Hays is entirely voluntary, as he had by contract been guaranteed a tenure of office of at least five years at a salary of $40,000 per annum. It is understood that he has received an offer from an Eastern railroad company to take charge of its administration, which he will accept.

Before Mr. Hays became President of the Southern Pacific Company he was General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway System, to which office he was called from the position of Vice President and General Manager of the Wabash Railroad.

Who the successor of Mr. Hays will be could not be learned yesterday, but it is believed that S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago and Alton, will become President of the Southern Pacific Company. Mr. Felton has worked in close sympathy with E. H. Harriman since his connection with the Alton system.

THE BUFFALO TICKET SCALPERS.

Judge Discharges Three and Holds Seven for Grand Jury.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Judge Murphy made known his decision to-day in the cases of the ten ticket scalpers who were tried by him last week on the charge of dealing in railroad tickets bearing the forged signature of Harry T. Smith, head of the joint agency. The Judge honorably discharged Louis A. Callahan, Abraham Fingebaum, and J. F. Kurtz.

Albert Reeves, Fred Young, H. S. Douglass, Theodore Wolfstein, Edward E. Sisson, John B. Pugh, and John T. Smith were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A DENVER AND RIO GRANDE CHANGE

New Official to Follow Acquisition of Rio Grande Western.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 19.—The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad will, according to The News of this city, next week announce the appointment of a new official, following the acquirement of the Rio Grande Western. He is L. S. Robertson, division superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Mr. Robertson will come to Denver through the suggestion of General Manager Metcalfe of the Rio Grande system. Mr. Metcalfe having come from the same position on the Louisville and Nashville a year ago to the Rio Grande. The coming of Mr. Robertson is said to presage some important developments in Rio Grande operations. He will be connected with the traffic department.

ALGOMA CENTRAL PROGRESS.

Work Being Pushed, and Trains Are Already Running at "Soo" End.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 19.—Construction work on the Algoma Central Railway, between Michipicoton and the Canadian "Soo," is being energetically pushed at both ends and midway. At the "Soo" end forty miles have been graded, and trains are running for thirty miles. At the upper lake end about thirty miles have been graded, and tracklaying is progressing.

A large force is working both ways from Algoma in the middle section. The "Soo" Michipicoton branch will in all likelihood be in operation this Fall. The distance is about 140 miles. The road bed is perfectly ballasted and constructed, and eighty-five-pound steel is being laid. Iron ore from the Helen Mine at Michipicoton will undoubtedly be laid down at Clergue Company's immense steel plant at the Canadian "Soo" by rail this Winter.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD PURCHASE.

Louisville and Nashville Acquires Cumberland and Ohio Valley Road.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 19.—The Cumberland and Ohio Valley Railroad, extending twenty-six miles from Bloomfield to Shelbyville, Ky., has been purchased by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for $150,000, and the check for the money delivered to P. Booker Reed, the President. Litigation is threatened over the sale, as Peter Arlund had been negotiating for the property and had agreed to pay $168,000 for it.

It was the plan of Mr. Arlund to acquire this line and also the Chesapeake and Nashville, and by connecting the lines establish a new line between Louisville and Nashville. He also projected an extension from Shelbyville, Ky., to Madison, Ind., thereby obtaining a connection with Pennsylvania and establishing a new and direct route from Chicago to Nashville.

Mr. Arlund has been in the East negotiating with the Colonial Trust Company of Philadelphia and others whom he had interested. It is believed the Louisville and Nashville, which had previously abandoned a lease to the property, took it over to prevent the construction of the proposed new line.

PASSENGER'S JEWELS SEIZED.

Inspector T. J. Donohue of the customs department, while on duty watching the passengers who arrived on the Holland-America Line steamship Maasdam yesterday morning, had his attention attracted by a tall, well-dressed man, who seemed uneasy while the customs officers were examining his baggage. When the passenger, who proved to be Julius Lehmann of New York, was about to leave the pier Inspector Donohue informed him that he was wanted in the seizure room.

Lehmann offered a mild protest, and expressed a willingness to be searched where he stood, but the Inspector insisted that he should accompany him to the seizure room.

Between the lining of Lehmann's clothing were found a pair of earrings studded with seven diamonds, two brooches studded with thirteen diamonds, four necklaces studded with about twenty diamonds each, and valued at about $500 each, and two long gold watch chains with lockets enriched with small diamonds. Lehmann insisted that he purchased the jewelry for his wife and daughters. Inspector Donohue decided to take the jewels to the seizure room. Lehmann was not placed under arrest.

CLARA MORRIS'S HOUSE ROBBED.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—When the family of Mrs. F. L. Harriott, known on the stage as "Clara Morris," were asleep in their home here early this morning burglars forced an entrance into the house and carried off silverware and a considerable sum of money.

When the servants came down stairs at 6 o'clock they found the dining room in disorder and burned matches scattered about the floor. It was found that most of the silverware had been stolen, besides a large sum of money. The thieves gained entrance into the house by forcing a window in the dining room

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It is an instructor in the interpretation of difficult parts phrasing, tempo, expression and the fine points requisite to the intelligent rendition of music. It inclines a child to the study of music.

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WARRANTS WILL BE ISSUED FOR POLICEMEN.

End of the Secret Inquiry Following Whitney's Confession.

Warrants for the arrest of three persons of prominence in the Police Department will, in all probability, be issued to-day or to-morrow as a result of the secret inquiry Justice Jerome has been conducting in the case of "the People of the State of New York against Edward G. Glennon and others."

Justice Jerome practically concluded the secret sessions in this case, although he announced that he would continue to hear any witnesses that the District Attorney wished to examine before him in any matter relating to Edgar A. Whitney's confession or other police cases.

The day was occupied with the preparation of the testimony of the witnesses before the Justice and the signing of this testimony. Definite action, therefore, is expected within a very short time.

In addition to Glennon, against whom the inquiry was directed originally, those mentioned during the inquiry were Glennon's Captain, John F. Flood, Sergt. John H. Sheils, and "Wardman" John Dwyer, together with Capt. Watson Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station; Capt. Gannon of the East Twenty-second Street Station and the latter's "Wardman," John J. Turley, who refused to take the oath before Justice Jerome because he was not told who "the others" were until after he had been arrested for contempt, and Sergt. Schulum of the East Fifth Street Station.

Capt. Flood of the Tenderloin Station, Sergt. Sheils and "Wardman" Dwyer signed their testimony yesterday. Sheils and Dwyer, during the progress of the examination, were closely questioned about the existence of a disorderly house, in West Thirty-third Street, owned by Laura Moret. This place was complained of by Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst Society in July. Sheils and Dwyer went to the house, told the cook it had been reported as disorderly, and that if they found it so, they would move the furniture into the street. On Aug. 10, the agents of the Parkhurst society raided the place and arrested Laura Moret. Later she disappeared and her bail of $500 was deposited with the City Chamberlain.

While Capt. Flood was on his way to appear before Justice Jerome last week, the Parkhurst society agents raided a pool-room in Thirty-seventh Street, and the next night made a descent upon five disorderly houses in the Captain's precinct. The report books of the West Thirtieth Street Station for the past few days have been closely scrutinized by the official inquisitors, and it is said that no reports of any of the raided places have appeared thereon as being even suspected places.

EXCITING TRIP IN A LAUNCH.

Party of Six Narrowly Escape Being Drowned Near Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 19.—A party comprising Postmaster Harry Bachrach, Miss Hattie Hanstein, his fiancée, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bachrach, and Mr. and Mrs. William Westcott, and William Cochran, had a narrow escape from being swamped yesterday while out in the postmaster's launch. As it was, the boat was half filled with water when a landing was made.

The party left here to inspect recent purchases of land in Ventnor, taking the inside channel as a short cut. At the turnpike drawbridge the bridge tender refused to open the draw. After an argument about fifty bystanders took the issue, and they opened the draw. After going to Somers Point the boat was headed for sea, Mr. Bachrach preferring to take chances outside rather than have further trouble with the bridge tender.

As the launch reached Longport the seas were running high and waves broke over the bows. The men bailed as fast as possible, and placed the women in the cabin. A strong sea struck the craft with full force, breaking a window of the cabin, which permitted the water to flow inside more freely.

After a hard fight the launch was made fast to the ocean pier, where the women were landed. They were sick and drenched to the skin. A great crowd had collected, as people thought the boat must surely go down in the gale. The women were helped to their homes. To-day the launch was taken to Mr. Bachrach's boathouse.

Robert P. Shortz Not a Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 19.—The Coroner's inquest into the recent death of Robert Packer Shortz, the novelist, author of "The Gift of Bonaparte," "The Girdle of the Gods," and other successful books, who was found dead on Tuesday last, returned a verdict that death was due to the accidental inhaling of illuminating gas, thus dispensing with the theory that he committed suicide.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. L. Burdick is commissioned from April 2.

Lieut. Commander H. Gage is commissioned from May 12.

Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald is detached from the Torpedo Station to go home on two weeks' leave, thence to the Norfolk Yard as assistant to Inspector of Equipment, Newport News, Va., upon expiration of leave.

Lieut. A. MacArthur, Jr., is detached from the Torpedo Station; ordered to the Holland.

Lieut. R. Earle is ordered to duty at the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., Sept. 1.

Lieut. T. F. Carter is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard, Sept. 5, in connection with the machinery of the San Francisco, and on board when commissioned.

APPO

SUNK BY ICEBERG; SCORES DROWNED

Sixty-eight Lose Lives in Sinking of Steamer Islander.

CALAMITY ON THE PACIFIC

Vessel Had Sailed from Skagway with 198 Passengers, Many Laden with Klondike Gold — Wild Scenes Followed Collision—Blame for the Captain.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 19.—The news of one of the most appalling marine disasters on the Pacific Coast—the wreck of the steamer Islander and the loss of sixty-seven of her passengers and crew—was brought here to-day by the steamer Queen, which has just arrived from the north.

The Islander, the finest steamer in the service of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, had sailed from Skagway on Aug. 14. When nearing the southwestern end of Douglas Island, at 2 A. M. on Aug. 15, and when running at full speed, she struck a floating iceberg, and in less than twenty minutes went to the botom of the deep channel, carrying men, women, and children to watery graves.

The Islander had 198 passengers, and all were in bed when the vessel struck. The shock was so severe that many were thrown from their berths, and the wildest excitement prevailed. A general scramble followed for the lifeboats, while many jumped overboard and attempted to swim to the shore, only a short distance away.

In the scramble to reach the boats many were hurled headlong into the chilly water, which, according to passengers arriving from the scene, soon seemed to become alive with human beings. Before all the passengers had left the vessel the Islander gave a lunge and went down, bow first.

It is known that sixty-seven lives were lost, but it will be some time before their names can be definitely learned, as the purser lost his passenger list. Among those known to have perished were:

Mrs. Ross, wife of the Governor of the Yukon Territory, her child and niece.	Mrs. Phillips and child, Seattle.
Dr. John Duncan, Port Townsend.	J. W. Fall, Victoria.
W. G. Preston and bride, Seattle.	Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Capt. Nicholson, Vancouver.
F. Mills, Victoria.	J. A. Bethan, Vancouver.
Mr. and C. Henderson, Victoria.	Mrs. J. L. Wilcox, Seattle.
W. [illegible] and two sons, Los Angeles, Cal.	P. Burke.
J. W. Douglas, Vancouver.	H. P. Burke.
	F. A. Doll and two children.
	H. Porter.
	Nell Falk.

The members of the crew lost are:

Capt. Foote.	A. Kendall, saloon waiter.
George Allan, third engineer.	"Joe" Bard, second pantryman.
Horace Smith, second steward.	Two waiters.
Sid Pitts, cook.	G. Miller, barber.
Two Chinamen.	N. Law.
Buckhooder and Burke, oilers.	M. P. Jock.
Two firemen.	Porter and Moran, coal passers.

The Islander was a twin-screw steamer, 240 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 14.8 feet hold, and possessed great speed. She had accommodations for several hundred passengers and had a large freight capacity. She was built at Glasgow and cost over $200,000.

PASSENGERS WERE IN BED.

The disaster occurred while the steamer was proceeding out of the Lynn Canal. Most of the passengers and the members of the crew were in bed at the time. The majority succeeded in reaching the deck, and boats were quickly manned, but a large number went down in their staterooms.

According to the accounts of some of the officers and the passengers it would seem that the great loss of life might have been in a measure averted by prompt action on the part of Capt. Foote, who is said to have failed to appreciate the gravity of the disaster in time.

Pilot La Blanc, who had charge of the steamer when the collision occurred, says that after the vessel struck he stopped the engines and told the Captain that he had better hold over to the beach.

The Captain, however, thought they would be able to run a short distance further down, where the shore was less precipitous.

Pilot La Blonde also said many of the passengers acted badly, attempting to jump into the boats before they had been ordered. Had it not been for this crowding and rushing he thinks most would have been saved. He says the iceberg was not visible when the steamer struck, and must have been level with the water.

Chief Engineer Brownlee says he encountered the Captain just as he left his room. The Captain inquired if the ship was taking much water.

"I told him," said Mr. Brownlee, "that within a very few minutes she would be under, and the Captain proceeded to the deck."

Continuing, the chief engineer said he received telegraph orders of "'full speed astern,' and 'full speed ahead,' but it was absolutely impossible to carry them out. The lifeboats and rafts were then hurriedly launched, and as many passengers as could do so got into them.

The boats had considerable difficulty in making the shore, on account of the heavy fog which prevailed. When they did so a party, headed by the Chief Engineer, at once started out for Treadwell, the nearest town, about twenty-five miles distant. The Treadwell steamers Lucy and Jenniker and the Juneau steamer Flossie were immediately dispatched to the scene of the wreck.

A passenger who arrived by the Queen says that on Thursday morning, when the tide turned, it brought in a large quantity of débris from the wreck, including parts of cabin stores, staterooms, trunks, &c. The Indians looted the wreckage, smashing trunks with axes and carrying off valuables.

STORIES OF THE SURVIVORS.

The scenes which followed the collision can best be given in the words of some of the passengers of the wrecked steamer, who tell of their thrilling experiences during the disaster.

F. G. Hinde-Bowker, late manager of the British-American Corporation of London, England, was one of the passengers. He said:

"I was in my cabin when the collision occurred. I got up, went out, and saw the steamer sinking at the bow. I woke my partner, Mr. Maghlen, and we dressed. By this time the steamer was still lower in the water, and when we got out of the cabin the water was about the smoking room floor.

"I went on the upper deck, followed by my partner. The boats were gone. Only the stern was now out of the water. I saw a raft over the side with eight or ten persons on it. I slid down the rope onto the raft. When the steamer sank the raft, with all on board was carried under water by the suction.

"I held on, and when the raft came up only two of us were left. We hailed three men, one a Chinaman, who were swimming and got them aboard. By this time the steamer had sunk entirely out of sight. Many people hung on to the raft at different times, but it was not airtight and we had much difficulty in keeping afloat. We were turned over once by others climbing on, but generally managed to right ourselves.

"The scene was heartrending. The boats were scattered and overcrowded and people were adrift, begging, pleading, and crying for help. We gathered lumber and made our raft float. We were picked up by one of the boats returning from shore. I cannot speak too highly of the officers and crew."

THREW AWAY BAGS OF GOLD.

M. Blumauer of Portland, who was bringing out a satchel containing $14,000 in Klondike gold, said he rushed to the upper deck when the boat was settling by the head, and Capt. Foote told him there was little danger. Soon there was a rush for the boats, and when he was boarding the lifeboat he was afraid to throw his satchel of gold down from the deck into the boat for fear that the weight would drive a hole through the bottom and cause the loss of the lives of those in the boat as well as remove his own chance of safety. He concluded to abandon his gold, and, dropping the satchel on the deck, he slid down into the water and was hauled to the boat, thankful to save his life.

One man who had just come out from the Klondike, and whose name could not be learned, is reported to have taken his portmanteau from the care of the purser, Mr. Bishop, and with the grip containing dust amounting in value to $40,000 grasped firmly in his hand, jumped from the sinking steamer to a boat close by. Failing to reach the boat he went down with his treasure.

Many other returning gold seekers, rather than risk their chances of safety, threw away their savings of the yellow dust amounting to thousands of dollars in value.

M. M. Brunbauer of Portland, Ore., had $14,000 in gold dust in his satchel, but promptly abandoned it, tumbled into the water, and was rescued. D. H. Hart of Klondike had $40,000 in gold dust, which he abandoned when he jumped into the last boat and reached shore safely. M. M. Manlin of Winnipeg dropped his satchel containing $4,000, and a friend left $3,000 behind.

United States Consul A. J. Smith, who was a passenger on the steamer Queen, saw Dr. Phillips of Seattle at Juneau. Dr. Phillips told him that he had lost his wife and child. The doctor insisted that no one called at his room, but he felt the sudden stoppage, and going out and seeing what had happened, he hurried back and told his wife to dress immediately. When they got from their room the steamer was sinking, and before they could jump from the deck his wife and child were caught in the suction of the ventilators and drowned.

Dr. Phillips was also drawn into a ventilator, but was caught by the head at the top and escaped being dragged down to death. He went down with the steamer, and caught hold of some wreckage, from which he was afterward rescued.

THE DEATH OF CAPT. FOOTE.

The death of Capt. Foote, according to eye witnesses, was very pathetic. He remained on the bridge until the steamer was foundering. When the vessel commenced to sink, and it was seen that no expedient could avail, the Captain, it is said, jumped into the liferaft, which was already taxed. Realizing that his weight would be fatal there, he exclaimed:

"I see there are too many here, so goodbye, boys."

Then he swam away. He was shortly afterward seen to sink.

Chief Engineer Brownlee had a miraculous escape. He was asleep and was awakened by Third Engineer Allen ringing his bell. He ran to the engine room. There two firemen died like heroes soon after he arrived. They were ordered to close the "stop wheel" and shut off the water, which was rushing from the forward part of the vessel. They tried to do so and were drowned.

Brownlee went down with the steamer and was standing on the upper deck holding the top rail when the steamer slid down by the head. He rose from the whirlpool and grasped some wreckage. Dr. Phillips of Seattle came up after him and together they clung to the wreckage until they were picked up.

N. A. Belcourt, M. P., and Gen. C. Ray of Ottawa were traveling companions on a trip to Dawson. Mr. Belcourt said the steamer was running at full speed, and, while possibly no fog had been encountered up to or immediately preceding the collision, a dense fog prevailed when the accident happened.

On trying to open his stateroom door, Mr. Belcourt says, he was unable to do so. Mr. Ray tried, and was also unsuccessful. The concussion had evidently jammed the framework of the cabin, which caught the doors like a vice. Mr. Belcourt and Mr. Ray got out of the window. The former returned to procure a life preserver, but failing to find one immediately got out again, and getting upon the railing of the steamer instantly jumped to a boat that he saw below.

According to the stories told by some of the passengers, the proportion of the women saved was small. When the survivors were brought ashore, some of them were so numb and disheartened and had so little life left in them that they begged to be left alone, or left to their death.

CRITICISM OF THE CAPTAIN.

United States Consul Smith of Victoria, who was a passenger on the Queen from Juneau to that city, and who gleaned the story of the wreck from among forty survivors who were passengers on the Queen, says many of the passengers blamed Capt. Foote for the large loss of life.

"The Islander," he said, "left Skagway for Victoria on last Wednesday evening at 6 P. M., with 125 passengers and a crew of 61 men on board and 10 or 12 stowaways. All went well, the steamer making her usual record of 15 knots an hour, until at 8 o'clock Thursday morning, when Juneau was passed and the south end of Douglas Island was reached.

"Then, suddenly the steamer encountered an obstruction, said to have been an iceberg, and stopped with a jerk which aroused many of the sleeping passengers.

"Capt. Foote was having breakfast, and the pilot notified him of the trouble. When the vessel struck water rushed in forward in great volumes, and the pilot advised that the vessel be run on the beach, not over half a mile distant. The Captain, it was said, objected, saying the beach was too abrupt. He thought there was no immediate danger, but would run a few miles further down where he knew there was a good landing.

"The Captain assured several passengers there was no immediate danger and that they could go back to bed, and sent the first officer down to examine. That officer reported there was great danger and urged that the vessel be beached at once.

"The first officer ordered the boats let down, but this order was countermanded by the Captain, who, however, finally realized the seriousness of the situation and allowed the first officer to get down the boats.

"The bow of the steamer steadily sank, and twenty minutes later the propeller and rudder were high in the air and useless, but the Captain remained on the bridge until the last and finally jumped on a life raft. He lost his hold and went under.

"Owing to the dense fog much difficulty was experienced in locating the shore. After a while water was heard trickling down the rocks, and all the boats reached shore. Many persons who jumped off the steamer were rescued later, only to die from exhaustion and the intense cold. Several persons recovered consciousness only after four or five hours' hard work by their comrades."

FEARS FOR SIR M. BOWELL.

Ex-Premier and Conservative Leader of Dominion Senate Supposed to Have Been on the Islander.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Aug. 19.—It is feared here that Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Conservative leader of the Dominion Senate and ex-Premier of Canada, is one of the passengers lost by the sinking of the Islander.

J. F. Wills, a barrister of this city, and his brother, Dr. A. E. Wills of Dawson City, who accompanied Sir Mackenzie on his trip, are supposed to be among the lost.

Sir Mackenzie and J. F. Wills went up to Dawson on the Islander, and were expected to return on the same ship.

Sir Mackenzie lived in this city.

Sighted Icebergs in the Atlantic.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 19.—Capt. Schroder of the German steamer Gut Heil, from Shields, reports that on Aug. 12, in latitude 48.44 north, longitude 49.01 west he passed an iceberg 300 feet high and 600 feet long. Shortly after he saw another 150 feet high and 500 feet long, bearing northwest, ½ west, from the first one.

THOUGHT FRIENDS WERE LOST.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—The sinking of the Islander causes a big scare in this city, and for a couple of hours there was the wildest kind of a time in the various Italian settlements.

The Columbian Guards, with some twelve hundred friends, started this morning on an excursion up the Hudson. When the news of the sinking of the Islander reached this city the newspapers began to bulletin the facts as they came in. The steamboat used by the Columbian Guards was the Isabel. Some excitable person is supposed to have stopped long enough to get an idea of what was on the bulletin boards, confusing the Islander with the Isabel.

The police on duty in the vicinity of Drift Street five minutes later had their hands full. Men and women rushed about screaming and moaning. It took some time to ascertain what the trouble was. It then became known that the Italians supposed that the Isabel and the barge she was towing had gone down. The whole remaining population of Drift Street, two-thirds of it being away on the excursion, rushed to the Passaic docks. Within a little time the rest of the Italian population began to pour toward the lower end of the city. The excitable Italians wept and prayed, kneeling in the pools of water flowing down the docks, and in the mud of the streets. The police reserves were hurried to the scene to try and control the crowds.

Meanwhile the authorities and the newspapers were trying to obtain some word from the excursion. The New York police and those of Jersey City, Bayonne and Hoboken, had heard nothing of an accident, but the Italians would not accept this as good news. Finally word was telephoned from the grove to the newspapers here that the excursion was approaching the pier. Some Italians confirmed this and went about assuring their countrymen of the facts. This calmed them, and the crowds dispersed, but this evening gathered again, many not being convinced until they saw the Isabel coming up the river with the excursionists.

BROOKLYN RAILWAY CHECKED.

Injunction Restraining It from Laying Tracks on Union Street Made Permanent.

A decision handed down by Justice Stover in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday creates an entirely new feature in the war now being waged between the property owners of Union Street and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The Justice decided that owners of abutting property hold the fee of the street and that they may withhold the right to construct a railroad thereon.

The company has for some time been engaged in an effort to lay tracks on Union Street in pursuance of a franchise obtained by the Nassau Railroad Company and now controlled by them. Many of the property owners along the proposed route objected to the construction of the road, contending that it would depreciate the value of their property. Actions were brought by Borough President Grout to restrain the company on the ground that the consent of a majority of the property owners had not been obtained. These actions are pending before the Appellate Division.

The matter in which Justice Stover handed down his decision was the suits brought by Mrs. Florence A. Lott and Frederick Adee, who own property on Union Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The company laid tracks on both sides of the property, leaving but fifty feet of Union Street without tracks. A temporary injunction was obtained, which Justice Stover has made permanent.

In handing down his decision the Justice said in part: "It is conceded that the street in question has been condemned for the purposes of a highway, but not for city, by such condemnation proceedings, acquired an easement only, and did not condemn a fee in the land in the proceedings for opening the street, but that the title in fee still remains in the plaintiffs, and this is the controlling feature in the case. While I have no doubt that the plaintiff in this particular action could be amply protected by condemnation proceedings, and that it would be beneficial to have the road constructed, yet I can find no authority for allowing the property to be taken without the plaintiff's consent."

The decision took the officials of the rapid transit company completely by surprise. They had made arrangements for the completion of the road as soon as a favorable decision had been obtained. The right to complete the road will be vigorously fought for by the company.

At the office of Mr. Grout it was said that the effect of the decision will be widespread, as the same conditions affect all the streets in Brooklyn.

IOWA DEMOCRATS ASSEMBLE.

Cato Sells States that He Is Not a Candidate for the Governorship—He Avoids Bryan Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 19.—Cato Sells of Vinton was the first to arrive for the Democratic State Convention. He was followed by Charles Walsh, Secretary of the National Committee. In view of the contradictory statements as to Mr. Sells's position with relation to the Governorship, he to-day gave out the following over his own signature:

"More than two months ago I gave out the statement that I would not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and I have not changed my mind since. My especial interest in the work of the coming State Convention is that a courageous platform be adopted, which shall contain an aggressive but tenable and fairly disposed plank favoring the taxation of railways the same as farm and city property, and the nomination of a candidate for Governor known to be in full sympathy with the platform, who will inspire the confidence of all who are opposed to railroad domination and indirect taxation."

Mr. Sells fails to say who in his opinion would make such a candidate as described in his statement. The failure to refer to silver or Bryanism is taken to mean that Mr. Sells favors a simple indorsement of the Kansas City platform.

Women Deny Mr. Nagle's Accusation.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer received yesterday a letter from Mrs. Sydney Rosenfeld of the Woman's Health Protective Association denying the accusations of Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle that a member of the organization was interested in a method of disposition of garbage, and demanding at the same time the name of the alleged member who through selfish motives was led to complain of garbage being scattered along the beaches. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said that he had not received from Mr. Nagle a reply to his letter of Aug. 14 regarding these complaints.

J. Henry Crane Gets a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 19.—Three years ago J. Henry Crane and Miss Mary Grant of this city eloped and were married. After living together for a few months, Mr. and Mrs. Crane separated, the wife refusing to live with her husband owing, it is said, to incompatibility of temper. Mr. Crane has secured a divorce on the grounds of desertion. The decree was granted last week. Mr. Crane is a private secretary to Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mrs. Crane is at present making her home with her mother, in this city.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN MISSOURI.

PIERCE CITY, Mo., Aug. 19.—Will Godley, a negro, was lynched by a mob composed of 1,000 armed citizens shortly after dark to-night for the murder of Miss Caralle Wild, a white woman, whose body was found to-day in the woods near here.

The lynchers went to the jail about 9 o'clock, battered down the doors, and threw ropes around the necks of Godley and Jean Carter, another suspect. Godley was hanged in front of the Lawrence Hotel, and his body was riddled with bullets. Carter's guilt was not clearly established, and he was taken back to jail.

Queen Alexandra Aids Home Industries.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Queen Alexandra has written a letter expressing an earnest hope that all ladies who attend the coronation ceremony will employ for their dresses as far as possible material of British manufacture and material embroidered by British workers.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Occasional showers, east to south winds.

It will be warmer to-day in the lower Ohio Valley, middle plateau, and cooler in the extreme Northwest. It will be cooler Wednesday in the Middle Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast winds will be fresh east to south. On the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts light south to southwest, and over the lake region variable, though mostly light east to southeast by Wednesday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau—TIMES.		
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	69	71	75
6 A. M.	70	72	75
9 A. M.	75	72	75
12 M.	72	72	75
4 P. M.	82	70	73
6 P. M.	80	69	70
9 P. M.	74	68	70
12 P. M.	68	67	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72¾
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1900	74
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The barometer registered 30.10 inches at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 91 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 90 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 75 degrees at 11:30 A. M. and the minimum 68 degrees at 9 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:10 A. M.—42 Vesey Street; William Roach; damage, $2,000.

6:20 A. M.—160 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Ella Strong; damage, $5.

11:20 A. M.—27 Jones Street; Mrs. Elire; damage, $25.

11:30 A. M.—63 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Gought Brothers; damage, $25.

11:45 A. M.—75 Market Street; Samuel Weisser; damage, $150.

2:10 P. M.—305 Tenth Avenue; Samuel Couser; no damage.

SAYS HE WAS TAUGHT TO STEAL

Boy Accuses His Father When Arrested for Stealing Milk and Rolls.

When seventeen-year-old Charles Hackenbrock was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on a charge of stealing rolls and milk from the basement of a brownstone dwelling at 92 Keap Street, the youthful prisoner said that he had been taught how to steal by his father.

Policeman Robinson of the Clymer Street Station caught young Hackenbrock in the act of stealing and arrested him. At the station house at first he refused to talk, but finally declared that he had been without a home for a long time and had often been on the verge of starvation. When young Hackenbrock finally declared that his father had taught him to steal, Sergt. Gallagher, who was behind the desk, remembered the boy's father, who had been a policeman attached to the Hamburg Avenue Station several years ago.

According to Sergt. Gallagher, the father of the boy was caught one day stealing hams and other things from a grocery which had been systematically robbed. He was arrested and tried and was dismissed from the force. Father and mother, it is said, separated after this, and the boy became an outcast and has led a hard life for several years. Magistrate Higginbotham adjourned the hearing and remanded the boy.

REV. F. B. RUSSELL ARRESTED.

Law and Order Society Official Again Accused of Extortion.

The Rev. Frederick Bruce Russell of the New York Law and Order Society and editor of its organ, The State Sentinel, was arrested on the Bowery last night on a charge of extortion preferred by James H. Lawrence, a New York Herald reporter. Russell was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station House, where his brother William bailed him in the sum of $500.

Lawrence went to the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon to get the marrant. He was accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Stockbridge and Richard Henry Smith and William C. Wells, formerly employes of Russell. He told Magistrate Brann that he had got acquainted with Russell, taking as his name that of J. S. Patterson. He declared that on June 9 Russell, in company with Smith and Wells, visited the saloon of Benjamin Cohen, on Irving Place, near Fourteenth Street. Lawrence alleged that Russell told Cohen that he would secure protection for him for a consideration. Smith declared that he was present at the time, and that Cohen asked Russell if $15 would be enough. Russell responding: "Yes; you give it to Smith."

Wells's declaration was that he saw Smith hand $15 to Russell, and that it was the money he had received from Cohen.

When arrested Russell declared that the charge was nonsense. "There's nothing in it," he said.

Russell and Henry Smith, who was said to be employed on The State Sentinel, were arrested by detectives of the Eldridge Street Station on July 14, charged with extorting money from Barnet Nadler, a saloon keeper of 123 Delancey Street, and on July 19, in Essex Market Court, were held by Magistrate Flammer in $1,000 each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ARRESTED ON ARSON CHARGE.

Man Accused by His Wife and Mother-in-Law Denies It.

Edward Eaton, thirty years old, a peddler living at 38 Bolivar Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night by the police of the Classon Avenue Station on a charge of arson preferred by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Josephine Carruthers of the same address.

Mrs. Carruthers says she found at an early hour yesterday morning that her son-in-law had set fire to the furniture after pouring kerosine oil over it. She called in some of the neighbors and extinguished the blaze before it had done much damage. Then she notified the police. This story is corroberated by Eaton's wife, and both women declare that he committed the crime, intending to collect the insurance on his property. Eaton denies that he set his place on fire.

MacLEOD WRIT DISMISSED.

Petitioner Must Get a Mandamus to See His Brother.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus secured on Tuesday last by Richard MacLeod to compel the production of his brother, Donald W. MacLeod, in court. He alleged that his brother was kept a prisoner by his wife at their home, 786 Carroll Street.

Donald W. MacLeod was not in court, several affidavits being produced to show that he was too ill to be present. Mr. MacLeod is said to be worth $500,000. He is sixty years old and his wife is thirty-seven.

After hearing the argument Justice Stover said that an improper remedy had been taken and that he would dismiss the writ. He said that if Richard MacLeod thought he was being kept out of the house against his brother's will it was his duty to apply for a writ of mandamus.

WILL OF TILLY HAYNES.

Lease of the Broadway Central Hotel Goes to His Sister, Mrs. Webb.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The will of Tilly Haines, the hotel proprietor, was filed today. The lease of the Broadway Central Hotel, New York City, is given to his sister, Mrs. Carrie Jenkins Webb, and that of the United States Hotel, in this city, to his other sister, Mrs. Addie Haynes Hickey. Two private bequests, amounting to $10,000, are made. The sum of $10,000 is given to the Park Commissioners of the City of Springfield conditionally. It is to be paid upon the completion of at least one section of the river embankment between Court and Elm Streets, in that city.

The residue of the estate is left in the hands of the executors and trustees for the benefit of the brothers of the testator, Cyrus, Charles, William, and John Haynes, and the sisters, Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Hickey, or their heirs.

The executors and trustees are Mrs. Hickey, Mrs. Webb, and Clifford Haynes, a nephew.

ASSEMBLY DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

Ex-Senator Hill Said to be Supporting George E. Palmer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—Daniel Frisbie of Schoharie, who was the Democratic leader on the floor of the Assembly last Winter, is not a little worried over the movement recently started in Schoharie County to turn him down for the Assembly nomination this Fall and nominate ex-Assemblyman George E. Palmer of Schoharie, who preceded Mr. Frisbie as leader.

Ex-Senator Hill is said to be behind the plan to make Palmer the Democratic leader of the next Assembly, that it may place him in line for the Democratic nomination for Attorney General next year, and possibly later to get him in the field of Gubernatorial possibilities.

EDYTH PALMER MARRIED.

Made the Wife of Emil Biermann, the Musician, Who Abducted Her.

Edyth Palmer, the sixteen-year-old chorus girl who was abducted recently by Emil Biermann, a musician, was married to him yesterday in her mother's house, at 322 West Forty-third Street.

Miss Palmer went back last night to the theatre where she had been appearing before her spiriting away. To celebrate the happy ending of the couple's troubles, the management let her sing a song as leading lady rather than stand in her usual place in the chorus. And for just that one piece Biermann took the place of the orchestra's leader, directing the music while his bride sang.

Policeman Killed by a Car.

Policeman John Meagher of the steamboat squad stepped from behind one Third Avenue car at Thirtieth Street, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was struck by another coming in the opposite direction and so badly hurt that he died in Bellevue soon after he was received there. Richard Green of 2,093 Madison Avenue, the motorman, was arrested, and in the Yorkville Court he was paroled until to-morrow for examination.

I. A. HOPPER GIVES OUT DONLIN'S STATEMENT

It Charges F. W. Geraty with Having Extorted $200 from Him.

Geraty Denies It, and Dead Man's Sister Says Hopper Took Donlin Away and Refused to Let His Family See Him.

Harlem politicians, especially those who are allied with Tammany Hall, are intensely excited by a story that Frank W. Geraty, formerly deputy district leader, and now Secretary to the Superintendent of Department of Buildings, extorted $200 from Policeman Thomas E. Donlin, who was dying of consumption, and the interest in the case has spread to all the residents of the district. Isaac A. Hopper, the leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, and Geraty's political enemy, produces an ante-mortem statement from Donlin, who died but a few weeks ago, declaring that he paid the money to be relieved of uniform duty and remanded to an easy post. Mr. Geraty denies the charge. Mr. Hopper sent him the following letter in regard to the matter last night, dated from the district headquarters at 107 and 109 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street:

A number of newspaper men will be here at 10 o'clock to interview me on newspaper articles that were printed to-day. I would like to have you present, and so extend you this invitation. Hoping you will consent to come here, I am yours respectfully,

Mr. Hopper sent a messenger to the Carondelet Club, of which Mr. Geraty is a member, with this letter, and also had it taken to his, Geraty's, home, at 13 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. The messenger waited at the clubhouse until after 11 o'clock, but Geraty for the first time in weeks failed to put in an appearance. On the return of the messenger Mr. Hopper gave out the following statement, which he says he obtained just before Donlin's death:

City and County of New York.

Thomas E. Donlin deposes and says:

"I reside at West Farms Road and Lincoln Street, in said Borough of the Bronx. I am a member of the New York police force, acting as a Patrolman in the Thirty-second Precinct in the Borough of Manhattan. I am well acquainted with Frank W. Geraty. On or about the 10th day of March, 1900, I was applicant for a detail on special duty. I was at that time in poor health. Through the efforts of Isaac A. Hopper I received such detail. About the time of my appointment said Frank W. Geraty told me I would be obliged to pay the sum of $200 for said detail, and that this money was to go to headquarters. Believing this statement of said Geraty to be true, I paid said Frank W. Geraty the sum of $200. I have since learned that such representations made by said Frank W. Geraty were absolutely false and untrue. I only learned of the falsity of that statement on June 1, 1901."

Mr. Hopper says that this statement was signed in his presence and in the presence of Donlin's wife, and Hopper added that when he heard of Geraty's getting the money, he went to him about it, and he admitted that it was true, but said he had sent the money "up higher." Mr. Geraty, when seen later at his home, said that the story was false from beginning to end.

"If I did get Donlin an easier detail, it didn't cost him 5 cents," he added. "Policeman Donlin was a first cousin of my wife, and I used my influence for him for that reason. It's pretty late in the day to start a story like this, but Hopper threatened to bury me politically because I changed from favoring him for leader to Wade. Before Donlin died he was delirious. If he made any such statement as Hopper alleges he must have been delirious. Hopper has been sore on me for some time for the reason that I have been working in the interest of Benjamin T. Rhoades, Jr., for the leadership of his Assembly district. The whole trouble is this: Mr. Hopper knows that he cannot win without me, and now he is trying this game to bury me."

While Geraty was talking to the reporters Mrs. Katherine Mulligan, a sister of the dead policeman, came in. She said that when her brother was finally compelled to go on the sick list and was confined to his bed Hopper called on him one day. She was surprised to see Hopper, and asked her brother if he was well acquainted with the district leader. Donlin, she says, replied that he was not, but that he was sorely in need of money and Hopper was going to help him out, and that he was going to do something for the leader. He confided to his sister that Hopper was going to give him $100 and take him to his country home, in Hurlyville, Sullivan County. A week later the dying policeman was removed to Hopper's country home, where he died after he had been there three days.

When Donlin's family went to see him they were refused admittance to the house by Hopper's mother-in-law, Mrs. Mulligan said, and not allowed to see him. It was with extreme difficulty that a Catholic priest was admitted to the house to administer the last rites of the Catholic Church. After Donlin's death his body was removed to his late home in Westchester. When his father and mother, both of whom are aged, went to view the remains they were sent away. The Captain of the Westchester Police Station was then appealed to, and he sent a policeman with the couple, and with the officer standing by their side they took a last look at their dead son.

"Poor Tom's wife," Mrs. Mulligan said, "has been in league with Hopper and has been instrumental in bringing this terrible charge against Geraty."

"When we were denied the right to see my brother I went to Police Headquarters and saw Chief Devery," Mrs. Mulligan continued, "but he said that he was unable to do anything for us, and advised us to bring in a Coroner. The whole affair is an outrage, and if I could only see this Hopper I would be tempted to do something that would be unladylike."

Police Commissioner Murphy was asked yesterday about the alleged statement made of Policeman Thomas Donlin. He said:

"No, I have not heard of the story. Isaac A. Hopper is a friend of mine and a very decent man. If there is any truth in the story he will tell me about it."

SLAPPED BROTHER COUNCILMAN.

A Scene in Ridgefield's Chamber Disclosed by a Resignation.

RIDGEFIELD, N. J., Aug. 19.—Councilman Frank Hall of the Borough Council has resigned his position. The letter announcing his purpose was received at the last meeting of the Council and the resignation was accepted without comment. The letter said the writer did not care to remain in a body which contained a man such as one of the Councilmen was.

This aroused much discussion, but it was not until to-day that the facts leaked out. It appears that in discussing the location of new electric lights a couple of weeks ago Councilman Leonard C. West desired a light placed not far from his house. Mr. Hall made a remark to the effect that the other Councilman was grasping. To this Mr. West responded by calling Mr. Hall names and slapping his face. Mr. Hall did not strike back and the incident ended there until the resignation was received.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Bishop M. J. Hobart, Scranton; E. Popp, Kobe, Japan.

EMPIRE—Herbert Rountree, South Carolina; J. A. Brown, Denver.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. A. Drake, President of the First National Bank, Corning; George Ayre Carr, London; Clifford Ramsden, England; Comte and Comtesse de Castelmenard, Englewood, N. J.

GILSEY—Capt. S. J. Roe, Albany; James P. Ramsey, El Paso, Texas; Edouard Medard, Paris.

HOLLAND—John Dyke, Liverpool; T. M. Adams, Lenox; F. Lindenberg, Vienna; C. R. Marples, Liverpool.

HOFFMAN—Col. A. B. Andrews, North Carolina; Walter T. Page, Omaha; J. Nelson, London; J. T. Irby, New Orleans.

IMPERIAL—A. Maurice Low, Washington; John P. Tillman, Birmingham, Ala.; Col. F. J. Ludington, Waterbury, Conn.

MANHATTAN—Col. G. T. Patterson, United States Army; Lieut. J. S. Bartlett, United States Navy; G. F. Swift, Chicago; Judge George S. Archer, Greenwich, Conn.

MURRAY HILL—W. H. Whittaker, Liverpool; William Lewis, Sydney, New South Wales.

NETHERLAND—E. P. Miller, Chicago; L. C. Hooper, Washington; Baroness Harden-Hickey, Paris; George H. Foster, San Francisco.

ST. DENIS—Mark Stebbling, London; Edward Major, England.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Herbert M. Gibson, Manchester, England; Senator Francis G. Newlands, Nevada; E. O. White, Honolulu; A. Guthrie Harvey, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Ia.; A. E. Fletcher, silks, 55 Franklin Street.

Dusty, A., Milwaukee, Wis., dress goods; Hotel Earlington.

Root, L. B., Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; G. E. Passmore, notions and fancy goods, 758 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. H. Perry, cloaks, suits, and ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; E. D. Rike, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. W. Greene, silks, 2 Walker Street.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Harman, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks; 57 White Street.

May Company, Cleveland; G. P. Sanborn, cloaks, suits, and waists; 760 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Klemm, C. W., Bloomington, Ill., notions; Hotel Albert.

Connell, M. J., Company, Butte, Mont.; W. Shore, domestics, linens, and white goods and house furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; O. Dale, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. A. Ford, dress goods and silks; Hotel Cadillac.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. L. Carter, laces; L. Welch, dry goods; E. Miller, infants' wear and muslin underwear; Hotel Rossmore.

O'Neil, M., Company, Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery, 657 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Cabeen Brothers, Birmingham, Ala.; F. Cabeen, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Goldenberg, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Levi, J., Erie, Penn., dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Joseph, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Normandie.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss J. Marsh, f

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

LARGE AUGUST ECONOMIES

Are Offered From Every Section of This Store Today

EVERY store, of the three score stores that by their union make this one all-comprehensive store, is overflowing with economy interest this morning. Clean-up time is here and that brings stirring offerings of all Summer apparel—and many will be glad for fresh supplies at such trifling cost. Other clean-up sales offer wares for housekeepers that are wanted at all seasons—and there are reductions on these that are as radical as they are acceptable.

Furniture, China, Rugs, Upholstery Goods, Linens, Sheets and Pillow Cases, for the Housekeeper. Silks, Dress Goods, Ready-made Garments for Women. Clothing and Furnishings for Men and Boys. Shoes and Underwear for Everybody.

All at the most stirring reductions of the season!

It is rare economy-time for purchases of every sort. Much of the news was told yesterday, and more is added today. Read on:

CHINA and CUT GLASS

Best News for Many a Day

Stock-righting causes many very arbitrary doings in this store. Very fine wares get caught in our clean-up movements, and there is great good fortune for those who profit by the liberal price-cutting.

Here are radical reductions on very choice goods:

Richly Decorated Plates—

$1, from $1.85 — 50c, from 70c
75c, from $1.25 — 40c, from 60c
50c, from 75c — 30c, from 50c

Round dishes or plaques in two good sizes; plates in three sizes; cups and saucers, bowls and jugs in very bright sponge decorations on porcelain, reduced one-third.
Dishes or Plaques, 16 inch, $2 each, from $3
Dishes or Plaques, 18 inch, $2.50 each; from $3.75.
Plates, 85c, from $1.25 dozen.
Plates, $1, from $1.50 dozen.
Plates, $1.20, from $1.80 dozen.
Cups and Saucers, $1.20, from $1.80 dozen.
Jugs, 2 quarts, 70c each, from $1; 3 pints, 40c each, from 60c.

Fancy China at 25c—

Articles worth 50c, and some even more.
Plates in various sizes — Fruit Saucers
Sugars and Creams — Candlesticks

Cut Glass—

8-inch Bowls at $3.50, regularly $5; at $4, regularly $7 each.
8-inch Nappies at $3.50, regularly $6; 7-inch at $3, regularly $5.
Celery Trays, at $3, regularly $4.50 and $5; at $4, regularly $6.
Flower Vases, 8 in., at $1.50 and $5, regularly $2.50 and $9; 9 in., $5, regularly $8; 10 in., $2.25 and $7, regularly $4 and $12.
Water Tumblers, $3 doz., regularly $4.50.
Tankard Jugs, 3 pts., $9, regularly $12.
Water Caraffes, $3, regularly $4.

Bohemian Cut Glass—

Mustard Pots, 75c, regularly $1.
Oil Bottles, 60c, 75c and $1; regularly 85c, $1 and $1.50.
Tooth Pick Holders, 25c, regularly 35c.
Syrup Jugs, 85c, regularly $1.25.
Knife Rests, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c; regularly 35c, 50c, 60c and 80c.
Salts and Peppers, plated tops, 15c, regularly 25c.
Salts and Peppers, sterling tops, 25c and 50c; regularly 50c and 85c.

At 10c Each—

Neatly decorated Plates of various sizes. Also some German novelties; all worth 25c.

Pressed Glass—

One of our best selling patterns at half price.
Water Bottles, 30c, from 60c.
Handled Nappies, 8c and 10c, from 15c and 20c.
Preserve Dishes, 30c and 40c doz., from 60c and 80c.
Sugar Bowls, 12c, from 25c.
Tooth Pick Holders, 3c, from 5c.

Fancy China—

All French china, in beautiful decoration; gold bead running around rim of china; light green ground overlaid with clusters of flowers.
Salad Bowls, $1.20, from $1.75 each.
Celery Trays, 85c, from $1.25 each.
Chop Dishes, $1.30, from $2 each.
Ice Cream Sets, 13 pieces, $6, from $9.
Pudding Sets, $3.40, from $5 set.
Plates, $2.75, $4, and $5.25 doz., from $4, $6 and $8.
Olive Dishes, 25c, regularly 40c each.

Main aisle.

Dinner Sets—

At $6, worth $8.50—English porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces; underglaze decorations.
At $10, worth $15—American porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces, with soup tureen; fine underglaze decorations.
At $16, worth $25—English porcelain dinner sets, 112 pieces; several rich underglaze decorations; all pieces gilt.
At $14, worth $20—American porcelain dinner sets, 113 pieces; fine flower decorations and gilt.
At $25, worth $35—Chas. Field Haviland, 100 pieces, with soup tureen; handsomely decorated.

Chamber Toilet Sets—

Handsome toilet sets for little more than half price, on account of so-called imperfections, which you in all probability will not be able to find.
Toilet sets, 11 pieces, with covered slop jar; flower decorations and stippled with gold, at $4.50; worth $7.50.
Toilet sets, 11 pieces, with covered slop jar; flowers on tinted grounds, pink, green and blue, at $6; regularly $10.

Basement.

Ready-made SHEETS And PILLOW CASES

Nine women out of ten would ask for this exact brand of Sheeting, if they came to select for themselves. Now we have—or had yesterday—forty-five thousand pieces at the remarkably low prices named below. They are torn, not cut; neatly and substantially hemmed. Now offered ready-made at less than the sheetings cost by the yard.

Sizes indicate measurements of muslin before being hemmed.

Bleached Pillow Cases—

42x36 in., 12c
45x38½ in., 13c
50x38½ in., 14c
54x38½ in., 16c

Bleached Sheets—

54x90 in., 35c
63x99 in., 45c
72x99 in., 49c
81x90 in., 49c
81x99 in., 55c
90x90 in., 56c

Fourth avenue.

Sharp Reductions on Our Regular SHOE Stock

We pick our regular lines of Shoes with much discrimination, and we mark them at prices that average a dollar a pair below usual values. Reductions on such good shoes at prices already so low make the biggest possible bargains—and such is today's news from our Main Shoe Store.

Men's $3.90 and $5 Shoes at $2.85—

All our Summer Oxfords and laced shoes are included; about 600 pairs in all; patent leather, kid and calf. The best shoes that we have ever had at their regular prices.

Women's $3 to $5 Oxfords at $2.50—

Kid, patent leather and calf; all the small lots of lines not carried all the year. A good range of sizes, best in the narrow widths.

Children's $3 Tan Shoes at $1.50—

All russet shoes, which were formerly $1.40 to $3 now reduced to 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 according to size and quality; today should end this season's stock of tan shoes.

Fine Oil Cook Stoves

Much Under-price

This is a group of the splended *Brightest and Best* Blue Flame Oil Cook Stoves, which still remain in stock. They are the best—the quickest, safest, most economical of all oil stoves. 17 in. high, nickel trimmed. Three powerful central-draft burners, which give an even blue and intensely hot flame. No smoke or odor, and they cannot explode. Fount holds a gallon and a half of oil.

The early season price was $9.75; later they were sold at $7.50.

Today the price is **$5.75**

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

One of the Choicest Groups in this

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

This is a carload of furniture from one of the best manufacturers in the country. It is of that peculiar style that has been exploited by fine stores as *"MISSION FURNITURE,"* though we think it more correctly named Dutch or Flemish Colonial.

It has a refinement and distinguished character that is unequalled for the furnishing of halls, dens, libraries, sitting-rooms, dining-rooms and smoking-rooms. The maker is the most celebrated in the world, and is the only one that has successfully perfected the goods. The collection includes bungalow tables, settees, tabourettes, rockers, Chalet benches, seats, stools, magazine cabinets, tables, Manor hall seats, plant stands, fancy tea tables, and other fancy pieces, such as will add character and beauty to well-furnished homes.

This furniture is usually quite expensive—deserves to be, for it is made of fine woods, and by expert workmen. Now it is offered

At Just Half Value

The following hints give some idea of the pieces and prices:

Chairs—

$2.25, from $4.50—Austrian finished, tapestry seat.
$3.75, from $7.50—Austrian finish.
$3, from $6—Green ash dining chair.
$4, from $8—Green ash, rush seat.
$4, from $8—Austrian finish, roan leather.
$5, from $10—Green ash.
$5.50, from $11—Silver gray, denim.
$5.50, from $11—Austrian, roan leather.
$7.50, from $15—Flemish chair.
$8, from $16—Austrian diner, Spanish leather.
$9, from $18—Mahogany, Spanish leather.
$10, from $20—Green ash, burlap.
$11, from $22—Flemish, tapestry.
$12.50, from $25—Mahogany, Spanish leather.
$13.50, from $27—Austrian diner, roan leather.
$19, from $38—Mahogany, roan leather.

Tables—

$3, from $6—Flemish.
$3, from $6—Austrian.
$5.50, from $11—Austrian.
$6, from $12—Silver gray.
$6, from $12—Green ash.
$12.50, from $25—Austrian.

Odd Pieces—

$2.50, from $5—Austrian stool, leather top.
$2.75, from $5.50—Austrian stool, roan leather top.
$2.75, from $5.50—Golden oak table, magazine file.
$3.50, from $7—Flemish tables, magazine file.
$4.50, from $9—Austrian bookshelves.
$4.50, from $9.—Austrian magazine file.
$5.50, from $11—Smoker's cabinet, Austrian finish.

Odd Pieces—

$6, from $12—Austrian seat, roan leather.
$6, from $12—Smoker's cabinet, Flemish.
$6, from $12—Green ash stool, roan leather.
$6.25, from $12.50—Women's desk, hazel wood.
$7.50, from $15 — Bookcase, Austrian finish.
$9, from $18—Austrian seat, Spanish leather.
$30, from $60—Mahogany seat, denim cushions.
$35, from $70—Mahogany seat, leather cushions.
$35, from $70—Austrian hall bench.

Rockers—

$3, from $6—Austrian finish, roan leather.
$4.50, from $9 — Austrian finish, roan leather.

Fourth floor.

The collection of other furniture is still broad and complete. Every sort of furniture, for parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room at a third to a half below its value. These general suggestions:

At $20, from $35—
Golden Oak China Closets—
Quartered golden oak, highly polished; 70 in. high, 43 in. wide; moulded top edge; carved back; half spiral column each side of door; three shelves; bent glass ends; glass door.

At $35, from $55—
Golden Oak Sideboards—
Quartered golden oak, highly polished; 76 in. high; square top base, 54x24 in.; three small drawers, one long drawer, double cupboard; canopy top with two shelves; post supports with carved claw feet; French plate mirror, 40x22 in.

At $7.50, from $10—
White Enamel Iron Bedsteads—
1¼-in. posts; ½-in filling rods; brass top rails; 2½-in. brass vases; head piece 66 in. high, foot piece 42 in. high; detachable casters; best baked enamel; to be had in 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

At $18.50, from $25—
Golden Oak Bureaus—
Quartered golden oak; shaped top, 41x21 in.; moulded edges; two shaped front drawers; two long drawers; upright oval French plate mirror, 24x30 in. in carved standard; highly polished.

At $15, from $25—
Mahogany Chiffonniers—
Full swell front with top 33x19 in.; three long drawers, two short drawers and bonnet box; upright oval French plate mirror, 22x16 in.; highly polished and of fine finish.

At $6, from $8—
Women's House Desks—
Quartered golden oak with drop lid: long outside drawers; 7 inside compartments and 1 drawer; French legs; highly polished.

At $9, from $14—
Golden Oak Morris Rockers—
A big, heavy Morris chair in the style of a rocking chair; broad arms, high adjustable back; spring seat; fitted with reversible, tufted velour cushions in plain or fancy patterns.

At $12.50, from $25—
Mahogany Library Arm Chair—
Square legs; broad arms; split sole leather seat and back in Spanish leather finish; finest construction and highly polished.

At $10, from $15—
Golden Oak Bookcases—
58 in. high, 28 in. wide; moulded top; 4 adjustable shelves; 1 glass door; quartered oak finish; highly polished.

At $12, from $18—
Golden Oak Library Tables—
Moulded edge top, 48x28 in.; 1 large drawer; long lower shelf; heavy spiral legs with claw feet; quartered oak finish; highly polished.

At $20, from $30—
Three-piece Parlor Suites—
Imitation mahogany frames; panel backs with mahogany veneer; shaped legs; full spring seat upholstered in figured tapestry of light shades; fine construction and highly polished.

The New Fall Dresses

With all our forehandedness we are none too soon with our new Fall dresses.

You were not only anxious to see what the new styles were, but the rapid way in which the dresses have been selling proves your eagerness to possess the new garments immediately. Fortunately this is not a mere display. Large supplies of the most wanted dresses are ready for you to take right away with you.

The chiefest attraction is the new close-fitting skirt, and the new petticoat attachment, which the new skirt practically demands.

Shall we show it to you?

Of course you'll be interested, too, in the beautiful silk dresses, and the new full and three-quarter length coats.

These hints of some popular suits:

At $26—Norfolk suits of cheviot in black, blue and brown; made with vest, turnover collar and belt of velvet, and finished with piping of satin; stylish skirt; silk-lined throughout.

At $35—New suits of cheviot in black and blue, with stylish fly-front coat; silk-lined throughout. The right weight for just now.

Then there are about a dozen styles of the prettiest Walking Suits we have ever seen. And a full assortment of walking and dress skirts.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Cambric Night Shirts

50c Kind at 25c

These are the best Night Shirts we know of at half a dollar.

Made of soft, cool cambric, fine but strong; cut large and roomy. Plain white. Sizes 15, 16 and 17. Now half price—**25c each.**

Broadway and Ninth street.

Boys' CLOTHING

We have a group of handsome suits for the little fellows of 3, 4 and 5 years, which are marked for quick selling. They are Vestee and Sailor Suits, of serges and cheviots in various shades. Prices were $5 to $6.50. They are now marked at

$3 A SUIT

Boys' Flannel Blouse Waists in neat stripes and checks; sizes for 6 to 14 years; worth $1.25; now at 75c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Cotton DRESS GOODS

Fine Fabrics at Little Prices

This is the season's clean-up of cotton dress goods—the occasion that hundreds of well-dressed but thrifty women profit largely by.

Here are choice cotton goods, in very wide variety, that can be bought now at far below their value; and made up immediately, or laid away very profitably to be made up next season.

At 4c—regular 10c quality—Printed Batiste, in pretty figures and stripes in white on pink, royal and navy blue grounds.
At 8c—regular 12½c quality—Printed Batiste, in designs of black lacey stripes on white grounds.
At 10c—regular 35c quality—Irish Linen Suiting, in natural linen color.
At 18c—regular 40c quality — French Printed Organdy Mulls, in exclusive floral patterns.
At 20c—regular 45c quality—Mercerized Sublime Cloths, in self colors.
At 20c—regular 35c quality—Printed Irish Linen Lawns, in figured stripes and small floral designs.
At 25c—regular 60c quality—Striped Pineapple Grenadine, in colors on white, and white on colored grounds.
At 25c—regular 50c quality—Embroidered Dotted Swiss Muslins, in self-colorings.
At 37½c—regular $1 and $1.50 qualities — Embroidered Figured Swiss Muslins, in figured and striped designs.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Little-Priced SILKS

These are very desirable and popular silks—most wanted in summertime, and much wanted all the time.

This is the best buying time, unquestionably.

85c and $1 Printed Foulards at 50c—

All in navy blue and white printings, with small and medium designs; 24 and 27 in. wide, in a good variety of patterns.

65c Printed Habutais at 40c—

A large variety of colors and designs, most of them are white printings on navy blue and other good colors; some have black and white figures on colored ground; 24 in. wide.

Black Habutai Silks—

Black silks are more staple than any other. That is why these fine Habutais should attract attention at the new low prices. Suitable for dresses, waists and many other uses.

23 in. wide, 35c.; worth 45c. 27 in. wide, 50c; worth 65c. 27 in. wide, 75c; worth $1.

$1 Black Foulards at 55c—

24 in. plain black Foulard or twilled silks, at nearly half price. A splendid silk for traveling dresses.

Rotunda.

GIRLS' SUITS

Pretty and serviceable Sailor Suits for girls of 6 to 12 years are offered today at about half their value.

They are made in various styles, of red or navy blue serge, prettily trimmed. Just as handsome as can be, for school wear.

Have been marked at prices ranging up to $7. Today choose for

Three Dollars a Suit

Second floor, Ninth street.

Muslin UNDERWEAR

The assortment of dainty undergarments is very satisfying. New styles are constantly appearing, and the variety meets every wish of vacation travelers as well as those who are preparing for the coming season.

This particular word of a few styles:

Chemises—

75c—of cambric; round neck, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and ribbon.
$1—Of nainsook; square neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and lace edge.
$1.25—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with 2 insertions of torchon lace and beading.

Night Gowns—

85c—of muslin; V neck; yoke of cluster of hemstitched plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
$1—Of muslin; Empire style; trimmed with torchon lace insertion and edging.
$1.25—Of cambric; surplice style; neck trimmed with hemstitched lawn band; short sleeves.

Kimono Dressing Sacques—

50c—Of lawn, in neat stripes and figures, trimmed with plain white border.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HANDICAPS FOR GOLFERS

Revised Rating of Players in Metropolitan Association.

DOUGLAS AND TRAVIS LEAD

Two Hundred and Forty-two Experts Placed in Division Eligible for Championship.

Mortimer M. Singer of the Metropolitan Golf Association's Handicap Committee, yesterday announced the revision of the April general handicap list, which in the absence of his fellow-committeemen, A. H. Larkin and A. De Witt Cochrane, abroad, he practically has had to arrange on his own account.

In former years one list proved sufficient for the season, but in view of the increasing number of open handicaps the Metropolitan Association at its annual meeting decided that thereafter the handicaps should be issued every April and August. The list is compiled on the judgment of the handicappers, who are aided in their task by special lists sent in by the secretaries of the forty-four clubs in the Metropolitan Association. The highest rating is 17, while the highest honor is to be at 10 or under, the rating which permits a player to be a starter in the Metropolitan championships.

More than 2,500 players had to be rated, of which 1,175 were found worthy of places on the list. The others may claim a handicap of 18. There were but 648 names put on the April list, the increase being conclusive proof that the Metropolitan players are steadily improving as a class in their respective games.

On the April list Travis was at scratch and forced to concede a stroke to Douglas. This comparison of the two men aroused a storm of dissent, and, as Douglas's game has been far better than Travis's ever since the publication of the list, it has been very evident that a mistake of judgment had been made. This has been rectified on the present list, and both men are at scratch.

Among the best known players Livingston, Seeley, Bayard, Hamilton, Kennaday, Davis, Proal, and M. Graham have earned the cuts of a stroke or more that they have received. The number of young players to earn the same distinction is remarkably large, many being cut down from two to five strokes.

The handicappers have taken a stroke each from Macdonald Cochrane, and Harriman. The latter, who was the amateur champion of 1899 and rated at two, is now back to five. Three players who for a long period held a leading place in the game have also had little respect from the handicappers, for Henry P. Toler is now at 12, James A. Tyng at 7, and W. H. Sands at 8.

IN THE CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS.

In the division thought worthy of starting in a Metropolitan championship, 242 are named against 217 on the April list. Those who are qualified in this division are the following:

SCRATCH.

F. S. Douglas, Walter J. Travis.

THREE STROKES.

Louis Livingston, 2d, Robert C. Watson, Jr.
John Reid, Jr.,

FOUR STROKES.

A. De Witt Cochrane, C. B. MacDonald,
C. M. Hamilton, Charles M. Seeley.
H. B. Hollins, Jr.,

FIVE STROKES.

L. P. Bayard, Jr., H. M. Harriman,
W. H. Davis, A. Kennaday,
Archibald Graham, F. W. Menzies.

SIX STROKES.

H. Mortimer Billings, Edward S. Knapp,
Reginald Brooks, C. W. O'Connor,
George C. Clark, Jr., P. A. Proal,
Howard A. Colby, P. R. Pyne, Jr.,
W. B. Cutting, Jr., T. Markoe Robertson,
J. A. Janin, Jr., A. Stillman.

SEVEN STROKES.

A. Sydney Carpenter, Archie Reid,
Devereux Emmet, T. T. Reid,
M. Forrest, F. O. Reinhart,
Stuart J. Gillespie, Arden M. Robbins,
A. H. Larkin, M. M. Singer,
W. M. McCawley, Lindsley Tappin,
F. A. Marsellus, James A. Tyng.
M. M. Michael,

EIGHT STROKES.

Maturin Ballou, Robert F. Mathews,
J. G. Bates, C. H. Murphy,
George H. Bowley, S. P. Nash,
Ralph C. Carroll, A. L. Norris,
Daniel Chauncey, A. Pool, Jr.,
Alfred D. Compton, C. H. Robbins,
G. J. Cooke, R. H. Robertson,
C. E. Cory, W. H. Sands,
A. T. Dwight, Charles L. Tappin,
Samuel Frothingham, W. Taylor,
Malcolm Graham, Jr., Roderick Terry, Jr.,
C. Griswold, Jr., W. R. Thurston,
W. L. Gunther, John M. Ward,
W. L. Hicks, C. F. Watson,
J. G. Knapp, H. I. Wilson.
C. E. Martin,

NINE STROKES.

A. E. Barron, Jasper Lynch,
J. I. Blair, Jr., George F. Metcalf,
Douglas F. Bonner, L. C. Murdock,
Howard S. Bowns, John B. Naething,
B. H. Brown, Jr., A. E. Patterson,
J. E. Bullen, G. A. Phelps,
Clark Burnham, R. F. Pfiefer,
N. B. Cole, A. S. Pitt,
C. Colgate, F. F. Pratt,
C. S. Cox, W. H. Rauchan,
J. Gordon Douglas, Robert L. Redfield,
W. K. Fowler, A. M. Reed,
Dudley B. Fuller, Jr., A. W. Rossiter,
L. S. Garretson, John Rush,
T. H. Harris, J. B. Taller,
T. A. Havemeyer, L. H. Thomas,
A. E. Hedstrom, H. K. Toler,
J. Ellis Hoffman, C. F. Watson, Jr.,
Thomas D. Hoyor, F. M. Wilson,
George H. Hull, Jr., G. Owen Winston,
G. Jenkins, R. H. Wylie,
Grenville Kane, S. G. Wylie,
W. D. Kirker, W. Gill Wylie.
Joseph P. Knapp,

TEN STROKES.

Samuel Morgan Allen, J. H. McKinley,
G. E. Armstrong, Sidney Maddock,
J. B. Baker, J. J. Manning,
B. Ballard, G. B. Martin,
H. B. Billings, J. M. Mason,
A. W. Black, C. V. Meserole,
Charles Bohlen, Alexander Moffat,
Irving Brokaw, John Moller, Jr.,
J. A. Brower, Laurence Mortimer,
W. S. Brown, De Lancey Nicoll,
I. T. Burden, Jr., Morgan J. O'Brien,
Grier Campbell, J. J. Pancoast, Jr.,
R. W. Candler, G. S. O'Flyn,
J. Chadwick, Jr., Argyle Parsons,
J. R. Chadwick, Dwight Partridge,
L. H. Conklin, W. H. Patterson,
H. P. Craig, C. W. Pierson,
F. H. Croker, A. H. Porter, Jr.,
H. S. Croker, Bruce Price,
E. B. Curtiss, P. C. Pulver,
C. W. Dayton, Jr., P. S. P. Randolph,
Joseph G. Deane, J. C. Rennard,
Victor M. Delano, James Rhett,
R. de Raismes, L. M. Richmond,
F. N. Doubleday, Herbert L. Riker,
Duncan Edwards, Archibald Rogers,
T. H. P. Farr, L. H. Ross,
A. H. Fish, A. W. Rossiter,
A. L. Fowle, L. Runyon,
F. M. Freeman, E. C. Rushmore,
H. P. B. Frelinghuysen, D. Sanford,
C. O. Gates, A. Schroeder,
H. A. Gildersleeve, E. O. Schuyler,
L. M. Greer, Hamilton Scott,
H. Griffin, W. G. Scott, Jr.,
Nelson F. Griffin, Herbert A. Sherman,
S. H. Harris, W. P. Stern,
Paul Harrison, L. B. Stoddard,
H. E. Havemeyer, C. T. Stout,
F. C. Hilliard, H. Suydam,
William T. Hilton, Henry P. Taller,
Arthur Hinds, J. B. C. Tappan,
O. Hinckmeyer, H. Tappin,
Harry Holbrook, S. Tarbell,
H. B. Hollins, J. L. Taylor,
R. W. Houghton, James S. Taylor,
Thomas Hovenden, W. Ledyard Thompson,
A. W. Hoyt, H. R. Townsend,
George L. Hubbell, J. D. Travers,
Jay S. Jones, C. Truesdale,
J. P. Kellogg, C. B. Van Brunt,
L. L. Kellogg, L. Van Etten,
F. P. Kimball, F. A. Walthew,
H. C. Knox, G. E. Watson,
W. A. Larned, W. B. Wheeler,
E. S. Laroque, E. Whitney,
E. Leavitt, Frank H. Wiggin,
R. M. Littlejohn, Paul Wilcox,
H. R. Lounsbery, Jr., R. H. Williams, Jr.,
Joseph A. McCord. Grinnell Willis.

FAST POLO AT NEWPORT.

Lakewood, Led by Foxhall Keene, Won a Fine Victory Over Point Judith.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—The stars of the polo world, the Lakewood team, won their first match for the Westchester Club cups to-day on the grounds of the Westchester Polo Club by defeating Point Judith by 25¾ to 20¾, under conditions as to weather and grounds that would discourage any but the most ardent sportsmen. It rained hard all the afternoon, yet there was a fair attendance.

Among the spectators were Ambassador to Italy George Von Meyer, an enthusiastic polo player, and Mrs. Meyer. The match was the first in which Foxhall Keene has played since his return from Europe, and the work of his team under his skilful coaching was superb, and went a long way to justify his statement that to-day a first-class American team has nothing to fear from an English team.

The work of the Lakewoods in the second period, when it scored ten goals in 9 minutes and 39 seconds, by the fastest team play ever seen here, repaid the spectators for braving the weather. It was done by scientific team play. Point Judith was given 16 goals handicap, earned 5 by play, and lost ¼ goal by Appleton's safety. Lakewood earned 26 goals and lost ¼ by a safety by L. Waterbury.

FOG AND GALE STOP RACE.

Last Contest of Cup Yachts Off Larchmont Is Called Off.

The Constitution and Columbia did not race off Larchmont to-day, largely because the weather was too thick and partly because it blew a small gale. Neither reason alone was sufficient to cause postponement, but taken together they seemed strong enough. With the international event so near at hand it was not deemed wise to put in peril either candidate for the honor of defending the cup.

The Larchmont Regatta Committee was on hand at the starting line ready for the race, but when the time came for the preparatory signal both boats were out of sight. The committee waited half an hour and then steamed out into the Sound to hunt up the wanderers. When half way over to the Long Island shore the fog lifted and disclosed the two racers nicely tucked away in Hempstead harbor, under the lee of the headlands, with sails all furled. The committee tug at once put back to Larchmont without going in to speak the boats.

The committee said that the race would not be sailed to-day. So the Constitution and Columbia will not come together in a race again until Thursday and Saturday at the Seawanakah Club off Oyster Bay. After that they will go to Bristol and prepare for the trial races at Newport beginning Aug. 31.

The weather was very thick in the Sound early in the morning, and a good, stout northeaster was blowing. The mist, however, cleared away as the wind increased, and at 10 o'clock the Long Island shore could be seen from the Larchmont Club. The Constitution was anchored well outside the Larchmont breakwater, and was tugging hard at her cable. At that time there were no signs of preparations on board, and the committee steamed out and asked Mr. Duncan if he intended to start his boat. He said he would be ready to sail if the weather was not too thick. Soon after along came the Columbia out of the mist from her Long Island harbor, and preparations were made to start the race. The Constitution went down the Sound in tow of her tender and her mainsail was put up.

Meanwhile the Columbia was standing on and off, having sent down her small club topsail, which she had carried across the Sound. The wind was now blowing more than half a gale, a good, strong twenty-five-knot gait, and the waters of the Sound were stirred up into unusual seas. The Constitution cast off her towline, and, running up staysail and jib, stood off shore. The fog came in again, but not as thick as in the earlier hours, and the committee, having set the line, were ready to start the race. The Constitution, however, stood across to Long Island and found the Columbia. After an exchange of signals both boats went into Hempstead Harbor, anchored, and sent down their sails, without coming or sending across the notify the committee. The announcement that the race was declared off was made a short time later by the committee.

Shamrock's Crew Weather Bound.

Yesterday may be counted as a day lost in the outfitting of the cup challenger Shamrock II. for in the stormy weather absolutely nothing could be done toward preparing the yacht for her coming trials.

In the hope that the weather might clear by noon, float stages were moored alongside, but the gang of men sent from Brooklyn to paint the Shamrock were put to work scraping the hull of the steam yacht Erin. That vessel must be ready to go down the bay to-day or to-morrow to meet the steamship Teutonic, upon which Sir Thomas Lipton and Designer George L. Watson are expected.

Capt. Sycamore went to New York about noon. He does not expect to be able to have the Shamrock ready for a trial spin much before Saturday. An effort will be made, however, to have the yacht under sail when the Teutonic arrives.

FIRST DAY OF CANOE RACES.

Contests at Gananoque (Ontario) Camp Opened Auspiciously.

GANANOQUE, Ontario, Aug. 19.—The attendance at the camp of the Canoeists of America has largely increased in the past few days owing to the racing events which opened to-day under favorable auspices. The sky was cloudy and there was very little wind; in fact, it was perfect weather for the paddling and war canoe races. Events and the prizes won in them to-day were:

Novice Paddling.—Won by Robert E. Moody, Toronto; A. G. Mather, Meadford, second; Fred Harrison, Toronto, third. Prizes, gold and silver shields.

Northern Division War Canoe Race, Half Mile and Turn.—Won by the Y. M. C. A. crew of Brockville; Toronto Argonauts, second. The Y. M. C. A. crew won by a length and a half. Time—4:06.

A. C. A. Championship, One Mile Straightaway.—Won by Argonauts of Toronto; Brockville Y. M. C. A., second. Time—7:45.

Tailend Race.—Won by R. Parmenter of Toronto; G. W. Begg of Toronto, second; P. S. Sims of Toronto, third.

Tandem Double.—Won by A. T. Minneth and A. McNicol, Toronto; R. N. Brown and J. J. Vaughan, Toronto, second; J. Mowatt and R. Parmenter, Kingston, third.

Rescue Race.—Won by R. Britton and R. Parmenter, Gananoque; A. T. Minneth and A. McNicol, Toronto, second; Mather and Hunter, Prescott, third.

War Canoe Tug of War.—Y. M. C. A. of Brockville against Toronto Argonauts; won by the Brockville Y. M. C. A.

Four Single Blades.—Won by Britannia, Ottawa, Ontario; Torontos, Toronto, Ontario, second; Kingstons, Kingston, Ontario, third. Time 3:53. The Torontos claimed a foul by Britannia, but the judges decided the race as finished.

MIDDLE STATES REGATTA PLANS.

Entries Will Close on Aug. 26 for Harlem River Races.

Arrangements for the annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association, to be held on the Harlem River on Labor Day, were completed at a meeting held last night at the Pabst in Harlem. It was decided that the entries shall close next Monday, Aug. 26, and if mailed must bear a date not later than that day. A meeting of the Regatta Committee to open and pass on the entries and to arrange the order of events will be held on the evening of Tuesday, Aug. 27, at the Pabst.

The Regatta Committee was instructed to hire two barges to be anchored at the finish, each to be provided with 500 chairs, to be sold at 50 cents each. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Captains of all the boat clubs along the Harlem River to ask them to do all in their power to keep the course clear on the day of the regatta. In addition the Government will be asked to send a revenue cutter to aid in keeping the course clear.

The Overbeck Boat Club of Palisade Park, N. J., was elected to membership. C. J. Dieges of the Dauntless Rowing Club was named a timer and James Francis of the Union Boat Club one of the judges. John Canavan of the Nonpareil Rowing Club was elected clerk of the course in place of William Mulcare of the Atalanta Boat Club, the policeman who shot and killed a longshoreman by the name of Bulkley a short time ago.

An informal canvass of the entries was made and the clubs present at the meeting reported entries as follows:

Atalanta B. C., senior four, and intermediate double; Dauntless R. C., senior and junior eights; Clifton B. C., intermediate and junior four gigs; Friendship B. C., intermediate and junior fours and junior single; Harlem R. C., senior eight; Hudson B. C., junior eight and junior four; Lone Star B. C., junior double, junior single, and association single; Metropolitan R. C., intermediate and junior fours, intermediate single, and association single; Nassau B. C., intermediate double and senior single; Nonpareil R. C., intermediate and junior eights, senior and junior fours; Union B. C., senior double, junior eight, senior single, and senior four; Bohemian B. C., intermediate and junior doubles and intermediate singles; Staten Island B. C., junior eight; Palisade B. C. of Yonkers, senior four; Wyanoke B. C., intermediate four-oared gig; New York A. C., intermediate double; Gowanus B. C., junior double.

WESTERN FILLY WON EASILY.

Endurance by Right Made an Impressive First Appearance at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Endurance by Right, the two-year-old chestnut filly by Inspector B.-Early Morn, belonging to John W. Schorr, made her first appearance in the East here this afternoon in the six furlong handicap for two-year-olds, carrying top weight, 122 pounds, and favorite at 5 to 2. She broke in front, galloped the whole way, and won with the utmost ease by a length and a half. Dr. Riddle, ridden by Shaw, was favorite for the seven furlong race, but he seemed anchored by his weight, and was unplaced, Bold Knight winning easily. Colonel Padden captured the Mohawk Stakes handily from the 40 to 1 shot Malster, whose performance was in marked contrast to his previous races at the meeting. The track was fast, and the weather warm and pleasant. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Endurance by Right, 122 pounds, (J. Woods,) 5 to 2 and even, won; Tribe's Hill, 106, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Gunfire, 117, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Whiskey King, Belle's Commoner, Grail, Sister Juliet, Lady Sterling, and Old Hutch also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling, for three-year-olds and upward. Bold Knight, 110 pounds, (Sims,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Cherries, 106, (O'Connor,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Guesswork, 100, (McGinn,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:27 4-5. Connie, Dr. Riddle, Lee King, and Speedmas also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; the Mohawk Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds. Colonel Padden, 111 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 20 and out, won; Malster, 106, (O'Connor,) 40 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Lone Fisherman, 106, (Mounce,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Rowdy, Arak, and Nitrate also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; for fillies two years old. Torchlight, 112 pounds, (Mounce,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Royal Sue, 112, (Lyne,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Happy, 112, (L. Smith,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Ohio Girl, Queen's Messenger, Tenagra, Fontenix, Batyah, Past, Blue Blood, Chickadee, Step Onward, Traner, and Maxille also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter; handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Decanter, 114 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 4, won; Latson, 105, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Kamara, 117, (Odom,) 13 to 10 and 1 to 4, third. Time—2:06. Only three starters.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The Summer Hurdle Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; two miles over eight flights of hurdles. Governor Gates, 145 pounds; Draughtsman, 153; Holland, 146; Jack Carey, 142, and Wandering Minstrel, 130.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; seven furlongs. Hammock, 111 pounds; Bonaventure and Goebel, 107 each; Ringleader, 106; Scotch Bush and Bill Massie, 105 each; Sweet Tooth, 104; Bard of Avon and Anecdote, 103 each; Eloim, Oliver Mac, and Ventaro, 100 each; Annie Thompson, 99; Cogswell, 96; Great American, 93; Col. Ballantyne, 94; Diffidence, 93; Barbara Frietchie and Gertrude Elliott, 84 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Isidor, 116 pounds; Imp, 111; Bellario, 107; Roehampton, 106; Alsike, 102; Louisville, 101; The Rhymer, 96, and Sweet Lavender, 91.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. James P. Keating, 115; Arak, 109; Honolua, 106; Shandonfield and Eddie Busch, 105 each; Bedlington, 104; Catspaw, 99; Casswell, 97; Atheola, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Kinnikinic, 114 pounds; Specific and Trigger, 113 each; The Amazon, 103; Agnes D., 98; Hammock, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Connecticut, 115 pounds; Elsie L., 109; Keynote, 106; Montana Power, 103; Secret and Satire, 104 each; Equalize, 102; Oclawaha and Similar, 101 each; High Carnival, 99; Trump, 92.

Daly Estate's Horses in England.

Edward and John Hagyard, the veterinary surgeons who have had charge of all the horses of the Bitter Root Stud Farm, Hamilton, Mon., the property of the Marcus Daly estate, until the stock was sold in New York in the recent sales by the Daly estate, will sail for England to-morrow, where they will collect in one band all the thoroughbred stock, mares, foals, and yearlings, owned by the Daly estate for shipment to America. The mares in question include some of the best bred individuals of the American turf who were sent abroad, where they were placed on public breeding farms. Their foals, sucklings, and yearlings, by English sires, represent the best blood of the English turf, and the young horses that are to be brought back by the Hagyards will be the most notable shipments of the kind ever received here. These thoroughbreds will be sold in New York this Fall. Dr. Edward Hagyard has been for the past three years the veterinary in charge of Bitter Root Farm, which Mr. Daly had made one of the greatest breeding establishments in the world.

TROTTING AT READVILLE.

Country Jay Was Winner of $5,000 Blue Hill Stakes in Straight Heats.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 19.—The Grand Circuit races here had an auspicious opening this afternoon at the annual meet of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, with an attendance much larger than usual for a starting day. Of the four events on the card the 2:30 trot for the Blue Hill stakes of $5,000 was the feature. For this Country Jay, the Kentucky gelding, was the favorite, and won easily in straight heats.

A drizzling rain prevented the finishing of the 2:25 class trot. Four heats were decided, however, with two of these to the credit of Alberta D. The gelding had high place in the pools from the first, with Easter second choice, and the other starters bunched in the field. The track was in a fair condition. Summaries:

2:13 pace, two in three heats; purse $1,000.

Junero, blk. m., Allerton-Kathrina, (McDonald)	1	1	
W. H. Moody, ch. h., (G. Paige)	2	3	
Belle Cannon, b. m., (Biggs)	4	2	
Don Riley, b. g., (Hudson)	3	4	
Special Boy, br. g., (Sterling)	7	4	
Beauty Spot, b. m., (Shockencey)	5	6	
Hylle T., b. m., (M. Paige)	8	7	
Cuba, b. m., (Pressley)	6	ds	

Time—2:10¾; 2:10¾.

2:30 class, trot, Blue Hill Stakes, $5,000.

Country Jay, ch. g., Jay Hawker-Parkville mare, (Macey)	1	1	1
Poindexter, br. h., (Gatcomb)	3	2	3
Kozy, b. m., (Lockwood)	2	3	6
Iva Dee, b. f., (Spear)	6	4	2
George Smith, b. g., (Weigle)	4	5	4
Sonata, b. m., (Shank)	3	4	8
Miss McDonald, blk. m., (Middleton)	7	6	5
The King, b. g., (Marsh)	6	8	7

Time—2:11¾; 2:13¾; 2:13¼.

2:16 class, pace, two in three; purse $1,000.

Shorty, ch. g., Sortie-Michigan Belle, (Reynolds)	1	1	
Ellie, b. m., (Garth)	2	2	
The Judge, b. g., (McDonald)	3	3	
Frank Yokum, b. g., (Seely)	5	4	
Agnes Le May, b. m., (Hutchings)	2	ds	
Midget, blk. m., (Bryant)		ds	

Time—2:12½; 2:12¾.

2:25 class, trot, three in five; purse $1,000, (unfinished.)

Alberta D., b. g., Shenago-Hollis mare, (McHenry)	3	4	1	1
Bingen, Jr., br. g., (Garth)	2	1	2	7
Marique, ch. h., (Kenney)	1	6	6	3
Easter, b. m., (Golden)	9	2	3	2
Lauretta, ch. m., (Middleton)	2	3	7	4
Sonata, b. m., (Shank)	6	10	4	5
Captain Haff, br. g., (Humphreville)	5	7	5	6
Senator Mills, b. c., (Gallagher)	10	5	8	ds
Nanita, b. m., (Proctor)	3	8	ds	
Baroness, ch. m., (G. Paige)	7	12	ds	
Leonora, b. m., (McQuaig)	11	9	ds	

Time—2:16¼; 2:13¾; 2:14¼; 2:16¾.

Cincinnati Harness Meet Extended.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—At a meeting of the Oakley Trotting Association here to-day it was decided to make the Grand Circuit meeting ten days instead of six days, as was originally announced, and to add ten additional classes. The purses for the added classes will be $1,500 each, and more than $50,000 will be distributed during the meeting. The meeting will open Sept. 17.

Noted Show Ring Hackney Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Little Wonder, the celebrated hackney stallion owned by A. J. Cassatt, and imported by him in 1882, is dead from peritonitis. Little Wonder was the first hackney stallion imported to this country. Since coming here he had been exhibited at all the principal horse shows, winning many first prizes.

Roque Players Meet To-day.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 19.—Roque players of prominence in former tourneys are gathering again in this city for the annual games of the National Roque Association, which will begin to-morrow on the Rockwell grounds. Among them are ex-Champion W. H. Whaly, John D. Howard, and C. B. Bryant of Washington, D. C.; C. G. Williams, the National champion; Prof. Charles H. Jacobus of Springfield, Charles Cox of Cottage City, Mass., and L. P. Bryant of Northampton, Mass. The grounds are in good condition, four of the eight having been fitted with rubber borders.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

With Mathewson in the Box the New Yorks Are Defeated by Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Boston had no trouble in solving the delivery of Mathewson to-day and won with ease, New York failing to do anything in the batting line until the last two innings, Nichols pitching excellent ball for seven innings. New York played a poor game in the field.

Cooley's single, Hamilton's base on balls, Long's single, Kittridge's single, and Nichols's out netted the Bostons three runs in the second inning. Three more were scored in the fourth inning on three errors and as many singles. New York also scored in this inning. McBride got to first on an error after two were out, and Selbach brought him home with a single to right.

Slagle started the seventh inning with a single. Tenney did the same, but was caught stealing second. Demont was given a base on balls, and Cooley's single scored Slagle. Hamilton doubled and Demont and Cooley scored. Lowe hit to Davis, and the latter's throw hit Hamilton in the back, the batsman getting second. Long's hit sent in Hamilton and Lowe. Kittridge batted a fly to Selbach and Hamilton struck out.

New York tallied three times in the eighth inning. Mathewson, the first man up, singled. Van Haltren and Davis went out on fly hits. McBride singled and Selbach cleared the bases with a home run over the left field fence. Two more runs were scored in the ninth inning on a single by Ganzel, a double by Warner, and a triple by Van Haltren. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf	1	2	3	0	1	V. Halt'n, cf	0	2	1	1	0
Tenney, 1b	0	2	7	0	0	Davis, ss	0	0	2	3	1
Demont, 2b	1	0	1	2	0	McBride, rf	2	1	1	0	1
Cooley, lf	2	2	0	0	0	Selbach, lf	1	1	5	0	0
Hamilton, cf	3	1	0	0	0	Hickman, 2b	0	1	1	1	1
Lowe, 3b	2	1	3	2	1	Strang, 3b	0	0	2	3	1
Long, ss	2	1	7	5	0	Ganzel, 1b	1	2	10	1	0
Kittridge, c	0	1	5	2	0	Warner, c	0	2	2	1	1
Nichols, p	0	1	1	1	0	Math'son, p	2	1	3	8	0
Total	11	13	27	11	2	Total	6	10	24	18	5

Boston	0	3	0	3	0	0	5	0	.	—11
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	—6

Earned runs—Boston, 6; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Hamilton, Hickman, Warner. Home run—Selbach. Sacrifice hit—Kittridge. Stolen base—Hamilton. Double plays—Kittridge and Lowe; Davis, Ganzel and Strang. First base on balls—By Nichols, 2; by Mathewson, 3. Struck out—By Nichols, 2; by Mathewson, 1. Time—One hour and 42 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At St. Louis.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	2	2	0	0	0	Burkett, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Beaum't, cf	2	1	2	0	0	Heidrick, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Davis, rf	2	4	0	0	0	Donovan, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	3	5	5	1	Wallace, ss	0	2	1	6	1
Ward, 1b	1	3	9	1	0	Kruger, 2b	0	1	1	3	1
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	5	5	0	Padden, 2b	0	0	6	4	0
Leach, 3b	1	2	2	2	2	McGann, 1b	0	1	13	0	0
Zimmer, c	0	1	3	0	0	Ryan, c	0	0	1	0	1
Doheny, p	0	0	0	1	0	Heydon, c	0	0	0	0	0
Phillippi, p	0	0	0	1	0	Harper, p	0	1	1	0	0
Poole, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	*Schriver	1	1	0	1	0
						†Wicker	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	17	27	14	3	Sudhoff, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Total	5	9	27	15	4

*Batted for Harper in the third inning.
†Batted for Sudhoff in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	1	5	1	0	1	0	1	0—9
St. Louis	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0—5

Two-base hits—Heidrick, Zimmer, Wagner. Three-base hit—Schriver. Home runs—Burkett, Leach. Double plays—Harper, Wallace, and McGann; Padden and McGann; Wagner, Ritchey, and Bransfield. Wild pitches—Phillippi, Sudhoff. First base on balls—Off Sudhoff, 3. Struck out—By Harper, 1; by Phillippi, 2. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Davis. Earned runs—Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburg, 6. Time of game—2 hours and 10 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Hartsel, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Harley, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Green, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	2	12	0	0	Dexter, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Crawford, rf	0	1	3	0	0	Doyle, 1b	0	1	5	0	0
Magoon, ss	0	3	2	6	2	Raymer, 3b	0	0	2	0	0
Seinfeldt, 3b	1	0	1	3	0	Childs, 2b	0	0	1	3	1
Fox, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	McC'm'k, ss	0	1	0	4	0
Bergen, c	0	1	5	1	0	Kahoe, c	0	0	18	1	0
Rimmel, p	0	0	1	2	0	Hughes, p	0	1	0	1	1
Total	2	7	27	13	2	Total	0	3	24	8	3

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	.	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hits—Bergen. Stolen bases—Beckley, Magoon, (2.) First base on balls—Off Stimmel, 1; off Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 12; by Stimmel, 4. Time—One hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	56	36	.609	Boston	47	50	.485
Philadelphia	57	40	.588	Cincinnati	40	55	.421
St. Louis	57	44	.564	New York	38	54	.413
Brooklyn	54	44	.551	Chicago	39	63	.382

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Boston.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.
Chicago in Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 4; Detroit, 3.
At Boston—Boston, 6; Milwaukee, 5, (thirteen innings.)
At Washington—Washington, 5; Chicago, 2.

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 7; Hartford, 1.
At Toronto—Toronto, 8; Providence, 0.
At Montreal—Montreal, 6; Worcester, 5.

New York State League.

At Schenectady—Troy, 7; Schenectady, 0.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 9; Utica, 1.
At Waverly—Rome, 7; Waverly, 2.

BAR HARBOR HORSE SHOW.

Summer Visitors Largely Represented in List of Exhibitors.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 19.—Society regards the second annual horse show, which opens here to-morrow, as the event of the Summer. The golf links, the tennis courts, and the yachts will be deserted for the field at Robin Hood Park. In the quality and number of exhibitors the show will be the equal of the more important metropolitan exhibitions. There are 54 classes in the horse department, 110 in the dog show, and between 200 and 300 in the fair. William C. Whitney, James B. Haggin, Col. Edward Morrell, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, D. C. Blair, J. Montgomery Sears, George W. Vanderbilt, E. G. Fabbri, J. L. Ketterlinus, and J. Mercer Biddle have some of the best horses entered.

The complete list of exhibitors is a long one and includes almost every one of prominence who has a show horse here. A feature not often introduced in horse shows will be trotting and running races. There are twelve of these classes, and some of the fastest horses in the State are entered. From all over Maine crowds of sightseers have been arriving all day and the town is filled with visitors. The fair, which is combined with the horse show, is considered of equal importance with the Bangor State Fair.

The following ladies have offered prizes: Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. William E. Dodge, M

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 20, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: C. E. Alloth, 7 Boulevard du Theatre.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.15
DAILY, per month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.65
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year..... 1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year..... 1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES out of town may have daily and Sunday editions mailed to them at the rate of 65 cents per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

MR. PLATT'S VIEWS.

The election of a Mayor this Fall will have much to do with all these questions. I have no individual candidate in mind, as I have frequently said. What we all want who desire the overthrow of Tammany is the best man, the man who has the confidence of the people to the greatest degree. The Governor and I are unanimous on that point. I have held for some time the view that the anti-Tammany candidate should be an independent Democrat. Although still of the same opinion, nevertheless I believe that any candidate, whether he be Republican or Democrat, who can best unite the anti-Tammany forces is the man we all want.—From the report of an interview with Senator THOMAS C. PLATT.

These are wise and sensible words. It is the opinion of Gov. ODELL also that an independent Democrat should be nominated for Mayor by the anti-Tammany forces. The nomination of a Democrat known to be opposed to Tammany would not be regarded as an attempt to extort a partisan advantage from the situation that confronts the city. That accusation might be made if a Republican were the nominee. A Democrat would hold more votes from Tammany than a Republican. But Republican or Democrat, says Mr. PLATT, the man "who can best unite the anti-Tammany forces is the man we all want."

We attach more importance to these expressions than to the more sensational utterances of Mr. PLATT in the interview from which we have quoted. For some reason the Senator prefers to agree with DEVERY about Mr. FRANK MOSS and the procurement of evidence of police corruption. He thinks Mr. Moss's "crusade" has amounted to nothing, and that the evidence obtained is "fake." We must doubt whether Mr. PLATT here spoke quite the thought that was in his mind. He is a man of widely extended and intricate political interests. He was not under the obligation of legal process, and if for any reason it was inconvenient for him to say just what he thought of the evidence obtained by Mr. Moss against the Police Department, evidence that has produced a profound impression among thinking persons in this city, why, he was within his right in giving Devery-like answers to the reporter's questions, and the world should respect his reticences.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

It is astonishing to find LI-HUNG-CHANG calling on the Russian Minister at Peking to "urge a settlement of the Manchurian question." Because the Chinaman who is most of all responsible for the present unsettlement of that question is the statesman who would be venerable if he were not so vulpine, and who is therefore less to be described as a sage than as an old fox. He has been the chronic representative of Russian desires and designs at the Court of Peking, and for reasons which are incompatible with the lowest degree of patriotism. The personal allusion to him was unmistakable in Lord SALISBURY'S public statement that Russia had prevailed over Great Britain in Chinese affairs because Russian diplomacy did not scruple to employ means and agencies which British diplomacy rejected.

It cannot, however, be quite without significance or promise that every other Power represented in China backs up the protest which China makes through this singular medium against the execution of the treaty which Russia, according to the cynical language of M. DE GIERS, has been induced to offer China "out of consideration for the long friendly relations between the two Governments." The cynicism of Russian diplomacy is still further illustrated by the presentation of a treaty which virtually annexes Manchuria to Russia, after repeated Russian protestations that the occupation of Manchuria was only temporary and for the re-establishment of order.

The mere protest of all mankind against anything that Russia found it convenient and profitable to do would not, so far as we have any reason to believe, have the slightest effect upon the Czar's advisers. But the expression of the Japanese newspapers that "Japan cannot possibly acquiesce" in the permanent occupation of Manchuria, undoubtedly represents the national feeling. Russia has to decide whether she will enter upon a struggle with Japan, which will not be with Japan alone, but with Japan reinforced by the moral support, and such material aid as the most benevolent neutrality can extend, of all the other Powers having large interests in the Pacific.

Our own commercial interests are of great, and ought to be of growing, importance in Manchuria. The province contains the chief port of entry for our manufactures. It is certain that our trade will steadily decline under Russian administration. We have not been pleased with the condition of our commercial relations under King Log. But we shall not be able to do any business at all with the Manchurians under King Stork. We have no doubt that prompt and proper steps have been taken at Washington to protect the American interests which the attitude of Russia threatens to destroy and the attitude of Japan promises to defend.

THE NEUTRALITY OF ISTHMUS TRANSIT.

Secretary SEWARD in 1865 gave an authoritative interpretation of the treaty under the provisions of which it is possible that we may be called upon to take action for the protection of the Panama Railroad against interruptions of traffic in the warfare between Colombia and her neighbors:

> The question which has recently arisen under the thirty-fifth article of the treaty with New Granada, as to the obligation of this Government to comply with a requisition of the President of the United States of Colombia for a force to protect the Isthmus of Panama from invasion by a body of insurgents of that country, has been submitted to the consideration of the Attorney General. His opinion is that neither the text nor the spirit of the stipulation in that article by which the United States engages to preserve the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama imposes an obligation on this Government to comply with a requisition like that referred to. The purpose of the stipulation was to guarantee the Isthmus against seizure or invasion by a foreign Power only. It could not have been contemplated that we were to become a party to any civil war in that country by defending the Isthmus against another party. As it may be presumed, however, that our object in entering into such a stipulation was to secure the freedom of transit across the Isthmus, if that freedom should be endangered or obstructed, the employment of force on our part to prevent this would be a question of grave expediency to be determined by the circumstances.

This is broad enough to include any and every case in which danger of interruption of traffic might exist, yet adequately safeguarded against unwarranted appeals from the Colombian Government for help to put down insurrections. The language of the guarantee as given in Article 35 of the treaty of 1846 is as follows:

> The United States guarantee positively and efficaciously to New Granada by the present stipulation the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned Isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists.
>
> And in consequence the United States also guarantee in the same manner the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory.

It is apparent that we do not here guarantee the neutralization of Colombia. Such a pledge would have given to her the status of Belgium, which under the treaty of guarantee of the great Powers, to be enforced by England, is a neutral country, not to be invaded or made a party to any war. We have given to Colombia, the successor to the rights of New Granada under the treaty, a pledge and guarantee of protection against any foreign invasion that should threaten to obstruct traffic across the Isthmus. It is "the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned Isthmus" that we pledged ourselves to protect. The subject-matter of the guarantee is defined by the language of Article 35 as "the part of the Granadian territory generally denominated Isthmus of Panama from its southernmost extremity until the boundary of Costa Rica." We may not regard with entire unconcern the crossing of Venezuelan and Ecquadorian troops over the remote southern and eastern frontiers of Colombia, but we are not called on to intervene in behalf upon such an occasion. It would be preposterous to assert that we had agreed to take the part of Colombia with armed force in any falling out she might have with her South American neighbors. It is only when the vortex of war approaches or involves the Isthmus that our pledge becomes operative.

THE RIGHT TO REMOVE MILLS.

An interesting report reaches us from Pittsburg that the holders of the municipal bonds of McKeesport have under consideration an application to the court for an order restraining the United States Steel Corporation from removing the W. Dewees Wood plant from that city to some other place. The grounds for such action would be that the municipal bonds of McKeesport were purchased on the faith and credit of its industrial and commercial development and its population; that an important consideration affecting their value was the fact that the Wood mills were there and gave constant employment to a large number of men; that the existence of this plant added materially to the assessable value of property subject to taxation, and that if it is removed and the men employed in it are scattered in search of work real estate values will decline, the population will be reduced, the receipts from taxation will shrink, and the city will be rendered unable to pay interest on its bonded indebtedness or to accumulate a sinking fund for the redemption of its bonds at maturity.

If this is all there is of the complaint underlying the motion for an injunction, we can safely prophesy as to its outcome. The United States Steel Corporation is not understood to have guaranteed the municipal bonds of McKeesport. It is possible that in the days when towns ambitious of rapid industrial growth were offering special inducements to manufacturing companies to help their booms McKeesport offered the Wood Company a substantial consideration for coming there. This possibility occurs to us for the reason that it is scarcely conceivable that any sane man or association of men would waste money in bringing suit against the Steel Corporation on no better grounds than are above outlined as the basis of the complaint on which the motion for an injunction will be made.

Should it appear that McKeesport has established a claim upon the owners of the Wood plant for its permanence as a feature of the local industrial development, the resulting litigation will have interest for a great many thousand manufacturing concerns which have chosen their locations with reference to the amount of local capital which could be enlisted, the donation of free land, exemption from local taxation for a term of years, or other advantages deemed attractive by Boards of Trade. It is a question whether plants located under such conditions can be removed to more advantageous places at the pleasure of their owners, provided the holders of municipal securities object to such removal as impairing their value. Some very important enterprises would find themselves affected by an authoritative ruling by the courts on this point.

In the case of McKeesport an answer might be made to the effect that, since the citizens had elected as Mayor a dangerous Socialist allied with the forces of disorder and an open advocate of free riot, the city had become untenable by a manufacturing industry, and that any actual or implied contractual obligation created by local bounties or exemptions offered and accepted was dissolved by reason of the failure of the municipality to maintain conditions under which the defendants could safely do business. Where such conditions do not exist, and the only assignable reason for removal is that better advantages are offered elsewhere, a contractual obligation might, we think, be very easily established in the case of plants assisted in their days of small beginnings by local subscriptions, bounties, and exemptions, and their right to remove their machinery challenged with entire propriety. The common law does not encourage the view that one may expect something for nothing; and that, having exhausted the benefits to be had in one location, the owner of a manufacturing plant is quite at liberty to ship it to another locality offering new inducements, is a contention it would be difficult to sustain.

THE YACHT RACES.

It is a pity that the strong breeze which prevailed yesterday in the Sound, and raised more sea than is commonly seen at this season off Larchmont, should have been accompanied by "thick weather." It was probably the thickness of the weather rather than the weight of the wind which led the committee to call off the race. It is not very safe for two miracles of speed to be thrashing about the Sound, on a foggy afternoon, on a course which brings them into danger of collision with all the legitimate and every-day traffic of that estuary.

The committee would have been quite justified, however, if they had called off the race simply on account of the force of the wind. An international yacht race would have been sailed all the same. The danger of carrying away the spars of an oversparred boat would not have allowed either of the contestants to acknowledge that there was more of it for him than for his opponent. But that danger was too great to be risked by either of the two boats, of which one must be chosen to defend the cup. We are getting too near the date of the actual races to risk the disabling of a likely competitor.

Here there was nothing at stake except a fractional part of the question which of the two contestants should be chosen to defend the cup. Nothing could be proved beyond that. And the committee may well have thought that the result of the race would in that respect have simply denoted a foregone conclusion. That yesterday was "Columbia's day," or would have been if the race had been successfully sailed and without accident, was probably the opinion of all the experts who looked at the weather and considered the previous performances of the boats. It was the conclusion drawn in these columns, some days ago, from a careful analysis of those performances.

Of course, if the race had been sailed, it would have been an inspiring and exciting contest, in such a breeze, for such of the spectators as could have seen it, and for such of the participants as did not find it too exciting. But that was not a sufficient reason for risking the disablement of one of the two vessels upon which we are relying for the defense of the cup. In fact, no risks ought to be run with either until the question of superiority between them is decided and the decision officially announced.

When Sir THOMAS LIPTON appeared with Shamrock I. he comforted himself under defeat in some fast drifting matches with the belief that in a breeze he would have the better of it and that the challenger was, in comparison with the defender, a "heavy weather boat." That belief was shown to be a delusion when the two met in a breeze, and when the challenger was more decidedly beaten than before. He is probably not cherishing that belief now. The new challenger is modeled and especially is sparred with a distinct view to "American weather," and possibly with the expectation that she will be beaten in what the tautological sailor-man calls "a breeze of wind." If she had been "the other boat" yesterday, it would indeed have been a shame to postpone the race on account of the weather.

THE MICROSCOPE IN THE KITCHEN.

A high authority in matters pertaining to the safeguarding of unfortunate humanity against the manifold and subtle dangers which beset it in consequence of the malevolent industry of the ever-present microbe, puts the capstone on the structure of "preventive medicine" by advising that the kitchen furniture of every well-ordered home shall include a microscope of sufficient strength to reveal inconspicuous organisms, to the end that "in the case of suspected food, taint and tissue-change may be readily recognized." Reading this, the weary housewife will be apt to exclaim with her British sister in perplexity:

> We have boiled the hydrant water,
> We have sterilized the milk,
> We have strained the prowling microbe
> Through the finest kind of silk,
> We have bought and we have borrowed
> Every patent health device,
> And at last the doctors tell us
> That we've got to boil the ice.

The kitchen microscope is a happy conceit; but how about the kitchen microscopist? Fancy the average hired girl provided with a 700-diameter binocular and instructed to watch out for pathogenic micro-organisms! Imagine her amiable acquiescence if enjoined to be very particular to note the differences between micrococci, staphylococci, and streptococci, and not to forget to examine the milk for bacillus typhosus, or if cautioned to scrutinize the beef for the bacillus anthracis, and incidentally make sure that it is quite free from evidences of tissue metamorphosis indicative of morbid lesions. If during the investigations conducted in obedience to such instructions a croton bug should chance to move across her field of vision the unfortunate maid would be quite sure to have a cat fit forthwith, followed by an unconditional and immediate resignation of her high and responsible ofice and an expression of her preference, couched in the language of fine irony, for future employment in families less curious concerning animalculae. If the College of General Housework, of which we have heard something of late, ever takes its place among the great educational foundations of the country, microscopy may very well be made part of its curriculum, and the biological laboratory one of its most important departments, but what the function of the microscope would be in the hands of one who does not know what to look for nor how to recognize it when seen is not clear.

The microbe has its place in the economy of nature, and there is great danger that the new cult of sterilization will carry its crusade of extermination too far. It is by no means true that all bacteria are harmful. On the contrary, most of them are in the highest degree beneficent, and the worst that can be said of them may be said with equal truth of almost any one of us, that they are occasionally found in bad company. Whether they seek such company or are sought by it those who study their habits are not quite sure. They have reached the conclusion, however, that in wholesale sterilization we begin a process which, if carried too far, would do more harm than good. Chasing the bacterium to his lair with a microscope would represent excellent detective service if the hunter knew a deer from a calf, so to speak; but if he is to follow the rule of the Tammany policeman in dealing with a crowd—spit on his hand, grasp his club, and make a pass with it at every head within reach—we shall need a revision of the game laws to restrain his misdirected lust of slaughter.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As the tests made some months ago at Havana by a board of army surgeons proved conclusively that mosquitos both can and do serve as hosts for the yellow fever germ in one of its stages of development, and that the insects are, if not the only, at least the usual, carriers of yellow fever infection to human victims, it is hard to see what necessity there was for any further demonstrations of this enormously important fact. The result of the original experiments was obviously of such priceless value to mankind that even the anti-vivisectionists, prompt as they are to raise a hysterical outcry when by chance they hear of one of the innumerable trials upon human beings which the doctors are all the while making of new remedies and operations, had little or nothing to say against the inoculation of American soldiers and others with so terrible a disease as yellow fever. Even those of us who are not anti-vivisectionists, however, hold to the opinion that a little of that sort of thing goes a good way, and that Chief Surgeon HAVARD, instead of waiting for one of his voluntarily infected patients to die before taking action, might well have forbidden long ago duplication of perilous experiments that could not possibly teach anything new. The apparent object of the latest inoculations was to supply Dr. CALDAS, the Brazilian expert, with subjects upon which to test his new serum, but that is hardly justification, since it would not have been much trouble for the doctor to conduct his investigation in other ports, where yellow fever patients suffering from the disease against their will are only too numerous. We cannot understand, moreover, the expressions of surprise contained in the dispatches from Havana at the greater severity of the cases last produced by the bites of the captive mosquitos. If all yellow fever is conveyed by such bites, it was only luck that the first cases were light, and sooner or later fatal terminations to the experiments were inevitable. But Dr. HAVARD and his companions cannot fairly be judged on brief telegraphic reports. He can doubtless explain and defend all he has done.

—Real and practical good may yet come to the world—much to its surprise—from the journey around it which the Duke and Duchess of CORNWALL and YORK are now engaged in making. Hitherto the product of the tour, except for British sentimentalists, has been nothing better than a vast number of "addresses," prepared by the local magnates in the different colonial cities visited, and under the delivery of these loyal but always extremely dull effusions the royal pair have doubtless suffered much. Now, however, the route to be traversed runs through those most dangerous of waters, the entrance to the St. Lawrence, and either some of the people who regard the Duke and Duchess as important personages or the enterprising advertisers of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy have evolved the bright idea of establishing a Marconi outfit on Cape Race so that the steamer carrying the Prince and his consort can receive timely and certain warning, whatever the weather may be, of its approach to that cruel promontory, relentless foe of all that floats. Obviously, the plan is practicable. Imperfect as is as yet the development of wireless or space telegraphy, the giving of such a warning in such a place is well within its present limitations, and with the proper instruments and the proper operators on the cape it should apparently be possible, and even easy, to lead a ship, similarly equipped, safe into the gulf through the thickest fog. The other day communication more than adequate for telling a Captain exactly where he is was established with the Lucania when she was seventy miles from the signal station on shore, and, of course, the same thing can be done at Cape Race or anywhere else, not only in the interests of itinerant royalty, but also in those of ordinary passengers and of cargo boats. The Canadians who have been dreaming of a short route to Europe can now afford to discuss the project while awake. They have the short route, all right, and if a system of Marconi plants will make it viable they may be happy yet.

—We rejoice sincerely that as yet it is only the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society that has decided to fasten upon the East River bridges the names of "Brooklyn," "Manhattan," "York," and "Queens." If the society had as much authority as it has title its verdict in this matter, in our opinion, would not only prove its own lamentable lack of good taste in nomenclature, but it would inflict on the city a calamity not the less irritating because of its relative insignificance as compared with some of our other calamities. If it be true, as stated, that, of the 121 lists submitted in competition for the prizes generously offered by the society for good bridge names, these were really the best of the lot, then the suggestions must have been bad indeed, and the obviously proper course would have been to declare that no award had been earned, and to start all over again, taking care, this time, so to advertise the contest as to attract the attention and inspire the efforts of people with at least a trace of ingenuity and aesthetic sm. The names mentioned above have not, so far as we can see, a single merit. They are hopelessly commonplace and dull; they mean nothing, and they tell nothing, either to the resident New Yorker or to the stranger who would be within our gates if we had any. "Brooklyn Bridge," as a title for the first of the quartet, was a name that made itself, as did its common alternative, "the East River Bridge," was well enough formerly, as are all self-made names, but it no longer serves its purpose, and the old structure needs a designation as much as do its neighbors that are to be. Yet the society with the pretentious title would keep the outworn name! And why "Manhattan"? Does the first bridge run east and the second west? And "York"! There's a sticker. To what "York" does it refer? We know of none in this vicinity. "Queens" might do as a last and desperate resort, if we had a thousand bridges to name instead of four, but that is the best that can be said for it. We do not advise that the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society try again—its own clumsy title is too great a handicap—but that some other organization that knows a thing or two about names take the matter in hand at once and save the city's reputation for taste and civilization from irreparable injury.

—Latest of the many theories as to the Navy Department's hostility to Admiral SCHLEY is one presented yesterday by our Washington correspondent, to the effect that the Admiral is likely to focus attention on the lamentable results of jealousy between our land and sea forces. Because of that feeling, if this theory be true, the navy hunted for the Spanish fleet for days after the army had told it exactly where CERVERA was, and from the play at cross purposes all the trouble and confusion arose. This is not an agreeable explanation of the situation, but, alas, it does explain.

BETTER MANNERS NEEDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would ask permission to say a few words in connection with the pathetic letter of your German correspondent "S." in your issue of to-day.

There is no doubt that Americans in general are apt to be a little cold or distrait in the presence of strangers, but I do not think that this springs so much from a lack of desire to be agreeable as from a habit of training. Essentially the American mind is practical—averse to sentiment or expansiveness—and hence requires a bond of affection to stimulate it to sociability. However this may be, I wish to make a criticism. Here in New York we do not lack sociability so much as politeness.

It may be safely said, I think, that, though the metropolis, this is the worst-mannered city in the Union. I speak, of course, generally, or with reference to the masses of the people. When one goes from New York to Boston or Washington, say, he receives a shock—not of pain, but of delightful surprise. Wherefore? Because of the different manners of the people. There the rude or uncouth address, (the "Say!" and the "See here!" and the "You there!") the failure to return thanks or to apologize when necessary, the coarse, loud talk in public, the shoving and the jostling and the trampling upon feet—all these things, and a thousand others of the same ilk, are practically unknown. I freely confess that whenever I have traveled and contrasted the manners of the people I have met with those I have known at home I have felt ashamed of New York. Reform seems to be very much in the air these times. It were a consummation devoutly to be wished that while we are about reforming our morals we paid a little attention to our manners. F. M.

New York, Aug. 19, 1901.

Customs Officials' Ways.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Don't you find our Custom House officials perfectly lovely?

Such delicate fingers as they must have, that let whole bales of silk escape them, to grab frantically at a small gold chain!

Oh! every day I live I feel that I ought to be prouder and prouder of our Governmental management. L. S. D.

Gladstone, N. J., Aug. 16, 1901.

NUGGETS.

In a Bad Way.

This curious language of ours! A man that is "down on his luck" is said to be "up against it."—Indianapolis News.

Expensive Tastes Satisfied.

Nell—I didn't think Cholly would ever make up his mind to get married. He had such expensive tastes.

Belle—That accounts for it. He says his wife is the dearest girl in the world.—Philadelphia Record.

Had Met One.

Church—They say they've discovered some wonderful oil spouters down in Texas.

Gotham—Yes; there was one of them in my office to-day, trying to sell me some shares.—Yonkers Statesman.

Discretion.

It was 11:30 P. M., and they listened apprehensively to heavy feet coming down stairs.

"It is papa!" gasped the fair one. "Oh, George! I'm sure he is coming down to quarrel with you again!"

"Don't fear, darling!" said the young man, nervously. "I am going to take steps to prevent any such unseemly scene."

"Oh, George, how lovely! Steps in what direction?"

"Toward home!" and the young man seized his hat and faded away through the doorway silently and with great speed.—San Francisco Bulletin.

WAITING.

From The Washington Star.

> We are waiting, we are waiting
> For the katydid to sing;
> When the hot wave is abating
> And old Sol has had his fling.
>
> We have sung about the roses,
> But they withered yester-morn,
> And each day the news discloses
> Words of doubt on wheat and corn.
>
> So we're waiting for the season
> When the snow is on the ground—
> When the rain drops, for their treason,
> Are in chilly fetters bound;
>
> When the sun's rude ray grows dimmer
> And no teasing insect hums—
> When the Summer's ceased to simmer
> And the winsome Winter comes.

SCHLEY QUESTIONS ADMIRAL HOWISON

Possible Objections to Member of Court of Inquiry.

Sinister Statements Regarding Admiral Schley Said to Have Been Made—The List of Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Judge Jere Wilson and Isador Rayner, counsel for Rear Admiral Schley in the coming court of inquiry, called on Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett to-day and advised him that a communication would be sent to him relative to certain statements reported to have been made by Rear Admiral Howison, a member of the court of inquiry, in regard to the Schley-Sampson controversy.

The letter to Secretary Hackett will inclose copies of interviews purporting to have come from Admiral Howison, stating, among other things, that the battle of Santiago was won by Sampson; that the latter's presence was unnecessary at that fight; that Schley deserved no credit for the victory, and that between the two officers Sampson was the better one.

Mr. Hackett is requested to forward this communication to Admiral Howison for his consideration, and a copy of that officer's reply to the department is asked for.

Admiral Schley's counsel also made inquiries regarding the department's list of witnesses. They were informed that the department had no prepared list; that the preparation of this list is in the hands of Capt. Lemly, the Judge Advocate of the court, who is now in Canada, and who is expected to return to Washington on next Monday.

They also were informed that counsel for Admiral Schley could write a letter to Capt. Lemly asking for the list, which letter would be forwarded to the Judge Advocate, or they could await his return and then make application to him.

Admiral Schley did not accompany his lawyers. It is understood that a letter will be addressed to the department by Admiral Schley's counsel, formally asking for a list of the witnesses. It is stated that the call on Secretary Hackett was informal.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, who was a Flag Secretary to Admiral Schley during the West Indian campaign, has been detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to Washington to assist Rear Admiral Schley in the preparation of his case. This action was taken at the request of the Admiral, who said he desired the assistance of Lieut. Wells because of his familiarity with all the correspondence during the time he (Schley) was in command of the "Flying Squadron."

The Navy Department has decided that the Schley court of inquiry shall be held in the gunners' workshop at the navy yard. The workshop is a large new building and well adapted to the requirements of the court.

ADVISES AGAINST FRANCHISE.

Attorney General Thinks Exemptions Awarded to Porto Rican Railway Were Unwarranted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Secretary of State has received from Attorney General Knox an opinion on the question of the approval by the President of a franchise granting to the Compania de les Ferrocarrilos de Porto Rico the right to extend its railway lines between certain points on the island.

The Attorney General advises that the franchise in question be not approved by the President, on the ground that the Executive Council of Porto Rico has undertaken to exempt the company and its property from all taxation for a period of twenty-five years.

These exemptions, the Attorney General holds, the Executive Council was not authorized to make. "Congress," he says, "did not delegate to it the sovereign power of taxation, including the authority to exempt from taxation. This was delegated to the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico. The two powers are different and distinct things."

The Council, therefore, it is held, has invaded the province of the Legislative Assembly, and the proposed exemptions are void.

TO STUDY ASIATIC COUNTRIES.

Prof. J. W. Jenks to Obtain Information as an Aid to the Philippine Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Prof. J. W. Jenks, head of the Department of Political Science at Cornell University, has been appointed by the Government a Special Commissioner to visit several countries in Asia and Europe and to report to the War Department on the economic conditions evisting in those States. He is to start for the Orient about Sept. 1, and has been instructed by the Government to study monetary and labor conditions, police systems, and internal taxation, in connection with the work he had previously planned for his trip around the globe.

The information which Prof. Jenks will submit will be used by the Philippine Commission in making plans for the administration of the Philippine Islands.

The countries to which Prof. Jenks will devote most of his attention will be Burma, Java, the Straits Settlements, and the federated Malay States. When interviewed to-day, Prof. Jenks stated that he also intended to make investigations in China and Japan, but that the countries mentioned would be the most valuable for suggesting ideas for the administration of the Philippines.

The Government has recognized the ability of Prof. Jenks in making such investigations, and has made use of his services on the Industrial Commission. He is known as a keen and thorough observer and one whose judgment on economic questions is cool and candid.

FOR PRESIDENT OF CUBA.

Meeting at Havana Discussed Candidacy of Senor Estrada Palma.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—A meeting, convened at the request of Gen. Maximo Gomez, and attended by a number of revolutionary Generals and politicians representing all parties, was held to-day to ascertain the practicability of agreeing upon Señor Estrada Palma as a candidate for the Presidency of the republic.

Gen. Sanguily and and Juan Gualberto Gomez contended that before they could give their support to any candidate, they must know his political programme. The former pointed out that Señor Palma's recent letter to Señor Figueredo was very brief, and that he ought to be invited to set forth his intentions more clearly.

It was ultimately decided to appoint a committee empowered to address a communication to Señor Palma asking him to state more fully his intentions and purposes if elected President. Gen. Gomez was appointed Chairman of the committee.

Ordered to Fort Totten.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Company A, First Battalion Engineers, which has just arrived from the Philippines, has been ordered to Fort Totten, N. Y.

American Warships to Meet at Genoa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Navy Department announces that the European squadron of American war vessels will rendezvous at Genoa, Italy. The cruiser Chicago, now at Southampton, will proceed south to that port, where she will meet the cruiser Albany and the gunboat Nashville, now at the Seychelle Islands.

ECONOMIC NEEDS OF CUBA.

Free Trade with the United States Not Wanted, Says L. V. de Abad.

L. V. de Abad, Commissioner for the Economic Association of Cuba, who is at present in this city, said yesterday that he did not believe the commercial elements of Cuba were desirous of establishing free trade tariff relations with the United States. In the course of an interview Mr. de Abad said:

"The prospect of the annexation of Cuba to the United States should make every reflective business man consider the question of what effect a political annexation might have upon the economic relationships of the island with the United States.

"In the United States, the removal of duties on Cuban products would be a deadly blow to the sugar, tobacco, and other agricultural industries.

"Those who state that Cuba wants free trade with the United States have either been deceived or are trying to deceive the American people. What Cuba really does want is to harmonize her interests with those of the United States. This could be done by removing from 30 to 40 per cent. of the import duties upon certain products.

"The present economic condition of the island is very bad, and there is no hope for relief until the tariff is changed. Many tobacco factories have reduced their output, and in many sugar mills wages will have to be decreased to 30 or 40 cents a day in order that the crop of 1902 may be placed upon the market.

"It is, of course, unfair to assume that revolution makers in all cases would take advantage of a time of economic distress to stir up trouble, yet a state of brigandage might be induced by a general poverty-stricken condition of the people which would be serious in its consequences.

"The United States has done Cuba incalculable benefit by relieving her of her great public debt. This debt used to cost about $10,000,000 annually, and was part of a budget of $24,000,000.

"Cuban prosperity demands a reduction of import duties in the United States, but the protectionist here must not look upon the Cuban producer as his enemy. The fact that, in spite of the present high duty, Cuban sugar is imported into this country, shows that there is a market here for it. The reduction of duties to a certain extent would relieve the strain upon Cuban producers without injuring American interests. The same can be said of the tobacco industry."

NO MORE SILK SEIZED.

Custom House Officials Deny Other Seizures, but Admit Additional Investigations.

A report that eighteen more cases of Japanese silk imported by A. S. Rosenthal & Co. of 45 Greene Street had been seized was denied last evening by Collector Bidwell and Appraiser Wakeman. Such action may, however, be taken. Appraiser Wakeman has under consideration the reporting of another invoice of silk imported by the firm in question, and the merits of the case will be dealt with by the Collector and Col. Phelps, the head of the law division of the Custom House. Collector Bidwell said that the situation in regard to irregularities or frauds in the importation of silks was the same as on Saturday, when he ordered the seizure of fifteen cases of Rosenthal & Co.'s silks.

Members of the firm of Rosenthal & Co. said that yesterday they had thirty-four cases of silk in the Public Stores, including those seized. They had not so far learned what they had been accused of, if anything, but were ready to meet any action taken by the Treasury Department, and would be prepared to defend their mercantile and business integrity in the United States Courts. Until they knew fully how they stood they could make no statement. They had no information to lead them to believe that any more of their goods except the fifteen cases would be the subject of official action. They denied that when the goods arrived here they were entered as third-grade material.

CANAL TONNAGE INCREASING.

Shipments on Waterways in This State Show Large Gains Over a Year Ago.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—The report of the tonnage on the New York State canals for the week ended Aug. 14, as given out by Col. Partridge, Superintendent of Public Works, shows that business is still on the increase on the State's waterways. The total tonnage for the week was 114,420, while that for the corresponding week of last year was but 90,598, showing a gain of 23,822 tons

The principal items of increase were in wheat, lumber, pulp wood, domestic salt, and bituminous coal. The wheat shipment from Buffalo is reaching very great proportions. During the corresponding week last year there were shipped 1,695 tons, whereas this year the shipment was 14,674 tons.

The greater proportion of the increase in tonnage is in Eastern shipments, the shipments west being less than for the same period last year.

PRESIDENT VISITS ZOAR.

This Was a Communistic Village, Organized About Eighty Years Ago.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 19.—President McKinley to-day visited Zoar, originally a communistic village, organized about eighty years ago, and conducted on the Socialistic plan until two years ago, when a division of property was effected.

Mrs. McKinley, Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, their son Parmlee, and a few Canton relatives and friends, accompanied the President. The trip was made in Col. Herrick's private car, which was attached to a special train. The party returned to Canton late this afternoon.

MR. HAY TO GO TO CANTON.

He Will Leave for a General Conference with the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Secretary Hay will leave for Canton in a day or so, probably to-morrow. It is said at the State Department that more signifcance is attached to the visit to the President than the facts warrant. It appears that the President wanted Mr. Hay some ten days ago.

When the President is in Washington there are frequent opportunities for consultation with his Cabinet advisers, but owing to the absence of both the President and Mr. Hay there has been no opportunity for such an exchange between them for over a month.

VETERAN REUNION AT BUFFALO.

A "Porto Rican Army Day" at the Pan-American Exposition.

A reunion of the Porto Rican army of invasion is to be held at Buffalo on Aug. 26 and 27, under the auspices of the Society of the Porto Rican Expedition, of which Gen. Miles is the head. Aug. 27 has been named as "Porto Rican Army Day" at the exposition. On that day a reception will be tendered to Gen. Miles and the others visitors by the management, and there will be a parade and review of the veterans.

The army of invasion numbered about 20,000, and it is expected that a very large contingent will be present at this reunion. Among the distinguished persons who have been invited are Admiral Schley, Gen. Brooke, Gen. Schwan, Gen. Hains, Gen. Ernst, Gen. Gilmore, Gen. Griffin, Gen. Garretson, and Capt. Sigsbee. Headquarters from the reunion have been established at the Hotel Iroquois, and railroads have offered special rates for those desiring to attend the exposition at this time. The National Secretary of the society, Capt. George B. Donavin, of Columbus, Ohio, has immediate charge of the arrangements.

Sales of Town Lots in Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Secretary of the Interior has received telegraphic reports from ex-Gov. Richards of Oklahoma of the sale of town lots at the three county seats in the newly opened reservations. At Lawton 609 lots have been sold for $298,370; at Anadarka 647 lots brought $160,965, and at Hobart $107,194 was paid for 652 lots. These prices are considered very good.

Paper Company Transfers Property.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Aug. 19.—A deed was recorded in the Saratoga County Clerk's office to-day conveying from the Howland Paper Company of Sandy Hill to the Union Bag and Paper Company nineteen pieces of real estate, paper mills, water power, and easements, &c., lying in Saratoga and Washington Counties. The nominal consideration was one dollar.

MISS BURDEN'S DEBUT

Daughter of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden Introduced to Society.

Two Hundred Guests Attend the Ball at Newport—All the Prominent Debutantes of the Season Present.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—The first of the series of balls, to be continued uninterruptedly throughout the week, marking the height of one of the gayest social seasons Newport has seen for many years, was given to-night at Fair Lawn, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, to formally introduce into society their youngest daughter, Miss Gwendolyn Burden.

Invitations had been sent to nearly two hundred persons, including all the debutantes of the Summer. The house, rich in its permanent furnishings, was extensively decorated with rare flowers and plants, arranged under the personal supervision of Mrs. Burden. Numerous electric lights, inclosed in shields of delicate silk of various colors, gave a peculiarly pleasing effect to the scene.

Mrs. Burden, assisted by her two daughters, Miss Evelyn and Miss Gwendolyn, received in the main reception room. The guests were then ushered into the ball room. At midnight a supper was served. Then followed the cotillion, led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Miss Gwendolyn Burden.

There were six favor figures, the favors being handsome bouquets of flowers, sashes of ribbons, golf, polo, and tennis score cards, silver penknives, sachet bags, and silver trinkets, which were arranged on a screen by Miss Evelyn Burden, and fastened with long sashes of variegated ribbons. After the cotillion a second supper was served. The guests included:

Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cass Ledyard, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius H. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Jones, Henry Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Berwind, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Edith Cushing, Miss Josephine W. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Miss Natica Rives, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, James C. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Miss Gammell, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Miss Laura Swan, Miss Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Peter D. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Reginald Brooks, Miss Phyllis Langhorne, Miss Thayer, Mrs. W. B. Duncan, Jr., John S. Tooker, Col. Osmun Latrobe, Mrs. Burke Latrobe, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss Cynthia Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, The Misses Gerry, Robert L. Gerry, Miss Gwynne, Mrs. Moses T. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, W. F. Whitehouse, Jr., The Misses Whitehouse, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Ogden Codman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norris, Augustus Jay, Jr., Major and Mrs. J. C. Mallory, The Misses Stone, Philip Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Royal P. Carroll, Mrs. G. B. De Forest, George Griswold, 2d, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Miss Natalie Wells, Miss Kathleen Neilson, William Cutting, Jr., Lispenard Stewart, Reginald Vanderbilt, The Misses Wetmore, De Lancey Kane, Jr., Miss Schenck, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Count Gheradeschi, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Gaw, Miss Anna Sands, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Roderick Terry, Jr., Miss Twombly, Henry F. Eldredge, Howard Brooke, Jr., Miss Davies, Atherton Blight, Miss Blight, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Miss Marion Fish, Stuyvesant Le Roy, Miss Gladys B. Brooks, Miss Edith D. Clapp, Miss Iselin, Egerton L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Craig Wadsworth, Miss Pauline Bedlick, Henry S. Redmond, Miss Spencer, Willing H. Spencer, Mrs. H. R. Emmet, John Bolt, James De Wolfe Cutting, Hon. Arthur Brebazon, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehouse, Mr. Wanters, Miss Bunham, L. L. Cottenet, Benjamin Chew, W. De Lancey Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Waysman, H. R. Taylor, James W. Appleton, Charles Sands, Mr. Morris, Miss Scott, Marshall Kernochan, Louis T. Bruglore, George McFadden, Woodbury Kane, Bradish G. Johnson, Charles Welsh, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Waldo Story, G. C. Munzig, R. B. Van Cortlandt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Francis L. Polk, Ambassador George Von L. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Arthur Gray, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Miss Wilmerding, Mr. Hooker, Gerald L. Hoyt, G. A. Munn, Miss Wadsworth, Col. George R. Dyer, Capt. Benkard, Lieut. H. R. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Shaw, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, Miss E. Rutherfurd.

MISS ROOSEVELT IMPROVING.

The Vice President Visits His Daughter and Remains at Roosevelt Hospital Over Night.

It was reported at the Roosevelt Hospital last night that Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of Vice President Roosevelt, was steadily improving. Mrs. Roosevelt, who has been with her daughter almost constantly since last Friday, when an operation to remove an abscess of the jaw was performed, left the hospital yesterday morning and went to Oyster Bay to see her other children. Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by the Vice President, returned to the hospital at 11:30 o'clock last night.

They went at once to a room adjoining the room occupied by their daughter. Vice President Roosevelt left word at the office of the hospital that he was not to be disturbed. It is understood that he will leave the hospital this morning.

During the day several boxes of flowers were received by Miss Roosevelt from her friends and members of the family.

AUSTEN G. FOX'S GOOD FORTUNE.

Richer by $2,700 Through Awards of Which He Knew Nothing.

Through a legal step which was taken yesterday by Lawyer Harold Swain of the firm of Reeves, Tood & Swain, before Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, for the purpose of having a referee's report affirmed, the fact was disclosed that Austen G. Fox is $2,700 richer than he thought he was. The money will be paid to him by the city as awards which were made in cutting through Whittier Street from Hunt's Point Road to Whitlock Avenue, in the locality of Leggett's Creek.

The awards were made last year, and as the owners of the land did not appear the compensation for the property was simply credited to "unknown persons." But Lawyer Swain represented some persons who owned property adjoining that of the land for which no owners could be found, and from one of them he got a "tip." A search through many titles and documents led to the discovery that the land belonged to Mr. Fox.

STEWART ESTATE CLAIMANT.

Court Petitioned to Place the Plaintiff Under Heavy Bond.

A motion was made before Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on behalf of Horace Russell, as executor of the estate of Henry Hilton, to compel John T. Stewart to put up a bond of $2,500, to disclose his residence, and also to show his authority for bringing a suit involving the millions of A. T. Stewart.

Some time ago Stewart brought an action in the Supreme Court to recover a share in the estate of A. T. Stewart, claiming to be one of the legal heirs of the millionaire dry goods merchant.

Mr. Russell contended in court that in order to shut off adventurers from bringing suits of this kind plaintiffs should be placed under heavy bonds, as in many cases they were practically worth nothing financially, and it was impossible to collect costs from them when the defendant was successful in a suit.

Counsel for Stewart contended that the amount of bond asked for was excessive. He said that $250 would be sufficient, but that if the Court so decreed the plaintiff was able to furnish a bond of $1,000. The plaintiff, his counsel volunteered, was a resident of Ireland.

Justice O'Gorman reserved decision.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This week at the Summer resorts promises to be one of the gayest, if not the gayest, in the season. Last evening Newport had one of its large dances and the début of Miss Gwendolyn Burden, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. This evening there will be the début of Miss Gladys Brooks, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks. At Bar Harbor to-day the horse show and fair will begin. It is to continue three days.

***

Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills sailed last week for this port in the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and they are due here to-day or to-morrow. Mrs. Mills has been quite ill in Paris, and was operated on for appendicitis. According to present plans, Mrs. Mills and the Misses Mills will go to their country seat at Staatsburg-on-the-Hudson, which is being made ready for their reception.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney are among the guests at the United States Hotel in Saratoga. They will remain there a week and then return to Newport before going to Lenox, where they will be during a part of September on October Mountain.

***

The Count and Countess de Castlemanardo have arrived at Narragansett Pier for a short stay. The Countess was formerly Miss Edith Van Buren. Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Governor General Wood, is at Southampton. Judge A. C. Monson has purchased some eight acres of land on the Great Plains Road at Southampton, and is to build a handsome residence on it.

***

The wedding of Harold Lomas and Miss Virginia Washington Swayne, daughter of Gen. Wager Swayne, will take place at Shinnecock Hills, L. I., on Monday next, Aug. 26. The ceremony is to be performed in the Church of All Angels, and the Rev. William Bodine of the Church of Our Saviour, Philadelphia, will officiate. Miss Swayne's maid of honor will be her sister, Miss Eleanor Swayne. The ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast at the Summer residence of Gen. Swayne.

***

At the wedding on Oct. 9 at Cazenovia, N. Y., of Miss Beatrice M. Barclay and Stockton Beekman Colt, Miss Cornelia Barclay, younger sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are Ethel Van Cortlandt Colt, a sister of the bridegroom-to-be; Bessie Oakley, and Adelaide M. Barclay. Boudinot Colt is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers are to be Dr. Harold Barclay, George B. Post, Jr., Arthur Turnbull, and Lyman R. Colt.

***

There were not so many well-known people seen in town yesterday as is usual on Monday. Mrs. Robert R. L. Clarkson was seen at the Waldorf, as were Miss Ethel Barrymore and De Courcey Forbes, who returned from Europe last Saturday. The Waldorf palm garden is now again open.

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The wedding of Capt. William Schuyler Beekman and Miss Eudora Elizabeth Austin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wallace Austin, is to take place Wednesday, Aug. 28. It will be a small affair, only the members of the immediate families will be present.

***

H. H. Hunnewell of Boston celebrated his ninety-first birthday last week at his cottage in the White Mountains. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan are at Newport. Mrs. John L. Gardiner of Boston has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing at the same place.

***

Robert Livingston Gerry is another passenger on the Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrives to-day. Mr. Gerry has been abroad about two months. The Electra arrived yesterday in New York and is to take Mr. Gerry to Newport.

***

William K. Vanderbilt is anchored off Dinard with the Valiant. The Duchess of Marlborough is at Dinard, having gone there from London last week. Mr. Vanderbilt and party will remain several days at the Brittany resort before going to Havre and afterward, perhaps, to the North Cape, if present plans are followed.

***

Dr. W. Seward Webb is at Bar Harbor. Mrs. W. Seward Webb is at Shelburne Farms, and Miss Webb is to visit Miss Metcalf at Dark Harbor. The tennis tournament for amateurs begins to-morrow at Sorrento. It will be held on the hotel courts. William E. Iselin and a party have arrived at Dark Harbor in the yacht Emerald.

***

Consuela, Duchess of Manchester, has taken Miss Langtry, the daughter of Mrs. Langtry, as a protégé, and has been chaperoning her at Cowes and other places. The Duchess of Marlborough is chaperoning Miss Gladys Deacon, the daughter of the late Edward Parker Deacon.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—Newport had to-day one of the very few stormy days of the season. The easterly rain, which set in about noon and continued almost without interruption until night, stopped all outdoor pleasures. It looked very little like rain early in the morning and a large number of society people gathered at the Casino to see the tennis match, and so little were the indications of a storm that few were dressed in anything but light Summer garments, with no umbrellas, waterproofs, or storm coats to protect them.

When the rain came during the tennis match there was a lively scramble for the Casino piazzas. Before a half hour there were many little gatherings of society people on the piazzas, but as the rain continued to fall, hurry calls were sent out for private carriages and the public cabmen had all they could attend to for an hour.

There were several dinners to-night, the guests generally going afterward to the Burden ball, which was the leading event of the night. Mrs. Astor's weekly dinner was made especially notable by the character of the guests who represented the older families prominent in society. The guests were Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Atherton Blight, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly, Col. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Col. and Mrs. John J. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Richard Garrett, W. Forbes Morgan, Miss Fanny Read, Ambassador George Von L. Meyer, and Waldo Story.

The table decorations were of American Beauty roses in a golden service. In the dining rooms the flowers were rare orchids and fancy foliage, with palms placed here and there.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained at Beaulieu at dinner a party of thirty-six guests, who afterward went to the Burden ball. The floral decorations throughout the house were very handsome, but the grandest effect was in the treatment of the two dinner tables. One was of American Beauty roses and the other of Egyptian lotus flowers. The individual flowers were gardenias.

James T. Woodward entertained a party of twenty-six at dinner at "The Cloisters." Pink roses with fine greens were used for the table.

Mrs. W. Fitz-Hugh Whitehouse also gave a dinner at which the table decorations were of gloxinia flowers and feathery ferns. Gardenias and bunches of choice roses were given to the guests.

Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, and Mrs. William Grosvenor gave luncheons at their cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained at luncheon on the yacht Rainbow, and Mrs. J. Tower gave a luncheon on the steam yacht Erl King.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Thomas Janney, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, the last named being at Fergerston.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White of New York are guests of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs at Rosecliff.

Mr. J. Leslie Cotton, who recently arrived in this country from Paris, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith.

To-morrow night Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will give a ball at Rockhurst, to introduce to society her younger daughter, Miss Gladys. The cotillion will be led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with the débutante. There have been 150 invitations issued for the ball.

THEATRICAL SEASON OPENS

"The Mormon Wife" Produced on Fourteenth Street.

"ARIZONA" AT THE ACADEMY

A Revival of "Are You a Mason?" at the Garrick Theatre—Theatrical Gossip.

First of the new plays of the season is "The Mormon Wife." Howard Hall and Madeline Morli confess themselves responsible for it on the play bill, and Mr. Rosenquest used it to open the season at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Its general character will be at once evident to those familiar with things theatrical when it is announced that it is an exploitation of Charles E. Blaney, who has amassed a comfortable fortune in the presentation of hair-raising, heartrending, blood-curdling plays of the so-called barn-stormers type on the remote country circuits. Occasionally Blaney brought joy to Broadway when the Star Theatre still existed, for he engineers the sort of things that appealed to Star theatregoers in the last half dozen years of its existence.

This is only preliminary to saying that neither the "Mormon Wife" nor the company that played it is a subject for serious criticism. It was a combination of bucolic low comedy, a thrashing out of the old story of the fights between Mormon and Gentile in the early days of Utah, with a lot of pathos and bathos mixed in with the sort of preaching that figured so popularly in "Way Down East" and plays of that type. For people who like this sort of a combination of religion and horse play, with sharp contrasts, such as give the gallery gods ample opportunity to applaud religious heroics and the Mormon depravities as received through the spectacle of a Christian dramatist, the play was just the sort of thing they wanted. Of course, the story of a Gentile who, with one wife, became a Mormon, was sealed to a second wife with the resultant breaking up of his home and the ultimate reconciliation just as he was murdered by one of the Destroying Angels of Mormondom.

There was an opportunity for some rather good emotional acting by Roselle Knott, the Gentile wife, and also for a display of termagantery by Meta Maynard, the second wife, which both availed themselves of. William Humphrey, as the husband turned Mormon, presumably because he "fat" lines of the production. If he did he took no one in the audience into his confidence, but so mouthed them in pantomime that what he had to say as to the progress of his affairs was kept a dead secret from such as would really like to have known what he had to say at critical periods of the play. He seemed to enjoy his own conversation, but no one else was permitted to do so. But what was lost in his speech was vociferously atoned for by the high-pitched rantings of some of his associates, principally feminine.

Comedy of the bucolic sort was plentiful and a quintet consisting of Gertrude Swiget, Clara Rainford, Oscar Figman, W. R. McKay, and Neal Brown managed to extract the risibilities of the crowd that packed the theatre to the doors and made the gallery a hot box.

But the hit of the play was made by Gertrude Haines, a vaudeville performer who attained some prominence with a "Celestial Choir" last season. The choir was on hand, and robed in the choir vestments of the Episcopal Church, sang religious hymns in a Mormon tabernacle. Previously Miss Haines had saved the first act from complete ruin by playing a parlor organ with her nose and doing various other "stunts" on a parlor organ furnished with all sorts of contrivances to display her unique skill as a manipulator of that much-abused instrument.

The cast:

John Turner, a Mormon convert.....
William Humphrey

GENTILES.

Mary, his first wife.....Roselle Knott
Dr. Joe Mason.....Thomas MacLarnie
Dolph Mason.....Laurens Hascall
Deacon Mason.....Horace Lewis
Zeb Robbins.....Oscar Figman
Samantha Babbit.....Clara Rainford
Tilly.....Gertrude Swigget
Danny Huggins.....W. R. McKay
Frank Horton.....S. J. Cairns
United States Marshal.....George Tyford
Gorgie.....Master Walter Robinson

MORMONS.

Sally, John Turner's second wife..Meta Maynard
Mrs. Cora Young.....Grace Huntington
Hank Smith.....William Walcott
Samuel Slick.....William H. Turner
Susan Young.....Gertrude Dessland
Jonathan Wise.....P. A. Nannary
Dr. Satoris.....Harry Gwynette
Porky.....Hal Brown
Mr. Buggs.....Charles Mayne
James.....Scott
Walter Hart.....P. S. Fletcher
Frederic Hunt.....H. B. Hudill

A REVIVAL OF "ARIZONA."

War Drama Presented at the Academy of Music with New Features.

Augustus Thomas's war drama "Arizona," which nightly crowded the Herald Square Theatre last season, was revived last night, with a newly added realistic scene, which will go far toward making the play more popular than ever. While at home in the Herald Square Theatre, owing to the limited size of the stage one of the most effective scenes in the entire play had to be cut out. Instead, there came from behind the scenes the clatter of horses' hoofs as the cavalry dashed up, shouting and making other desirable noises, these taking the place of the actual picture of the approach of the cavalry.

On the large stage at the Academy of Music none of this was necessary. The entire troop, numbering some forty horses, dashed upon the stage, their riders covered with perspiration and alkali dust, and the applause which greeted the surprise showed it successful as one of the most effective scenes in the entire play. The staging was under the direction of Kirk La Shelle and Fred R. Hamlin.

The new cast of characters was as follows:

Henry Canby, owner of Aravaipa Ranch.....
J. W. Cope
Col. Bonham, 11th U. S. Cavalry.Frazer Coulter
Sam Wong, a cook.....Stanley Murphy
Mrs. Canby, wife of the rancher.....
Miss EleanorWilton
Estrella Bonham, wife of the Colonel.....
Miss Grace Thorne
Lena Kellar, a maid servant..Miss Alice Chandler
Lieut. Denton, 11th U. S. Cavalry.....
Dustin Farnum
Bonita Canby, Estrella's sister..Miss Olive May
Capt. Hodgman, 11th U. S. Cavalry.....
William O. Hazeltine
Miss McCullagh, a school teacher.....
Miss Agnes Muir
Dr. Fenlon, Surgeon 11th U. S. Cavalry.....
George O'Donnell
Lieut. Hallack, 11th U. S. Cavalry.....
Charles H. Welch
Tony Mostano, a vaquero.....Edgar Selwyn
Sergt. Kellar, 11th U. S. Cavalry.....
William Haworth
Lieut. Young, 11th U. S. Cavalry.Helme Calvert
Major Cochran, 11th U. S. Cavalry.....
Sterrett Johnson

"Are You a Mason?" Well Received.

The farce "Are You a Mason?" adapted from the German by Leo Ditrichstein, which amused so many people at Wallack's Theatre during the last weeks of last season, opened Garrick Theatre last evening. The audience that greeted the revival filled the theatre, and was an enthusiastic one. All of the players, most of whom were in the original cast, received a hearty welcome as they appeared on the stage, the reception accorded Mr. Ditrichstein being especially enthusiastic. The cast:

George Fisher, stock broker.....Leo Ditrichstein
Frank Perry, his friend.....John C. Rice
Amos Bloodgood of Rockford, Ill., Perry's father-in-law.....Thomas A. Wise
John Halton, a gentleman farmer from up-State.....George Richards
Hamilton Travers, usher at a music hall.....
Oscar Dane
Ernest Morrison, a young architect.....
Charles Halton
Policeman.....Charles Green
Mrs. Caroline Bloodgood.....Gertrude Whitty
Eva (Mrs. Perry).....Esther Titell
Annie.....Hazel Chappel
Lulu.....Grace Hadsell
Mrs. Halton, Halton's wife.....Amy Miller
Lottie, cook to the Perrys.....Sally Cohen
Fanchon Armitage, a cloak model at Mme. Jolivet's.....Maude Travers

'ROGERS BROTHERS IN WASHINGTON'

Opening Performance of the Farce Given in Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The farce vehicle for Rogers Brothers for the coming season had its opening production at the Star Theatre to-night. "Rogers Brothers in Washington" is more expensive and elaborate than their previous ventures. The house, which was a record-breaker for size, applauded everything.

The first act showed the interior of the Democratic Club, with a painting of Richard Croker on the wall, and a stuffed tiger near by. It is said to be an exact reproduction of the room. The chorus work seemed to give immense satisfaction to the audience, and the dialect dialogue of the Rogers Brothers evoked abundant laughter.

The third act, representing the court of fountains at the Exposition, is where the varieties are introduced. The scenery and electrical effects are a feature of this act. The song, which is expected to win particular popularity is a sequel to "An Innocent Maid" and "When Reuben Comes to Town." It is called "The Wedding of Reuben and the Maid."

Hattie Williams, is the leading woman, with Jeanette Bageard and Edith St. Clair to help. The funmakers include Gus Weinburg, William West, and Eugene Jepson. Many of the West Point cadets saw the performance.

PADEREWSKI'S NEW OPERA.

For some time lovers of music here have been thinking that there was no chance of their hearing Paderewski's new opera, "Manru" in New York for at least two years. It is now said, however, that the production of the piece will be made during the coming Winter, and that Maurice Grau is now communicating with Walter Damrosch about the venture. Mr. Damrosch was in Asbury Park yesterday, but one who was familiar with the situation said:

"Mr. Grau has not concluded his contract with the composer's agent, but it will be signed soon, I understand, and then arrangements will be made to bring out the opera here early in the coming season. Mr. Damrosch now has the score. The cast can be easily filled. Mme. Eames or Mme. Sembrich will in all probability be the heroine, and there are parts in the opera that will suit various others of Mr. Grau's forces. The work will be sung in German, although there is an English translation."

Paderewski's opera is in three acts, and the scenes are laid in the country where he has his home, the mountains between Bulgaria and Servia. Peasants, gypsies, a beautiful girl and a dwarf are the principals in the action, and the scenery requisite for the production will not have to be very ornate.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—Mr. Kaltenborn's orchestral concerts draw well.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Nightly concerts, with vaudeville, orchestral, operatic, and vocal features, are announced.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Francis Wilson and his company in "The Strollers" will be here for a little while longer.

CASINO THEATRE.—"Florodora" is still going and is as popular, apparently, as ever. There were two new faces in the sextette last night.

EDEN MUSEE.—There are still afternoon and evening concerts every day, and not a few additional wax figures have been placed on exhibition of late.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—A "double vaudeville company" is advertised as the attraction here. This two-in-one concern gives new specialties daily, retaining such old ones as "caught" on the day previous. In the museum proper there are the usual freaks, from the talking fish that doesn't talk to the Chinese magician.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—This week's farce comedy is "The Vaudeville Craze," presented by George Felix and Lydia Barry. Others on the programme are Travello, ventriloquist; Guy and Guntram, eccentric acrobats; John Le Clair, juggler; Bush and Gordon, clowns, and Trask and Gladdon, and the biograph pictures.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—Among the attractions here are Hayes and Suits, and Fred Niblo, who are new to the programme. Of the old features many have been retained, among them Harry Bulger, Prof. Mozart's baboon, dog, and monkey circus, Hickey and Nelson, the four Luken brothers, Ernest Hogan, "Billy" Gould and company, in "The Lambetly Walk", Mlle. Lola, and "Johnny" Johnson's "Love Me Lize."

THE PROCTOR THEATRES.—In the Twenty-third Street Theatre three one-act plays are running daily, and interspersed throughout the programme are variety numbers a-plenty. Bronson Howard's little piece, "Young Mrs. Winthrop," which has been successful before, is the stock company's attraction, and here, too, are vaudeville specialties, some of which are very entertaining. In the Harlem house, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, "Forbidden Fruit" is the short play. The performance of each theatre lasts from noon to nearly midnight.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Jefferson De Angelis arrived in the theatre last night, reviving the popular operatic comedy, "A Royal Rogue," composed by Klein and Francis. Some new songs were introduced that were not heard on Broadway last Winter, one of these being the waltz song of Miss Gertrude Mackenzie, a young Scotch woman who has been appearing in London for several years. Mr. De Angelis himself had added to his stock of funny sayings considerably. Sousa and his band are still giving their concerts in the afternoons, and just after dinner time, before the theatre hour, Pain's fireworks are to be seen.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Dress rehearsals of "Don Caesar's Return," in which James K. Hackett is to make his first appearance here as an actor-manager in Wallack's Theatre on Sept. 3, have begun, the first one being held last night. Before producing the piece here Mr. Hackett will try it in Albany, on Aug. 29.

E. H. Sothern has decided to be his own stage director in "Richard Lovelace," although he has a long part in the play. The reason he is going to take on himself the extra duties is that he has spent the Summer mutilating the author's manuscript, affixing hieroglyphical stage directions on the margins. He thinks that nobody else will be able to read these notes about the "business" of the piece. In order to prepare for rehearsals the actor has made a miniature stage, on which toy players and scenery have been made to perform the proper movements.

"Fortune's Bridge," the late Charles Coghlan's play, was given for the first time in Denver, Col., Sunday night. The piece was written especially for Rose Coghlan, by whom it was produced. She telegraphed to a friend here that the opening night had been a success and that she had never been better suited in a part than now.

Bertha Galland's company, now rehearsing at the Lyceum Theatre under the stage management of William Seymour, includes the following players: Harry B. Stanford, late of the Henry Irving company; Frank G. Bangs, Stephen Wright, George W. Barbier, Mortimer H. Weldon, James Ottley, Daniel Jarrett, Edgar MacGregor, Lewis Harrington, Rhoda Cameron, Margaret Bourne, Blanche Weaver, Rachel Crown, Carrie Thatcher, Lillian Pagler, May Johnson, and Blanche McFarland. Miss Galland will open her season in the Lyceum on Sept. 10.

Novel Show at Paradise Garden.

Oscar Hammerstein introduced last night on his Paradise Garden, above the Victoria Theatre, an animal act that was something decidedly new in the line of Summer attractions. The feature, which had been imported from Europe, was on the programme under the name "Coleman's Dogs." Coleman, the owner of the novel troupe, showed when he appeared on the stage that a large part of his show had not been announced. There were almost as many cats as dogs, and the original part of the performance of the troupe was the combined acting of these usually hostile varieties of domestic animals. All the cats but one were beautiful snow-white animals, and the one exception was as black as tar. They rode on the dogs' backs, jumped through hoops, and did fancy steps.

WORCESTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Programme for Its Forty-fourth Annual Celebration Arranged.

Announcement of the programme of the forty-fourth annual Worcester County Musical Festival has been made. George W. Chadwick is to be the conductor, as usual, and Franz Kneisel and Wallace Goodrich will continue as assistant conductor and organist.

Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem" will be the principal choral work. In the cast will be Mme Emma Eames, soprano; Mrs. Clara Poole King, contralto; Ellison Van Hoose, tenor, and Carl E. Dufft, bass.

In Cesar Franck's "The Beatitudes," the singers are to be Mrs. Shanna Cumming, soprano; Mrs. Clara Poole King, mezzo soprano; Miss A. J. Griggs, contralto; H. Evans Williams and E. C. Towne, tenors; Stephen Townsend and David Bispham, basses.

"Judith," a lyric drama by Conductor Chadwick, will be performed for the first time. It deals with the story of Judith and Holofernes, as related in the Apocrypha, and in it the chorus plays an important part. The singers will be Miss Gertrude May Stein and Messrs. Towne, Bispham, and Dufft.

For Mozart's motet, "Glory, Honor, Praise, and Power," Richard Burmeister has been specially engaged as piano soloist. Sixty-five members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra are also engaged.

An auction sale of 800 tickets will be held in Washburn Hall, Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 10. The festival will last from Sept. 23 to 27.

FAT CHAMPION'S FUNERAL.

Pall Bearers for Erastus H. Lewis Will All Be Men of Weight.

Erastus H. Lewis, the champion fat man of Jersey City, will be buried from his home, at 1,002 Summit Avenue, this morning. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Lewis, the funeral will be private. Only the immediate relatives and the pall bearers will be present. The latter will be selected from members of the defunct Fat Men's Association, of which Mr. Lewis was President. Their names were not announced.

On account of Mr. Lewis's great size, the body was lowered from the room in which he died, on the second floor, to the first floor. In order to accomplish this it was placed on a stretcher, which was then slid down the staircase by means of ropes fastened to the ends. It was then placed in the casket, which is 6 feet 9 inches long and 3 feet 1 inch wide, outside measurement. It was specially made by the National Casket Company of Hoboken. Another difficulty experienced was in finding a hearse large enough to contain the casket, and Undertaker Brackner, who has charge of the funeral, was finally obliged to send to New York for one.

HIS LONG SEARCH REWARDED.

Body of Weidman's Daughter Arose in Harlem River Before His Eyes.

After two days of anxious search by Jacob Weidman of 1,952 Park Avenue for the body of his seven-year-old daughter, May Weidman, who was drowned Saturday afternoon, the child's body suddenly arose before his eyes in the Harlem River yesterday afternoon.

The little girl fell overboard while watching a steam dredge working between Park and Lexington Avenues, and her little playmates told her mother of what had happened. Weidman with some friends spent all day Sunday dragging the river in the neighborhood without success, and yesterday at daybreak resumed his dreary task alone. He is a strong swimmer, and dived repeatedly about the place where the little one went down. After an hour of this he sank exhausted on a float and was about to abandon his search when he saw what looked like an old skirt floating in the water but a few feet away, and, swimming to it, found it was his child's body. He brought it ashore and carried it to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, where he was so overcome that he had to be sent home.

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM ONLY 17.

Priest Refused to Marry Them, So They Appealed to an Alderman.

May Hennesy and Edward Martinez, both seventeen years old, and both living in Brooklyn, have been married despite priestly opposition. She lived with her mother at Hicks and Baltic Streets, and is a saleswoman in a department store, while Martinez is bookkeeper for John Pierson, Jr., a stock brokers in Wall Street.

Four weeks ago they visited the Rev. Father Fitzgerald of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, and asked him to marry them, but he refused because of their extreme youth. After waiting a couple of weeks they came to Manhattan, where they found Alderman Smith, who united them. On Saturday Father Fitzgerald discovered what had occurred and authorize his assistant, Father Carroll, to perform the religious ceremony, and the young couple are now living at 454 Henry Street.

SOME ELABORATE GOWNS.

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske is to wear some gorgeous gowns in her new play, "Miranda of the Balcony." In the first act she will wear the most elaborate gown of the play, a white satin evening dress embroidered in wheat ears of pearls and gold. The front breadth forms a panel and has inserts of lace at the sides, the outline of the lace applique is covered by tiny pearls and by gold. The side breadths also show insets of the lace near the foot of the gown, and these fall fluffily each side of the long, square train. This train has one immense cluster of wheat ears in the centre, and above it and on each side are sprays of wheat ears in gold and pearls. The edges of the gown are embroidered in gold and tiny pearls. The pointed bodice has shot sleeves formed of draped loops of the pearl and gold trimming. Clusters of the crossing wheat ears run up the centre of the front and from under the arms across the front of the bodice, which has puffs of tulle along its inner edges. This gown took a first prize at the Paris Exposition.

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In the second act she is to wear a creation of pale mauve or meteor crepe. The skirt has a short train, finished by a full ruffle which has on its edge a tiny box plait running horizontally. The tunic overdress, which comes to the floor directly in front and rises a foot or more at the sides, is edged with a tiny fringe of changeable silk ornaments shaped like the old-fashioned bugle of our grandmothers' time. At the upper left side of the tunic—in which there are no tucks—is appliqued a spray of fine cream lace flowers. The pointed girdle, which fastens with a rosette at the left of the back, is laid in fine folds and the front point is covered with fine applique of cream lace flowers. This girdle is of pale mauve and blue changeable silk. The bodice has a bolero closing invisibly and bordered at the bottom and also at the top, where it is cut out in a circle, with the same kind of fringe as that bordering the skirt tunic. This bolero, which hangs loose at the bottom, is embroidered both back and front from underneath with metallic cords in blues and mauve and silver, and outlining the flowers and leaves on the upper or right side is a fine line of black silk thread embroidery. These sprays slant from the bottom to the shoulders, and there are also perpendicular sprays directly in the centre. The Thelawney sleeves have the upper part laid in vertical tucks with appliques of fine laces between the groups, and the lower part hangs loose and full to just below the elbow, where a fold of the changeable silk finished with several small rosettes confines the fullness. The lower sleeves are formed of tucked cream mulle with crosswise bands of narrow cream lace. Under the bolero the bodice is elaborately tucked to fit, and the upper part, that showing above the cut-out bolero, is laid in vertical tucks with cream lace appliques. The high stock is of the blue and mauve silk, partially covered, and edged with lace. The edge of the corsage is outlined with ropes of jet and large jet roses are placed at intervals around it, one on each shoulder, and from those placed at the sides of both front and back droop ropes of jet leaves.

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The most beautiful of the four gowns shown at White, Howard & Co.'s is that to be worn in the third act of the play. It is of white chiffon with hand-painted stripes in black. These stripes start from the waist in groups of two, the groups being perhaps four inches apart and the members of each group perhaps two inches apart and curving together about a foot below the waist, where a large black rose is painted, its petals edged—as are also the stripes—with fine steel spangles. On every other group of stripes the roses are larger and are much nearer the bottom of the gown than the smaller single roses. From these larger roses there run five hand-painted steel-edged bands that describe deep loops, and crossing the lengthwise stripes between join the large roses. Where these cross the intervening stripes there are painted two large roses, and from these roses other painted bands repeat the loops and in the ovals formed by them, and which come to the edge of the skirt, are painted three huge black roses, outlined with spangles. This overdress is edged all around with white chiffon ruchings and hangs over an under robe of plaited white chiffon, which in turn is mounted on white silk. Plaited flounces of white chiffon edged with many inchings of the same material, finish the bottom of the skirt. The tight-fitting bodice has painted in the centre of the back several rising stripes of black, and these cross the back and are extended across under the arms to meet the chiffon and lace-draped front. These stripes are outlined with jet and steel spangles. The cape sleeves are formed of several full ruffles of the cream lace, and a single strip of the fine steel spangles runs over each shoulder. These ruffles extend along the bodice front, caught up here and there, and the front itself is qu

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FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES, FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Notice to Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage made by the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company to The State Trust Company (now Morton Trust Company) bearing date 1st January, 1897, this Company has elected to redeem and pay on the first day of October, 1901, at par with accrued interest to the date of payment, all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company outstanding, being the outstanding bonds secured by the said mortgage. All holders of said bonds are required to present the same for payment at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, or, before the said first day of October, 1901. Interest will cease upon that day on all bonds secured by the said mortgage then outstanding, and which shall not then be or have been presented for payment.

June 30th, 1901.

COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.
By ROBERT S. TOWNE, President.

PUBLICATION BY THE HAMILTON BANK of New York City of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking laws of 1892:

Bannon & Sullivan, November 6, 1890	$102.00
L. R. Harting, June 23, 1890	77.98
J. H. Haar Assoiation, March 30, 1892	104.62
Hannah Hirshbaum, February 3, 1894	100.00
Nellie E. Smith, April 13, 1893	65.00
Louis H. Schubert, May 14, 1892	74.64

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

JESSE C. JOY, Cashier of the Hamilton Bank of New York City, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking laws of 1892, State of New York. JESSE C. JOY.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1901. [Notary's Seal.] ARTHUR E. WOOD, Notary Public (114) New York Co.

Office of the Michigan Central R. R. Co
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.

F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

WANTED—NORTHERN PACIFIC COMMON; price must be low; immediate. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

FINANCIAL.

33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:

The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:

First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $8,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.

Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.

Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.

Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:

1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.

2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,

3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.

By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.

WM. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

Stockholders' Committee
of
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY:

Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement (dated July 22, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary), for the purpose of furthering a consolidation, or other disposition of property of, or the acquisition or lease of property by, The American Cotton Oil Company; and for the advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the Agreement, and better results be secured than by individual action.

The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee under said Agreement, and hereby afford holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company the opportunity of participating in the benefits of said Agreement by thereunder depositing their stock with the First National Bank of the City of New York, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock.

Copies of the said Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, August 1, 1901.

GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary to Committee,
27 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

To the Owners and Holders of the First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds

Holders of certificates of Central Trust Company of New York, issued on deposit of abovenamed bonds under agreement of June 21, 1896, upon surrender thereof at office of Central Trust Company of New York, will be entitled to receive for each bond with December, 1896, and all subsequent coupons attached, represented by such certificate, $1,000 Detroit Southern Railroad Company, "Ohio Southern Division" First Mortgage 4% Gold Bond, bearing interest from June 1st, 1901, the sum of $48.33 in cash, ($8.33 thereof being interest from March 15th to June 1st,) and a certificate entitling holder to participate pro rata in any future distribution of cash when received by the Committee, and as determined by it, as provided in the agreement of February 20th, 1901.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1901.

WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
THOMAS DENNY,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. G. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, Willard Brown.
Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Philip Lehman,
H. S. Manning, S. C. T. Dodd, Edwd. F. Cragin,
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Geo. Blumenthal,
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould,
Chas. F. Cutler, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark,
Emers. McMillin, Jno. R. Hegeman, John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald, C. I. Hudson.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
180 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consl. Natural & Ill. Gas Co.
100 shs. North Western Ohio Natural Gas Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$5,000 Knickerbocker Steam Boat Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
28 shs. Nash., Chat. & St. Louis R. R.
$580 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. scrip of 1899, 1900 and 1901.
100 shs. People's Bank & Trust Co., Passaic, N. J.
60 shs. Verde Queen Copper Co. of Arizona.
$10,000 Council Bluffs City Works Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1906.
4 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$4,000 Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1911.
$10,000 N. Y. Central, Hudson River R. R. 4 p. c. Debt Ctfs., 1905.
$1,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Real Est. Pur. Mone. 4 p. c. Bds., 1923.
10 shs. Albany & Susq. R. R.
$600 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
100 shs. Cheesman Cotton Gin Co.
2 shs. N. Y. Sun Ass'n.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
10 shs. Bank State of New York.
$7,000 N. Y. Gas, Elec. Heat & Power Co. 1s: Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
60 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
57 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
162 shs. Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen County.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
$10,000 Ohio Mining & Mfg. Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Bds.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
90 shs. Consumers' Brewery of Utica, N. Y.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
142 shs. Henderson Bridge Co.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Aucts.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Bennington Petroleum Co., $5 each.
50 shares United States Hosiery Co., $100 each.
1,000 shares Montana Coal and Coke Co., $10 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

Office of the Michigan Central R.R. Co.
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.

F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

WATERLOO WATER COMPANY
OF MUSCATINE, IOWA.
6% Bonds, dated September 1, 1886,
DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage securing the same, the above bonds are called for redemption at 103 and interest, and will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, on and after September 1, 1901.

New York, August 20, 1901.

Dividends.

Office of Reading Company,
Philadelphia, August 6, 1901.

The Board of Directors have declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the First Preferred Stock of the Company to be paid September 10, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 24, 1901. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 12 M. on August 24, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. September 11, 1901.

READING COMPANY,
By A. H. MOORE, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, August 6, 1901.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust certificates of Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 12 M. on August 24, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on September 11, 1901. On September 10, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT (2%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 23, 1901, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 3 at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1901.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 24th, 1901.

The transfer books will close in New York on August 10th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen August 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

The Utah Fuel Company.

Five per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds. Coupons maturing September 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid on and after September 3d at the Morton Trust Company, New York City.

New York, August 17, 1901.

JESSE WHITE, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B BONDS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company (now the Morton Trust Company) as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of the above bonds will be held at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on September 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By J. K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-President.
Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—U. S. Assay Office Receipts Lost.—A receipt issued by the U. S. Assay Office, N. Y., No. 160, dated July 22, 1901, for 103 70-100 ounces Silver Bullion, payable to R. & L. Friedlander or order, has been lost. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate the same, as its payment has been stopped at the U. S. Assay Office, N. Y.

R. L. & M. FRIEDLANDER.
Aug. 20, 1901.

Lost.—Union Bag and Paper Co. Certificate of Preferred Stock, No. A 1221, for 12 shares of preferred stock in name of Abigail M. Carpenter, indorsed to Caroline C. Wilbur. Notice is hereby given to show cause why a Duplicate Certificate of Deposit should not be issued. Carry M. Wilbur, Executrix for Abigail M. Carpenter's estate.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 350,933, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost or Stolen.—Bank Book No. 410,265 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers Street.

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co., drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Proposals.

KENNEBEC ARSENAL, AUGUSTA, ME., AUG. 15, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 P. M., Sept. 5, 1901, for the purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including 334,400 pounds of niter, small arms, equipments, tools, etc. Catalogues giving quantities, condition, etc., can be had on application to D. M. TAYLOR, Major Ord. Dept. U. S. A., Comdg.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CAL., AUG. 16, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., Sept. 16, 1901, for purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including cannon, projectiles, small arms, ammunition, scrap metal, etc. Information furnished on application to COLONEL A. MORDECAI, Ord. Dept., Com'dg.

Copartnership Notices.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing as THE HARRIS COMPANY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, SOLOMON HARRIS retiring. The business will be continued under the same style, by ABRAHAM HARRIS, who will liquidate all debts and receive all moneys due. ABRAHAM HARRIS.
Dated New York, Aug. 16, 1901.

First New Cotton Bale from Georgia.

The first bale of the new cotton crop in Georgia was sold in front of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday by Hubbard Brothers & Co. to John Collins at 10 cents a pound. The bale came from J. T. Stewart of Savannah.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 19	274,313
To date this year	197,580,501
Corresponding date last year	75,013,428

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 19	$637,000
To date this year	$704,238,220
Corresponding date last year	$325,764,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Locom. pf.	2½	Mo. Pacific	1
At., T. & S. F.	2¼	N. Y. Air Brake	6
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Norfolk & West.	2⅝
Canadian Pacific	1½	Ncrf. & West. pf.	1½
Cent. of N. J.	1	Pressed S. Car	½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Rep. Steel	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	8½	Southern Railway	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¾	Southern Railway pf.	⅝
Chi., I. & L. pf.	2½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅜	Twin City R. T.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Union B. & P. pf.	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Union Pacific	1½
Consol. Gas	1¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Erie	⅝	Wabash	¾
Gt. North. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	¾
Hocking Valley	1½	West. Union Tel.	½
Int. Silver	1	Wheel. & L. E.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾
Manhattan	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Kan. & Mich.	½
Am. Smelting	½	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Am. Smelting pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	¾	Mo., Kan. & T.	1
Buff., R. & P.	3	National Lead	½
C., R. & P. pf.	1⅜	Pere Marquette	4
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Rubber Goods	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	¾
General Electric	2	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1
Illinois Central	⅝	Wis. Central	⅞

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio con. 5s. 1 | Iowa Cent. 1st 5s. 1

Bond Declined.

Kan. & Mich. 4s 1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The notable feature in yesterday's security market was that first prices were also lowest. At the opening there was a mild bear demonstration, based on the idea that the extension of the steel strike might prove an unfavorable influence, but all offerings were quickly absorbed, prices steadily rallying to the close. The steel issues were no exception to the rule, following the same course as the general list; about 37,000 shares of the common and preferred changed hands, each issue showing a fractional net gain. The prevailing view of the steel strike was that its extension must shorten its duration, as every man on strike decreases the financial capacity of the Amalgamated Association to carry on its struggle while it is meeting with no public financial support.

Other stocks traded in to the extent of over 10,000 shares were Amalgamated Copper, Atchison, St. Paul, Erie, Norfolk and Western, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, and Union Pacific, and all of them showed handsome gains, extending to 2⅜ each in St. Paul and Norfolk and Western. Trading was light outside of the issues mentioned, the total being but slightly in excess of 275,000 shares.

Norfolk and Western was in brisk demand, Philadelphia houses sending heavy buying orders. Coincident buying of Chesapeake and Ohio revived talk of the pending arrangements for a combination of the soft coal roads, a deal which has been in negotiation for some time past. The buying of St. Paul was good, inducing some covering of short contracts.

Chicago houses appeared as buyers of all the Grangers on better news from the corn belt, where weather conditions point to further recovery in the growth of that cereal.

The outward movement of wheat continues to attract attention. Yesterday's clearances reached over 1,750,000 bushels, the export demand continuing active and large. Wheat exports are unquestionably responsible for the break in sterling exchange, which has given such a new outlook for the money market. Exchange dropped still further, falling at one time ⅝ of 1 per cent. Call loans fluctuated between 2 and 3 per cent., closing at the lowest figure.

In general, yesterday's security market revealed the same characteristics prevalent of late, scarcity of floating supply and indisposition of holders to sell, but short offerings decreased somewhat in volume, while efforts to cover were observable. Commission houses are still practically idle, but the tone of their advices to customers now generally favors the buying side.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

London Stock Exchange to remain closed next Saturday.

Western dispatches stating that there was a free movement of wheat in Chicago last week and Burlington still maintained its lead, carrying 21 per cent. of the total. The Illinois Central and the St. Paul were tied for second place, each getting 13 per cent.

Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad to vote Oct. 15 on question of purchasing the Peoria, Decatur and Mattoon, the Mattoon and Evansville Railroad, and a connection at Evansville and Stewartsville.

According to Chicago advices, officials of the Granger roads expect that the present rate of increase in earnings will be fully maintained for at least a year to come.

Reserve of outside banks $1,295,525 below legal requirements as shown by last week's statement, an increase of $342,875 as compared with the previous week.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—There was an abundant supply of money to-day, and the demand was moderate. Discounts were quiet and weakening.

On the Stock Exchange the dealings were insignificant, and operators were apprehensive of another period of stagnation. Consols and first-class securities were easier. Home rails had a downward tendency, and foreigners were lifeless, though their tone was good. Argentines and Brazilians were easier. Rio Tintos were harder. Kafirs were dull. Americans were affected by the New York prices and the strike news. Steels and St. Paul were weak. The close was steady. Canadian Pacifics improved on traffic earnings. Grand Trunks were easier.

Consols for both money and the account, 94¼.

Anaconda, 9⅛; Atchison, 76⅞; Atchison preferred, 97¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 59; Canadian Pacific, 113⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅝; Chicago Great Western, 22⅞; St. Paul, 166⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 43¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94; Erie, 39½; Erie first preferred, 67⅝; Erie second preferred, 52; Illinois Central, 147½; Louisville and Nashville, 105½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 54½; New York Central, 157; Norfolk and Western, 56; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89½; Northern Pacific preferred, 98½; Ontario and Western, 34⅛; Pennsylvania, 74; Reading, 21¼; Reading first preferred, 39¾; Reading second preferred, 26⅜; Southern Railway, 32½; Southern Railway preferred, 87¾; Southern Pacific, 57¼; Union Pacific, 99⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 91½; United States Steel, 42½; United States Steel preferred, 93⅜; Wabash, 21½; Wabash preferred, 39½; Rand Mines, 42⅛.

Spanish 4s, 70.

Bar silver steady, 27d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills was 2¼ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £513,000.

Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 132.30; Lisbon, 38.00; Rome, 4.30; Madrid, 39.70.

The Stock Exchange will be closed next Saturday, Aug. 24.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $100,140,161; balances, $6,632,049; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $493,378.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was very weak until near the close, when there was a slight recovery. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87@$4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.83½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.17½@5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago— 25c discount. Boston—12½@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened undecided, but later a more favorable disposition prevailed. Rio Tintos advanced on the higher price of copper. Kafirs were firm. Governments were supported. Rentes were firm, and industrials were irregular. Thomson-Houston was weak.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 65 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 23 centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.15.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Business on the Boerse to-day was fairly active, and prices were generally firm. Home funds were better. Coal and Iron improved, owing to the more satisfactory reports from Silesia, and the favorable state of the British iron trade. Italians and rentes were in demand for Italian account. Canadian Pacifics showed a hardening tendency, as a result of increased traffic receipts. Kafirs continued to improve.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58⅜c. Mexican dollars at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 Brunswick sold at .09, 2,000 Comstock at .07, 600 Chollar at .08, 2,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 300 Isabella at .47, 500 Ophir at .83, and 100 Standard at 3.40.

PHILADELPHIA'S CIVIC LOAN.

Bids Opened for $9,000,000 Balance for Water Supply Construction.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Mayor Ashbridge to-day opened bids for the $9,000,000 balance of the $12,000,000 loan authorized last March by an ordinance of councils for the construction and installation of the city's improved water supply. The interest rate is 3½ per cent.

Drexel & Co., and Brown Brothers & Co. of Philadelphia, and Harvey Fisk Sons' Co. of New York, Farson, Leach & Co., Redmond, Kerr & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., proposed to take the entire amount, their bid being $9,022,500, the syndicate to take all or none. The syndicate agrees to pay the interest on the bonds from July 1 to Aug. 24 as a premium.

Several other bids were received ranging in sums from $5,000 to $100,000. No award was made, but it is probable that the syndicate will be the successful bidder. When the loan was offered at 3 per cent. some weeks ago there was no bidder. The interest rate was then increased to 3½ per cent.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK SUIT.

Receiver Claims $50,000 on Assessment from Guy T. Major.

Forrest Raynor, as receiver for the Seventh National Bank, yesterday began suit, in the United States Circuit Court, against Guy T. Major, one of the stockholders of the Seventh National Bank. In the summons, which was served on Mr. Major at his office, at 32 Liberty Street, it is stated that judgment for $50,000 will be taken against Mr. Major, with interest from Aug. 15, if answer is not made within twenty days.

At the office of Opdyke, Wilcox & Brisbow, at 20 Nassau Street, counsel for Receiver Raynor, it was said that no complaint had as yet been filed, and that, although Mr. Major was a Director in the bank, the suit was brought against him merely as a stockhol

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 19, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114¾	115¼	12,700	Amalgamated Copper	113½	115¼	113½	115¼	+1½
29½	29¾	365	Am. C. & F. Co	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	.....
84¾	85	356	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ⅜
32½	33	400	American Cotton Oil	33	33	32½	32½	—1¼
193	198	100	American Express	197½	197½	197½	197½	.....
32	32½	300	American Ice Co	31¾	32	31⅝	32	— ⅜
60¾	62	120	Am. Linseed Co. pf	61½	61¾	61½	61½	—1
6	6½	200	American Malting Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
51⅞	52	2,418	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	52	52⅞	51¾	52	— ½
101	102	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	101	101	101	101	—1
25½	27	400	American Locomotive	25⅜	25¾	25⅛	25¾	— ¼
85½	86½	400	Am. Locomotive pf	85¼	85¾	85½	85¾	+2¼
132	132¾	4,800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	132	133¼	131¾	132¼	— ⅛
135⅜	135½	1,500	American Tobacco	136	136	135½	135½	— ¾
45	45¼	1,400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45	45¼	44½	45	— ⅝
76	76½	18,300	At., T. & S. F.	73½	76⅝	73½	76½	+2½
95⅜	95½	2,325	At. T. & S. F. pf	94	95⅞	94	95¾	+ ½
97¼	97⅜	400	Baltimore & Ohio	97⅛	97¼	97⅛	97¼	+ ⅛
73¾	74¼	2,325	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	73⅜	74¼	73½	74¼	+ ½
90¼	91	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	90	90	90	90	—3
123	125	200	Bfff., Roch. & P. pf	123¾	123¾	123⅝	123⅝	—1⅜
69	70	100	Canada Southern	69¾	69¾	69½	69¾	— ¼
111¾	115⅞	2,400	Canadian Pacific	110¼	111⅞	110¼	111⅞	+1½
160¼	162	200	Central R. of N. J.	160	160	160	160	+1
47	47¼	8,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	45½	47⅜	45¼	47¼	+ ⅜
37½	37¾	700	Chicago & Alton	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	— ⅛
128¾	130	1,200	Chi. & East. Ill	126	128¾	126	128¾	+8¼
22	22½	1,000	Chicago Great West	22¼	22⅜	22	22	+ ¼
81½	85	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ¼
38½	39	3,340	Chi., Ind. & Louis	37½	39	37¼	38¾	+1¾
72½	73½	400	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	70¾	73	70¾	72¾	+2¼
164⅞	165	16,220	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	161⅞	165	161⅞	165	+2⅝
188	190	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	189	189½	189	189½	—1⅞
140½	141¼	700	Chi., R. I. & Pac	139⅞	141	139⅞	141	+ ⅜
18	18⅜	300	Chi. Term. Trans	18	18	18	18	—1
89¾	90¼	200	C., C., C. & St. L	90	90	90	90	+1
13½	13¾	300	Colorado Southern	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
53¾	54	100	Col. Southern 1st pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ¼
22¾	23	100	Col. Southern 2d pf	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
223¼	224	1,300	Consolidated Gas	221	223	221	223	+1¾
67⅞	67⅞	800	Con. Tobacco Co	68¼	68¼	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅜
161	161¼	100	Delaware & Hudson	161	161	161	161	+ ⅛
91¼	92	20	Denver & R. G. pf	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	.....
145	...	100	Diamond Match	146	146	146	146	.....
18	18¾	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	—1
38¼	38⅝	11,625	Erie	37¼	38½	37¼	38½	+ ⅝
65⅞	66	1,725	Erie 1st pf	65⅜	65⅞	65½	65½	+ ½
50⅝	51	100	Erie 2d pf	51	51	51	51	.....
261	263	700	General Electric	264½	264½	263	263	—2
101	104	10	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	.....
181½	182	2,775	Great Northern pf	181	182	181	181½	+ ¼
53	54	400	Hocking Valley	51	53½	51	53½	+1½
73	75¼	200	Hocking Valley pf	73¾	75¾	73½	75½	— ¼
144½	144¾	300	Illinois Central	144	144	144	144	— ⅝
22	23	100	International Paper	22	22	22	22	.....
76	77	100	International Paper pf	76	76	76	76	.....
92¾	93	400	Internat. Power Co	92⅜	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞	+ ⅛
7½	7⅞	400	International Silver	7½	8	7½	8	+1
74½	75½	100	Iowa Central pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ¾
40¾	41	700	International Pump	40¾	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ¼
30¾	31½	100	Kanawha & Michigan	31	31	31	31	— ½
103¾	103½	4,010	Louisville & Nashville	102½	103⅝	102¾	103¼	+ ½
117½	118	400	Manhattan Elevated	117	117	117	117	+ ½
166	166½	800	Met. Street Railway	165¾	166½	165¾	166	.....
25	25¼	300	Mexican Central	25	25½	25	25¼	.....
11	11⅜	1,200	Mexican National ctfs.	11	11½	10⅞	11⅜	— ⅛
107	109	100	Minn. & St. Louis	108	108	108	108	— ⅝
25	25¾	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
26¾	27	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	26½	26½	26½	26½	—1
54½	55	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	54½	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅝
101½	101¾	6,800	Missouri Pacific	100½	101¾	100	101½	+1
...	80	...	Nash., Chat. & St. L	75	75	75	75	.....
20¼	21	100	National Lead Co	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ½
42	43	50	National Salt Co	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	.....
138	142	300	New York Air Brake	140	141	140	141	+6
152¾	153¼	500	New York Central	153	153½	153	153½	.....
39½	39¾	200	N. Y., C. & St. L	39½	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛
79¾	79¾	700	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	79	79¾	78	79¾	+ ¼
34	34¼	6,100	N. Y., Ont. & West	33¼	34⅛	33¼	34	+ ⅛
56⅝	56½	31,725	Norfolk & Western	53⅜	56½	52⅝	56⅜	+2⅝
90	100	200	Norfolk & West. pf	90	90	90	90	+1½
144	145	9,600	Pennsylvania R. R	144	145	143½	144⅜	+ ⅛
112½	112⅝	3,250	People's Gas, Chicago	112	112⅜	112	112⅜	+ ⅛
70	75	100	Père Marquette	...	70¼	70¼	70¼	—4
41	41¼	300	Pressed Steel Car	...	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
41⅞	42	2,500	Reading	...	41¼	42	41¼	+ ⅛
77⅞	78¼	500	Reading 1st pf	...	77½	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅛
52¼	52½	2,200	Reading 2d pf	...	52	52¼	52¼	.....
20⅞	21	1,600	Republic Iron & Steel	...	20¼	21	20⅞	+ ½
75	76	617	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	...	75½	75	75	+ ½
28¼	29¼	300	Rubber Goods	...	28⅝	28⅜	28	—1¼
114¾	115⅜	300	St. L. & Adirondack	114⅞	115½	114⅞	115½	— ⅛
40¾	41	800	St. L. & San Fran	40	41	40	41	+ ⅛
68	68½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	67½	67⅞	67½	67⅞	— ¼
62	63	300	St. Louis Sw. pf	61½	62	61½	61¾	—1½
56¼	56¾	15,600	Southern Pacific	55⅜	56⅝	55⅜	56⅝	+ ¼
31⅝	31¾	10,075	Southern Railway	30⅝	31⅜	30⅝	31⅜	+1
86¼	86½	1,980	Southern Railway pf	85¼	86¼	85¼	86⅛	+ ⅝
62½	63	1,200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	61⅜	62⅝	61⅜	62⅝	+ ½
42	42⅜	3,450	Texas Pacific	41¼	42⅜	41¼	42⅞	+ ½
33	33½	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
97	97¼	300	Twin City R. T.	97	97¼	97	97¼	+1¼
15¾	16½	100	U'n Bag & Paper Co	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	.....
72	74	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	—1⅜
98	98¼	16,500	Union Pacific	96⅝	98	96¼	98	+1⅝
89¾	90⅜	675	Union Pacific pf	89⅞	90	89⅞	90	.....
43⅞	43¾	24,225	United States Steel	42¼	43⅝	42¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
91¾	91⅞	8,470	U. S. Steel pf	91¼	91⅞	91¼	91¾	— ⅛
13⅜	13¾	800	United States Leather	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
80½	81⅜	300	U. S. Leather pf	80¾	81	80¾	81	.....
57	59	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	58	59	58	59	+1
120	125	500	Va.-Car. Chemical pf	121½	121½	120	120	—1
21¼	21⅝	700	Wabash	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	39⅝	1,200	Wabash pf	39	39⅝	39	39½	+ ⅜
93⅛	93½	1,600	Western Union Tel	92⅜	93½	92⅜	93⅜	+ ½
19	19¼	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	19⅛	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
32	32½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅜
20	20¼	100	Wisconsin Central	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
Sales		274,313						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107⅜	108⅛	Iowa Cent...	39	39½
2s, c., 1930	107⅜	108⅛	J. & Chi....	175	...
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109	Kan. C. So.	18	20
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109	K. C. So. pf.	39½	41
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	K. C. & M.	7	8
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	K. & D. M. pf.	30	32½
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	King. & P.	8	12
4s, r., 1925	137	138	Kn. Ice, Chi.	27	...
4s, c., 1925	137	138	Kn. L., pf.	55	65
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼	Lacl. Gas.	85	92½
5s, r., 1908	107¾	108¼	Lacl. G. pf.	100	102
D. C. 3-65s	124	...	L. E. & W.	60	63¾
Adams Exp.	170	185	L. E. & W. pf.	125	127
Alb. & Sus.	220	...	Lake Shore.	251¼	275
Alle. & W.	120	...	Long Island.	76	80
Am. Ag. Ch.	27	29¾	Man. Beach.	12	18
A. A. C. pf.	88	89	Md. C. pf.	65	75
Am. Bicycle.	3¼	4	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	36	36½
Am. Bic. pf.	...	20	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	91	93
Am. Coal.	175	200	Mich. Cent.	105	...
A. C. O. pf.	90	91	Mill. El. R. & L. pf.	...	117
Am. D. Tel.	34	38	M. & St. L. pf.	114	117
A. I. Co. pf.	68	69	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	73	75
Am. Lin. Co.	29	29½	Mob. & O.	83½	84½
A. M. Co. pf.	27¾	28	Nat. Biscuit.	43¾	43½
Am. Snuff.	41	45	Nat. Bis. pf.	102	103
Am. S. pf.	85½	86½	Nat. Lead pf.	90	91
A. S. R. pf.	122	125	Nat. S. pf.	75½	76¾
A. T. & C.	141	143	New Cent. C.	27	35
Am. T. pf.	140	145	N. Y. & N. H.	214	217
Am. W. Co.	17	18¼	N. Y. & St. L.	1st pf.	109	112
A. W. Co. pf.	75	80	North. Am.	99	99¾
Ann Arbor.	21¼	23	Nor. Pac. pf.	96	97
Ann Arb. pf.	62	65	Ont. Mining.	8	9½
B. & O. pf.	91	93	Pac. Coast.	64	69
B. & L. pf.	108	...	P. C. 1st pf.	90	96
B. Un. Gas.	214	217	P. C. 2d pf.	64	70
Bruns. City.	10	11½	Pacific Mail.	40	40¾
C. C. & C.	40	...	Peo. & E.	26	29
C. & A. pf.	77	78	Per. M. pf.	80	81
C. & E. Ill. pf.	...	133	P., C., C. & St. L.	70	78
C. G. W. pf.	...	63¾	P., C., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	102	102¼
C. G. W. 1st	90½	92	P., F. W. & C.	190	...
C. & N. W.	190	194	P., F. W. & C. sp.	185	...
C., St. P., M. & Om.	125	140	P. S. C. pf.	81	84½
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	175	185	Pullman Co.	206	208
C. T. & T. pf.	37	37½	Quicksilver.	3	4
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	116	Quicksil'r pf.	9	10
C., L. & W.	30	35	Rens. & Sar.	204	215
C., L. & W. pf.	66	69	R., W. & O.	138	...
Cleve. & P.	189	...	Rub. G. pf.	76	78
C. F. & I. pf.	96	99	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	123	132
Com. Cable.	180	190	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	28
Consol. Coal.	60	...	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78	80
Cont. Tob. pf.	117¼	118¾	St. L. & S. W.	28¼	29
D. & S. W. pf.	69	...	St. L. S. W. pf.	32	32
D. & S. W. pf.	69	...	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	28
D., L. & W.	222	226	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78	80
D., R. G.	42½	43	St. L. S. W.	28¼	29
D. & M. & Ft. D.	35	38½	S. S. & I.	30½	32
E. M. & R. pf.	115	150	S. S. & I. pf.	78	80
D., S. S. & A. pf.	10¼	10½	S. R. & T.	5¾	6
Dist. of Am.	7¾	8	T. P. & W.	32	35
D. of A. pf.	28½	30	Third Av.	121	123
Ev. & T. H.	53	54	T. P. & W.	8½	...
Ev. & T. H. pf.	88	90	Tol., St. L. & W.	19½	21
Ft. W. & D. City	27	30	T. C. C. R. T. pf.	145	...
Gas & Elec., Bergen Co.	32	36	U. S. Exp.	87	93
Gluc. S. R.	54	55½	U. S. Rub.	18	19½
Homestake.	95	...	U. S. R. pf.	56	57
Int. Sil. pf.	36	39¼	U. S. Exp.	150	175
Ill. Cent.	141	02	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	51½	52
I. S. P. pf.	82½	83	Wis. C. pf.	41	42¼

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Royal Exchange Assurance Company of London has withdrawn from Texas, because of the unwillingness of its home office manager to sign the anti-trust affidavit required by the new Texas Secretary of State, under the provisions of the Texas anti-trust law.

R. H. Grinnell & Son have been appointed Grand Rapids agents of the Springfield Fire and Marine Company.

J. J. Coffey & Co. have been appointed Chicago agents of the Mechanics and Traders' Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Charles S. Hill has been appointed special agent of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford for Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico.

H. O. Havemeyer Recovering.

Private advices from his Long Island home state that H. O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, is steadily recovering from his recent illness. It is stated, however, that should his convalescence take too long a time, Mr. Havemeyer's place in the American Sugar Company will be temporarily filled by Lowell M. Palmer, one of the company's leading Directors, or by Vice President Thomas, whose headquarters are in Boston.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup	3,500	105⅞	Met W S El of Chi 4s	4,000	101½		
La con 4s	3,000	106⅞	Mex Cent 1st inc	30,000	33		
	1,000			10,000	33¼		
Am Hide & L 6s	1,000	96		5,000	33		
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	4,000	104		15,000	33¼		
	1,000	103⅞	Mo, K & T of T 5s	1,000	107		
Balt & Ohio 4s	3,000	104	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	1,000	82		
Registered	2,000	101½	Moh & Mal inc	5,000	106¾		
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s	1,000	90		10,000	106⅝		
	1,000	90¼	Mut Fuel Gas 5s	10,000	106		
	5,000	90	N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L S col 3½s	1,000	95		
B'klyn Un El 1st	5,000	106¾	N Y, C & St L 4s, registered	6,000	106		
Cent of Ga con 5s	1,000	106½	N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	10,000	94½		
Cent of Ga 1st inc	4,000	78½					
	3,000	78					
Cent of N J gen 5s	2,000	120½	North Pac 4s	3,000	104½		
	2,000	130	North Pac gen 3s	4,000	71¾		
Ches & O con 5s	15,000	121		1,000	71⅞		
Ches & O gen 4½s	1st	107⅜	Pitt, Ft W & C	500	132½		
	7,000	107⅜	Reading gen 4s	18,000	95¼		
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s	3,000	103½		7,000	95⅝		
Chi & Alton 3½s	1,000	84		25,000	95½		
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	40,000	97⅜	St L S W'n 1st	20,000	97½		
	2,000	97⅜	St L S W'n 2d	1,000	76¼		
	20,000	97⅜	South Pac 4s	10,000	91¾		
	10,000	97½	South Pac 4½s	1,000	99½		
	10,000	97⅝	South Ry 1st 5s	4,000	117		
	10,000	97⅝	Stand R & T 6s	10,000	58		
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	20,000	106¾	Tol, St L & W 4s	6,000	84		
Chi Term Tran 4s	25,000	94½	Union Pac 1st 4s	1,500	104½		
	22,000	95	Union Pac conv 4s	26,000	106¾		
Col & South 1st 4s	1,000	87⅜		1,000	106⅝		
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s	2,000	118		10,000	106⅝		
Erie, 1st con 4s	5,000	98¾		40,000	106½		
	5,000	98¾		37,000	106½		
Erie, Penn, col tr 4s	4,000	93		3,000	106¾		
	2,000			2,000	106¾		
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	4,000	116¼	Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	118		
Kanawha & M 1st	5,000	96		1,000	117⅝		
Manhattan con 4s	15,000	104½	Wabash deb, B	5,000	66¾		
				24,000	67		
			Wis Cent gen 4s	2,000	87⅜		
				1,000	87¾		

Total sales $837,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,310	Amal. Copper	113½	115⅝	113½	115⅝
2,670	Am. Sugar	132½	133½	132⅜	133⅛
6,680	At., T. & S. F.	73½	76½	73½	76½
90	At. T. & S. F. pf	94½	95¼	94½	95⅛
1,480	Brook. Rap. Tr.	73½	74½	73⅜	74½
90	Ches. & Ohio	46½	47⅛	46½	47⅛
30	Chi. Gt. West	22	22⅜	22	22⅜
8,720	C., M. & St. P.	162	165½	162	165½
10	Chi. R. I. & P.	141	141	141	141
2,500	Erie	37⅜	38½	37⅜	38¼
260	Louis. & Nash.	102¼	103¼	102½	103⅛
30	Manhattan	117½	117½	117⅜	117½
640	Mo. Pacific	100⅜	101⅝	100	101⅝
330	N. Y., Ont. & W.	33⅝	34⅜	33½	34⅜
1,480	Norf. & West.	54⅜	56½	54⅜	56⅜
40	Pennsylvania	144⅜	144⅞	144⅜	144⅞
330	People's Gas	112	112⅜	112	112⅜
1,560	Reading	41¼	42⅜	41¼	42
20	Read. 1st pf.	78	78	78	78
40	Read. 2d pf.	52	52⅜	52	52⅜
20	Rep. Steel	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
40	St. Law. & Ad.	115	115	115	115
2,690	Southern Pac.	55⅞	56½	55⅝	56⅛
2,880	Southern Ry.	30½	31⅛	30⅜	31⅛
10	Southern Ry. pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½
1,260	Tenn. C. & I.	62¼	62⅜	62	62⅜
30	Texas Pacific	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½
8,170	Union Pacific	96⅝	98⅛	96½	98⅛
170	U. S. Leather	13¼	13¾	13¼	13⅜
7,180	U. S. Steel	42¾	43¾	42¾	43¾
180	U. S. Steel pf.	91⅜	91⅝	91¼	91⅝
20	Wabash	21½	21½	21½	21½
20	Wabash pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½
50	Western Union.	92⅜	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞
57,020					

Bonds.

		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Mex. Cen. 1st inc.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
6,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	97½	97½	97½	97½
10,000	Wabash deb. B.	61	61	61	61
$23,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage..	7,553	7,433	6,952
2d week Aug	$701,000	$571,000	$567,000
From Jan. 1	18,700,983	17,685,038	16,141,362
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,641	1,524
2d week Aug	126,028	106,390	86,164
From July 1	826,096	740,764	613,925
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	726	711	648
2d week Aug	117,700	100,500	93,400
From July 1	706,829	617,809	586,400
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	920
2d week Aug	166,811	138,093	116,367
From July 1	930,269	783,714	690,193
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	537
2d week Aug	93,841	75,991	82,133
From July 1	565,393	464,990	490,465
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	107	102	93
2d week Aug	32,079	26,198	24,480
From July 1	196,723	171,334	148,404
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,675	1,673	1,666
2d week Aug	227,000	229,200	193,400
From July 1	1,464,500	1,368,000	1,036,500
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
2d week Aug	25,658	21,214	.....
From July 1	153,331	138,224	.....
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	589	589	589
2d week Aug	54,165	61,047	.....
From Jan. 1	1,531,771	1,600,141	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Aug	6,476	8,358	7,213
From July 1	42,851	40,199	45,124
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	163	167
2d week Aug	33,498	33,493	30,075
From July 1	183,277	171,307	172,237
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
2d week Aug	112,114	101,993	86,998
From July 1	632,979	570,337	477,350
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
2d week Aug	18,196	14,034	11,308
From July 1	108,965	95,814	66,395
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,261	3,183	2,988
2d week Aug	533,825	489,015	496,450
From July 1	3,379,260	3,021,309	3,152,660
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,186	2,054	2,016
2d week Aug	320,546	312,044	244,874
From Jan. 1	10,830,698	10,837,516	10,183,758
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,323	1,266	1,266
2d week August	128,846	151,657	128,930
From Jan. 1	4,737,559	4,921,073	4,265,193
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,480	2,222	2,197
2d week Aug	290,644	246,545	230,355
From July 1	1,837,802	1,423,484	1,324,891
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
2d week Aug	690,000	601,000	509,000
From Jan. 1	20,619,447	17,732,650	15,701,816
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Aug	31,000	31,000	28,000
From Jan. 1	810,091	799,118	691,889
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week August	10,468	10,618	9,477
From July 1	65,267	63,769	52,103
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,708	1,659	1,385
2d week August	223,709	189,842	144,627
From July 1	1,404,594	1,045,262	847,543
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,527	1,514	1,492
2d week August	171,995	141,353	125,815
From Jan. 1	6,114,275	4,917,398	4,570,199
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	393	393	371
2d week August	52,150	50,470	39,943
From July 1	347,306	307,181	233,598
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week August	24,373	22,893	19,566
From July 1	138,002	147,029	125,116
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,358	2,358	2,326
2d week Aug	372,583	330,133	318,340
From July 1	2,277,439	1,996,173	1,880,990
CHICAGO & ALTON for July—			
Gross earnings	827,653	751,596	543,705
Op. exp. & taxes	509,599	491,550	370,946
Net earnings	318,059	260,040	172,759
G

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Northwest Corner of Madison Avenue and 102d Street Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

W. P. Mangam has sold for Abraham Siegel the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, 100 by 70, to Alexander J. Mayer, the owner of the adjoining property on the street. As a result of this sale, the entire north side of One Hundred and Second Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, is now owned by Mr. Mayer and John S. Phipps.

Hallahan & Ahearn, the buyers of 142 and 144 West Forty-ninth Street, have also acquired No. 146, giving them as a site for their new apartment hotel a plot 64.3 by 112.3 by 64.9 by 104.6.

B. F. Hillery has sold for Mrs. Elizabeth J. Duffell the two-story brick dwelling 241 West Tenth Street, 20 by 60 and irregular.

John N. Golding was the broker in the recent purchases of property on Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Streets, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, by the City Real Property Investing Company.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for the New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Emile James, a two-story frame dwelling, with stable, on Chrystle Place, Fordham Heights.

The Schuyler apartment house, 59 and 61 West Forty-fifth Street, 37.6 by 100.5, was conveyed yesterday by Arthur W. Eager to Margaret D. Hopper for $75,000 over a mortgage for $200,000.

William M. Ryan sold at auction on Saturday, at Bayswater, Far Rockaway, the southeast corner of the Strand and Westbourne Boulevard, a plot containing thirteen city lots, to E. Lehman, at the rate of $425 per lot, or a total of $5,665.25; also, a plot at the northwest corner of Bayswater Avenue and Trust Place, containing seven and a half city lots, at the rate of $305 per lot, or a total of $2,250.00, to Mrs. James McCafferty.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

432 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 418 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to R. & H. Weber.....$22,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Culver, referee, 70 to 74 West Houston Street, north side, 93.6 feet west of Wooster Street, 41.2 by 75, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $85,684.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 24 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 270 feet west of Third Avenue, 21 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,045.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William C. Davis, referee, Gerard Avenue, west side, 339.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $6,910.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 1,879 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,832.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 1,056 Washington Avenue, east side, 168.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 200, two-story frame dwelling and stable. Due on judgment, $6,503.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Academy Street, south side, 100 feet east of Seaman Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame shed, 28 by 20; Emma B. Leven, Inwood, owner; John Leven, jr., premises, architect; cost, $200.

Washington Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 50; Andrew Kelly of 1,413 Washington Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

No. 163 Eighth Avenue, to a two-story and attic brick dwelling, with store; Louis Lowenstein, premises, owner; John B. Mooney of 114 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 10 West Eleventh Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; H. Edward Ficker of 7 East Eighth Street, owner; George Vassar, Son & Co. of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $350.

Nos. 330 to 338 West Fifty-ninth Street, to five five-story brick tenements, with stores; Municipal Realty Company of 115 Broadway, owner; Pollard & Steinan of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $600.

Seventy-fifth Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; M. S. Manne of 495 Fifth Avenue, owner; Pollard & Steinan of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 1 East Fifth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Daniel Kohn of 406 Central Park West, owner; O. Reisemann of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 1 East Ninety-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Frederick W. Marks, premises, owner; John Fulton, jr., of 251 West Thirty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

To Build $100,000 Stable.

D. G. Reid will follow the example of his associates in the United States Steel Corporation by having in this city in addition to a fine Fifth Avenue residence a stable which, in point of cost, surpasses the majority of dwellings. Architect C. P. H. Gilbert filed at the Building Department yesterday the plans for Mr. Reid's new stable, which will stand on a plot, 60 by 100, recently acquired on Seventieth Street, near Park Avenue. The cost of the building, according to Mr. Gilbert's estimate, will be about $100,000.

Only recently William B. Leeds, through his architects, Hunt & Hunt, filed plans for a stable to be erected on East Eighty-seventh Street, at a cost of $95,000, while on Fifty-sixth Street, near Seventh Avenue, W. H. Moore is putting up a similar structure at an outlay of $100,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Aug. 19.

45TH ST, 59 and 61 West, 37.6x100.5; Arthur W. Eager to Margaret D. Hopper. (R S $36.25, mtg $200,000).....275,000

33D ST, n s, 149.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50.8x102.2; Edward Wilckens to Elias Kempner, all liens. (R S $25).....1

12TH ST, 339 to 347 East, 100x103.3; Solomon Miller to Elias Kempner, (R S $3.50).....1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 212 ft s of 175th St, 1x109.5; Emma B. Lewis and another to Lucius A. Rockwell.....1

125TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11, and property in Brooklyn and Bayside; Henry C. Mangles to Paul W. Ledoux, 1-5 part.....1

146TH ST, 307 West, 25x75; Percy G. Honeyman to Melvina G. Honeyman, (mtg $15,000, R S $3.75).....1

167TH ST, s s, part Lot 129, map of Wakefield; Lucia O. Streeter, by heir, to Frederick Nies, all liens.....25

UNION AV, 1,142 and 1,144, e s, 37.6x100; Katrina Masche and another to Kathie Hell, all liens.....1

96TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; John Scheuring to Edward Muller, all liens.....1

5TH AV, e s, 25.8 ft s of 84th St, 26.6x100; John W. Simpson to Benjamin A. Williams, (R S $62.50, mtg $27,500).....1

122D ST, 72 East, 20x100.11; John A. Stewart and others, Trustees, to George F. Anger, (R S $8.75, all liens).....19,400

136TH ST, s s, 302.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17.6 x99.11; Florence M. Westcott and another to Florence M. Westcott, (mtg $11,000).....1

8TH AV, 605, w s, 25x80; Antonio Minaldi to Herman M. Weaver and wife, (R S $20.25).....43,000

92D ST, 40 West, 17x100.8; E. D. Philips to Frank Donnatin, (mtg $18,000).....1

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,804, w s, 25x100; Caroline Docter to Simpson Cohnman and another, (mtg $23,000, R S $2.75)..1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARBUTHNOT, John, to George Ehret; South St, 370 and 371, demand, 6 per cent.....1,200

BUSSENSCHUTT, John, and another to George Ehret; 3d Av, 838, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....2,500

GAYLORD, Herbert A., to Knickerbocker Building Loan Company; Barker Av, s e corner of Juliana St, installments...2,600

GARTMAN, John R., to George Ehret; 26th St, 443 West, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....700

KOCH, Mary, to John F. Steeves; Grant St, e s, Lot 231, map of East Tremont, due Feb. 17, 1902, 6 per cent.....603

PFENNING, Arnold, to Adam Hoppel; 129th St, 104 West, prior mtg $21,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,000

PFENNING, Arnold, to Adam Hoppel; 139th St, 106 West, prior mtg $21,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,000

WEAVER, Herman M., and wife to Antonio Minaldi; 8th Av, 605, w s, demand, 4 per cent.....25,000

ANGER, George P., to John A. Stewart and others, trustees; 122d St, 72 East, due Aug. 19, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold...17,000

GREIM, Leonhard, and wife to the German Savings Bank; 72d St, s w corner of Avenue A, 1 year.....8,000

HAARDT, Charles, and wife to Ashbel P. Fitch; 153d St, s s, 225.3 ft e of Morris Av, 2 years, gold.....1,000

ORCUTT, Gilbert E., to Philip Semmer Glass Company, Limited; 27th St, s s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, prior mtg $135,000.....6,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to the Greenwood Cemetery; 50th St, s s, 237.9 ft e of 2d Av, due Aug. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent.....39,500

TILLEN, Anna P., to United States Trust Company of New York; Lexington Av, 285, e s, due as per bond.....20,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julius, and another to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 7th Av, s w corner of 141st St, prior mtg $12,000, due Feb. 19, 1903, 6 per cent.....90,000

JEREMIAH, George, executor and trustee, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings, City of New York; 34th St, n s, 280.6 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....12,250

JEREMIAH, George, executor and trustee, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings, City of New York; 34th St, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....12,250

MAECKLER, John, to George Ehret; 27th St, 223 West, store lease, demand.....1,500

O'CONNOR, John, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York; 79th St, 218 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....9,000

SPARE, Marie W., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 73d St, 113 West, 1 year, 4 per cent.....1,000

WILLIAMS, Benjamin A., to John W. Simpson; 5th Av, e s, 25.8 ft s of 84th St, due Aug. 19, 1903, 4 per cent.....89,500

Recorded Leases.

MADISON AV, 1,443; Richard Dudensing, jr., to Herman Graf, 3 9-12 years, $500 to.....600

86TH ST, 203 east room; New York Life Insurance Company to United States of America, 3 years.....2,650

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,295; The Teichman & Potter Company to Frederick J. Buckman, 5 years, $900 to.....$1,200

PARK AV, 381, n e corner of 53d St; John Becker to Freund Brothers & Co., 3 9-12 years, $600 to.....700

8TH AV, 285; Carolina M. Isaacs to Dorothea Marrano, 4½ years.....1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRASCH, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....1

LIPPMANN, Elizabeth, to John Feinler. 10,000

WIENER, Aaron, executor, to Reuben Grunauer.....9,180

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, w s, entire front between 108th and 109th Sts, 201.10x100; Stroh & Huber against John Doe, owner; William Noble & Co., owner and contractor.....$26,522

156TH ST, 904 and 906 East, and 717 Jackson Av; Morris Goldstein against A. d'Andre, owner; Joseph Cacace, contractor.....68

72D ST and 3d Av, n e corner, 25x100; Hyman Ginsberg against Joseph P. Meagher, owner; Joseph Bernachiff, contractor.....82

COLUMBUS AV, 472; Cesare Casanova against George Block, lessee and contractor.....175

125TH ST, 530 to 536 West; Jackson & Ludinsky against Stefano Greco, owner; United Realty and Construction Company, contractor.....2,600

51ST ST, 41 East; Philip Goldstein against Jennie Brown and Hulda Hirsch, owners and contractors; Harris Grobert, contractor.....50

17TH ST, 419 West; Frederick Adler against Benjamin Weiman, owner; Abraham Abelman, contractor.....100

Lis Pendens.

34TH ST, 359 West; George Munker and another against Adolph Ruff, (action to enforce mechanic's lien;) attorneys, C. R. & C. U. Carruth.

123D ST, 51 East; Anselin Jakobi and another against Leon A. Liebeskind and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, L. S. & A. M. Bing.

SHERIFF ST, 35; Department of Buildings against Oscar L. Richards and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, C. J. McCafferty.

57H ST, proposed, n s, 348.11 ft e of Green Lane, or avenue, 25x100, Bronx; Margaret J. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Meyenborg.

BROOK AV, e s, 219.6 ft s of 170th St, 50x100.5; 7th St, s s, and 6th St, n s, south ½ of Lot 137, map of Unionport, and 169th St, n s, 173 ft w of Baretto St, 41.3x67.6x44.3x83.6, two actions; Richard Weber against George Stolz and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, M. J. Early.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.— CORONADO. A.—
New fireproof corner building, 7 and 8 sunny rooms to rent, $70, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA
Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

THE MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

58th St. and 7th Av., convenient to all cars. Corner apartment, eight large rooms, from October 1st, $900 per annum.
Others adjoining at $720 to $1,000 per annum. Six rooms and bathroom, $45 to $55 per month. See janitor, 917 7th Av., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS
19 AND 21 WEST 31ST ST.
Unfurnished family apartments from Oct. 1st; rents, $600 up. Meals served. Apply to Supt.

See These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 260-266 West; near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and elevated station; references; $24, $27.
THE PENATAQUIT.
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fireproof building, elegantly furnished, 8-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

ONLY $800 PER ANNUM.
149th St., 542 to 558 West; beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker in 538, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

53-56 WEST 105TH ST.
Seven large light rooms, bath, all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-$540 yearly.

167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.
7 rooms and bath; all light; rents, $50 to $70. Premises or
F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th & Columbus Av.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $10 to $18, near schools, parks, and elevated station. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

Best city location; 509 West 112th St.; five rooms, elevator, electric light, telephone; $38-$45.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE UNITED STATES,
194 CLINTON ST.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest and most luxuriously fitted apartment house in the city; two elevators; large reception room, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Second floor and one room third floor; 145 Clifton Place, Brooklyn; a bargain; $10.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD
On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

A coarse newspaper cut gives but a poor idea of this really attractive house, and the many other styles of architecture displayed in the group of residences advertised we cannot show at all. But it will pay to see them.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A NO. 1 STORES AND LOFTS TO LEASE. Fine 25-foot store and first loft over, in new fireproof building, No. 64 Fulton St.; will carry 250 lbs.
Also at 5 West 14th St., beautiful store, 25x103 feet, with gallery and light basement, and very choice light lofts, just completed.
On premises or
BUEK & CRAWFORD, Agents,
503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 110th St.

$300 cash buys detached cottage, all improvements, near Rapid Transit Station, $3,000. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Beautiful house; open plumbing, tiled bathroom, mirrors, hardwood, gas logs, decorated; great bargain. 260 West 130th St.

Bronx.—9-room house; $300 cash needed; near trolley and elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Great Bargain, Bronx.—4-story brick flat; all improvements; easy terms. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

3-story house, with stable for 8 horses, suitable for contractor. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

6 lots, suitable for builders, 150x115, in Bronx. Price, $20,000. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

P. J. HEANEY & CO., 787 TREMONT AVE.
HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

8th Av.—Three 5-story apartments, with stores; all rented; Big Bargain. Hayden, 320 W. 145th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

'Phone "559-Cort'l." for the high-dry choice
MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.
50c weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$40 buys 5 acres fine soil, with river front; about half timber; terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Harris, Box 28, Times Office.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Real Estate Wanted.

SONNABEND & GROMER, 162 W. 116TH ST., Buy, sell, and exchange real estate. Rents collected. Estates managed.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Owners having city property to sell or exchange, Send particulars to Vail & Metra, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—$15,000 on 346 lots in White Plains; principals or lawyers only. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

100 FACTORIES 100
Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars.
D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.

Store, 19 Beekman St., with 2 large skylights, suitable for office, book store, stationery, druggist sundries, tailoring, newspaper advertising agency, &c. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

265 Franklin Av.—3-story and basement brick house; a bargain; $38. Haviland & Sons, 982 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Bargain!—2-story and basement frame house; price, $2,200; cash, $200. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Workingman's Opportunity.—Nice house, Richmond Hill, $1,050; $200 cash, $10 monthly. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600, Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT EDGEMERE FOR SEASON OF 1902. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. T. J. McBRIDE, EDGEMERE, OR 71 B'WAY.

Watches and Jewelry.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Samuel K. Ellenbogen, Auctioneer, by virtue of an execution will sell to-day, at 11 A. M., lot of lead joints, and brass fittings at 174 Canal St. Order of Charles Comisky, Marshal.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and reset while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 54 Maiden Lane.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftel, 744 6th Av.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

21st St., 23 West.—Summer rates; pleasant large and small rooms; parlor dining room; transients; Southerners; reference.

28th St., 337 West.—Very comfortably furnished rooms; large and small; excellent board; moderate terms.

32d St., 11 East.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; permanent, transients; table board; references.

46th St., 315 West.—Comfortable, airy rooms; running water; suitable for two; also small; excellent table; refined.

80th St., 182 West.—Special rates offered gentleman and couples for season; house first-class; table excellent.

122d St., 122 East.—Large, nicely furnished room, with board; also medium-sized room; terms moderate.

139th St., 140 West.—Cozy room, 1 or 2 gentlemen; excellent home; transients accommodated; board optional. Osborne.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

15th St., 353 West.—Large airy room; also hall room; board optional; American family; reasonable.

17th St., 55 West.—TRAINED NURSES, SPECIAL PRICES; telephone service; use parlor, kitchen, laundry; references respectability given and positively required.

19th St., 16 West.—Desirable furnished rooms, large and small; references.

22d St., 158 East.—Furnished rooms; gas, bath; transients accommodated.

22d St., 45 East.—Desirable back parlor for physician; use of reception room; also second or third floors; references.

45th St., 236 West.—Handsomely furnished room adjoining bath, suitable for bachelor's quarters; valet attendance.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references exchanged.

46th St., 343 West.—Large room, newly furnished; all conveniences. Also smaller room.

49th St., 235 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; small and large; suitable for two; board optional.

49th St., 234 West.—Desirable rooms; private family, with or without board; reasonable.

53d St., 141 East.—Parlor floor, suitable for business; other rooms, $2, $5; transients.

55th St., 304 West.—Three connecting rooms and bath; will divide; also pleasant parlors for doctor.

64th St., 101 West.—Couple have furnished rooms to let, with service. Dentist.

76th St., 119 East.—Furnished rooms, $2 and $5; references. Dufour.

88th St., 185 West.—Large parlor, bedroom, bath, beautifully furnished; meals if desired; exceptional single room. King.

95th St., 70 West.—Cool rooms, single, double; private block; Park, Riverside, L; reasonable. Wickerson.

128th St., 26 West.—Nicely furnished front basement for housekeeping for man and wife; $2.50; references.

St. Ann's Av., 282, near 138th St.—Pleasant front room, with every new convenience. Roell, 1 flight up.

To Let—At 46 Hudson St., fourth floor, six rooms, in good order. Apply to housekeeper. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

CUT THIS OUT.
15 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal; I will call. **BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.**

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

We are the house that gives CREDIT.
Diamonds, Watches, Small amount down. Good value for little money. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane. 7th floor.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE,
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Calligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

Typewriters all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5983 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Send stamp for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Book Exchange, 406 East 75th St.

Diebold Safe and Lock Co., 30 Reade St.—Old safes almost given away to make room.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale.—Housefurnishing business; established 5 years; stock consists of hardware, tin, enamel wood and willow, china and glass wares, toys and novelties; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box 3,212 Station C, Philadelphia; no agents.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, No. 165 Broadway.

$15,000 WANTED IN WELL-ESTABLISHED, rising young wholesale firm to keep up with rapidly expanding business; good opening for young man. M. L. X., Box 115 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
Free—We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Avs., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" WISE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Summer Resorts.

TOURISTS GOING TO
LONG LAKE RESORTS
will find a restful stopping place en route at the
WILDERNESS INN,
LONG LAKE WEST,
P. O. address, Sabattis, N. Y., on the ADIRONDACK DIVISION of the New York Central, the most direct route to all points on the Lake.
GEO. A. DUKELOW.

NEW YORK.
Long Island.

Manhattan Beach
HOTEL
and
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL NOW OPEN.
Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
Sulphur Bathing Establishment Now Open.
BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
Send for Pamphlet. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

New Hampshire.

GREY'S INN,
Jackson, White Mts., New Hampshire. Write for circular. C. W. GREY, Prop.

The Chiswick Inn and Cottages.
White Mountains, Littleton, N. H.; on the slope of Pine Hill, overlooking Mount Washington and the Presidential Range; always cool; elevation 1,600 feet; appointments perfect; $7 to $12 per week; circular. Mrs. William Spratt, Prop.

LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.
North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

Massachusetts.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet.
Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

Asbury Park.

THE GUY MANSION, 2d Av., near beach; convenient to points of interest; no infants or nurses.

NEW JERSEY.
Delaware Water Gap.

CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA.
Strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf, boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,600 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

NEW ENGLAND.
Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
PEQUOT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
Famous Harbor. Yachting Headquarters.
Combination of Seashore and Country Life.
GOLF, &c. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
ALLEN & HAGER.

Country Board.

Hillside Spring Farm.—Pure mountain spring water, fresh farm products, good board; city improvements; ample shade; pleasant surroundings; station 1 mile. Particulars, Barber.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Board, $6 to $8 per week, on El Dorado Farm; lovellest section Berkshires; surpassing table, really supplied from farm. A. M. Knowles, Box 180, Hinsdale, Mass.

Purchase and Exchange.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,059.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD N. REIMERS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Bernhard N. Reimers of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Bernhard N. Reimers was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 19th, 1901.

NO. 4,052.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES C. KEENER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Charles C. Keener of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Charles C. Keener was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New, York, August 19, 1901.

NO. 3,924.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN BOARDMAN, JR., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Boardman, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 19, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 4, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. THEODOR AUB,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 19, 1901.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of WM. H. BURROUGHS, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the stock consisting of bicycles and bicycle sundries and the fixtures of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction by Chas. Jacobs & Co., auctioneers, on the premises of the bankrupt, No. 9 Parelay St., City, on August 19th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEO. H. GILMAN, Receiver.

SAM MARX, Auctioneer.

The above-mentioned sale has been postponed until Thursday, Aug. 22, 1901, at the same time and place as above.

GEO. H. GILMAN, Receiver.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons having any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

BERTH, SOPHIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA L. BERTH, late of the County of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Moody & Getty, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of August, 1901. W. ROYAL BERTH, Executor. MOODY & GETTY, Attorneys for Executor, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CHEEVER, GERTRUDE Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gertrude Y. Cheever, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, namely: At the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated, New York, the 9th day of March, 1901. EDWARD BEMENT, Executor. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

mh12-1awT6m

LAZZARI, CAROLINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN B. LAZZARI, Francois Sage, Marie Wehn, Adele Cachot, Louis Bedeaux, Agatha Rochat, Joseph Bedeaux, Lucie Bailly, otherwise Lucie Neu Hermance Bailly, And to Francois Sage and —— Sage, (Christian name of the last named unknown,) the last two named being the only children and heirs at law of Anatole Sage, a deceased brother of the testatrix. And to all and every other heir at law and next of kin of Caroline Lazzari, deceased. The above named being the husband, heirs and next of kin of Caroline Lazzari, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Nathalie Rolet, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated December 8th, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Caroline Lazzari, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

EDWARD JACOBS, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and P. O. address, 25 Broad Street, N. Y. City, Manhattan.

au20-1aw6wTu

PECK, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of March, 1901. EDWIN H. PECK, WALTER A. PECK, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STORM, THEODORA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORA M. STORM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Van Vechten Olcott, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of May, 1901.

EDMUND GUILBERT,
ORLANDO H. HARRIMAN,
J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT,
Executors.

My14-1aw6mTu

WILSON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis & Foster, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 23rd day of July, 1901. CHARLES H. WILSON, Administrator. EUSTIS & FOSTER, Attorneys for Administrator, 80 Broadway, New York City. jy23-1aw6mTu

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Referees' Notices.

79 EAST 125TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY E. GERETY, plaintiff, against MARY E. GERETY, individually and as administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph L. Gerety, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the first day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, distant ninety feet one inch westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fourth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; running thence westerly along the said northerly side of said street twenty-seven feet eleven inches; thence northerly ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, parallel with Fourth Avenue, to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets; thence easterly along the centre line parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street twenty-seven feet eleven inches, and thence southerly parallel with Fourth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

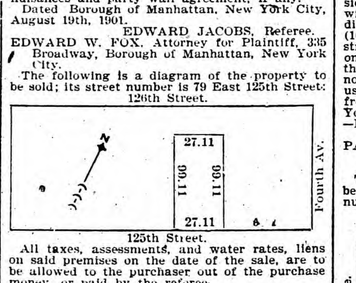
Together with all the right, title, and interest, if any, of the parties to this action or either of them of, in, and to a strip of land adjoining the above premises on the easterly side thereof, being one inch in width in front on 125th Street and one inch in width in the rear, and being in length on each side ninety-nine feet and eleven inches. Also subject to covenants against nuisances and party wall agreement, if any.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 19th, 1901.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

EDWARD W. FOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 335 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 79 East 125th Street:



All taxes, assessments, and water rates, liens on said premises on the date of the sale, are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for thirty-nine thousand dollars, ($39,000,) with the interest due thereon from July 17th, 1901, at the rate of four and one-half per cent. (4½%) per annum.

Subject also to a lease of one of the stores on said land to Peter Happ, which expires May 1st, 1902.

Subject also and as in the description herein set forth.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 19th, 1901.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

aug20-2aw3wTu&F&sept12

BROADWAY-108TH STREET, WEST SIDE.—New York Supreme Court, New York County—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN W. NOBLE, Jr., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham and Company, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those eight certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard) with the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street; running thence westerly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Broadway two hundred and one (201) feet and ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street one hundred (100) feet to the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway with the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Broadway two hundred and one (201) feet and ten (10) inches to the corner, the point or place of beginning.

The foregoing property is sold subject to the lien of two certain mortgages aggregating the sum of $461,730.50 and interest thereon.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1901.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the prior liens on the said premises is $486,353.69; the approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $59,021.48.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, au20-2aw3wTu&F&s10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162d Street distant 227 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Boulevard with the southerly line of 162d Street and at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162d Street at a point opposite the middle line of the last mentioned party wall; thence westerly and along the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning; being part of the premises hereby conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Section 8, Liber 1097 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23d day of September, 1897, and known as Number 548 West 162d Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2,120 on the Land Map of the City of New York, subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, page 1, on the ..... day of ....., 1898.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, said premises being known by the street number 548 West 162d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00-100, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75-100, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, July 22, 1901. CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

au20-2aw3wTu&S&sep10

Surrogate Notices.

KLING, ABRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM KLING, late of the County of New York, City and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, namely, at the office of Rastus S. Ransom, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. ADELAIDE N. KLING, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. au6-1aw6mTu

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FANNY C. LYON and others as trustee, etc., plaintiffs, against JOHN D. HALLORAN and others, defendants.

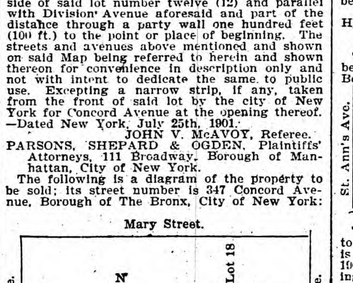
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and designated as lot number thirteen (13) and part of lot number eighteen (18) on Block number One on a Map entitled "Map showing part of property near Port Morris belonging to Samuel E. Lyon, Esq.," dated August 27th, 1880, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on October 15th, 1880, as Map number 855, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Concord Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Concord Avenue with the northerly line of Division Avenue as laid down on said Map, and running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Concord Avenue twenty (20) feet to the southerly side of lot number fourteen (14) on said Map, thence westwardly and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of lot number nineteen (19) on said Map, thence southwardly and along the easterly side of said lot number nineteen (19) and parallel with Concord Avenue aforesaid twenty (20) feet to the northerly side of lot number twelve (12) on said Map, thence eastwardly and along the northerly side of said lot number twelve (12) and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet (100 ft.) to the point or place of beginning. The streets and avenues above mentioned and shown on said Map being referred to herein and shown thereon for convenience in description only and not with intent to dedicate the same to public use. Excepting a narrow strip, if any, taken from the front of said lot by the city of New York for Concord Avenue at the opening thereof.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 347 Concord Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York:



Division Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is three thousand one hundred eighty-seven and 5-100 dollars, ($3,187.05,) with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the plaintiffs' costs and allowance, amounting to two hundred fifty-three and 60-100 dollars, ($253.60,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates and other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred sixty-nine and 56-100 dollars ($269.56) and interest, and also the taxes and water rates for the year 1901 in case they are liens upon the above described property at the time of the completion of the sale, and also any assessment which may become a lien on said property between the date hereof and the completion of the sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

au6-2aw3wTu&W&au27.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT and PETER V. STOCKY, as trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Clausen, Jr., deceased, Plaintiffs, against JAMES A. CASSIDY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of 97th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of 97th Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with 97th Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,879 Second Avenue:

97th Street.

96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,510, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $322.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $578.76 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of July, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 20th day of August, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated, New York, Aug. 6th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

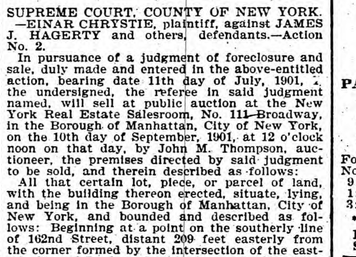
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162nd Street, distant 209 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Boulevard with the southerly line of 162nd Street, and at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches, thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162nd Street 18 feet, thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162nd Street at a point opposite the middle line of the last mentioned party wall, thence westerly and along the southerly line of 162nd Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less; being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Section 8, Liber 1097 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23rd day of September, 1897, and known as number 550 West 162nd Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2120 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, Page 1, on the ..... day of ....., 1898.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, said premises being known by the street number 550 West 162nd Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

au20-2aw3wTu&S&s10

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY E. HOWLAND, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Jacob R. Nevius, deceased, against JOHN E. DOYLE and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date July 31, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and lying in the block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block 2,546, in Section 10, and further bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard at a point distant one hundred and twenty-five and seventy-one one hundredths (175 71-100) feet easterly, measured along the northerly side of said Southern Boulevard, from the easterly side of Saint Ann's Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with St. Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-seven and five one hundredths (87 65-100) feet to a point distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly at right angles from Saint Ann's Avenue; thence easterly and at right angles to said Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence easterly, again at right angles to Saint Ann's Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, eighty-nine and twenty-three one hundredths (89 23-100) feet to the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard, and thence westerly along said northerly side of the Southern Boulevard twenty-five and twenty-three one hundredths (25 23-100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 841 Southern Boulevard.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $15,056.52, with interest thereon from July 31, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $340.97, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, (including taxes for 1901, if then a lien,) assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,175.00.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

aug2-2aw3wF&Tu&Aug23

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BRADLEY L. EATON, plaintiff, against EUGENE M. BOWMAN and others, defendants.

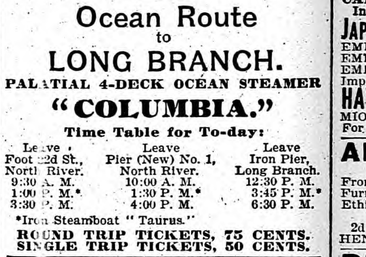
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 27th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2,489, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Gerard Avenue distant 350 feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Gerard Avenue with the northerly side of 167th Street, (formerly James Street,) as the same is measured prior to the widening of 167th Street, but now 239.61 feet northeasterly from the said corner formed by the said intersection of the streets, and running thence northwesterly and parallel with the northerly side of 167th Street 100 feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with Gerard Avenue 25 feet; thence southeasterly again parallel with the northerly side of 167th Street 100 feet, to the westerly side of Gerard Avenue; thence southwesterly along said westerly line of Gerard Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being described on a certain map entitled "Mortgage map of the farm of William H. Morris, situate at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., dated November 13, 1868, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as part of Plot No. 10.—Dated New York, July 2, 1901.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



167th Street, (as widened.)

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,026.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $284.28, with interest from July 27, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $27.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 29, 1901.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

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Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route
to
LONG BRANCH.
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

GRAND GALA DAY
Wednesday, August 21st.
Thrilling battle between the Sioux Indian Tribe and a detachment of the United States Troops from Fort Slocum.
Amusement and Education Combined.
GLEN ISLAND
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.00, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 24 St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.30, 4.05 P. M. East 32d St., 8.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 24 St., Brooklyn; 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 2, 3, 5.30, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS,
(including Admission to All Attractions.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 PM. Round
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Trip.
Deep sea fishing daily. Al. Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts: 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Genl. 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG SOUTHAMPTON—BREME

SUPPOSED ATTACK BY PLATT ROUSES MOSS

Denies His Activity Against Police Is a Bid for Office.

Says He Declined to Seek Reward by "Licking the Master's Hand"—Evidence of Official Corruption.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Parkhurst Society, moved yesterday by the publication of statements attributed to Senator Platt characterizing most of the evidence so far collected against the police as "fake," issued his first official statement of the proceedings leading up to the pool-room-police collusion exposure, and Edgar A. Whitney's subsequent confession.

Senator Platt was quoted as saying:

"No evidence has as yet been presented in the police scandal which would warrant the Governor in taking action. Most of it is 'fake.' Moss doubtless is hunting something for himself. I don't know what."

Senator Platt, when his attention was called to the alleged interview, said:

"I have never made any remark reflecting upon Mr. Moss personally, notwithstanding all purported statements of mine to the contrary."

Mr. Moss's statement follows:

"The statement of Mr. Platt, printed in this morning's papers, leads me to say a few words.

"I do not see that my personality is of much importance in the matter. I am not claiming any credit, nor do I think that I deserve any prominence either of praise or abuse. I have simply given voluntarily such time as I could spare from my business for advising in the society's movements.

"If anybody should be thanked for anything that has happened, it is not the counsel of the society, it is Dillon, whose rugged honesty stands out so splendidly; it is Superintendent McClintock and Hammond and McLellan, and the others who, at the greatest personal risk, sometimes suffering personal injury, are making demonstrations constantly of the existence of protected gambling and other crime.

"I am not after any office. I do not think this is the way to get office. I had my opportunity two years ago to get close to the men who seem to determine such things. Had I licked the master's hand, as some men do, I would have been rewarded. I tried to make that hand show itself and demonstrate its purity, after I had been warned not to do so, and that ended my hopes for any official position that needed the indorsement of the master.

"No, this little incident came about in a most natural and orderly way, and it has lessons that we are in danger of overlooking. Let us see.

"These stalwart young men, members of the City Vigilance League, and engaged on the paper which it publishes, went into the service of the Committee of Fifteen and had much to do with the overwhelming exhibition of poolrooms obviously running under protection which that committee made. They were then employed by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and under its direction they continued to expose and raid poolrooms, while the Commissioner of Police declared there were none, and his deputy consorted openly with Frank Farrell, who, by the way, was the alibi witness on one of his trials.

"Being alert as well as straightforward they managed again and again to elude the tips that were sent after them, and once they caught the tipster. They were so handy with the axe and crowbar and were so quick in catching their John Does that they earned the title of highbinders conferred by the learned Deputy Chief, who cannot look upon such activity with tolerance.

THE TRAPPING OF WHITNEY.

"Then Dillon was approached by Whitney, who offered on behalf of the poolrooms to pay him for information of the society's movements. The rate was half of $25 a month for each of the forty or fifty poolrooms on the growing list. A code of signals was furnished, with telephone numbers. Communications were made through Police Headquarters and a station house. The important questions were, whether Whitney came from the gamblers or from the police, and whether the list and its representations were genuine. The places on the list were examined and evidence was procured; money was received by Dillon from Whitney.

"It was determined to arrest Whitney suddenly, to empty the poolrooms by the use of the telephone signals, and to try to trace Whitney's principal.

"It all worked out; Police Headquarters, police station houses, and poolrooms all understood the signals; the poolrooms were emptied. A smashing raid was made on one of the rooms at 156 East Twenty-third Street, and a trapped policeman arrested, who beat one of the raiding party. Whitney was caught while 'sizing up' the society's new men, and he tried to destroy the evidence that was in his pocket.

"Up to that point we had accomplished all that we had set out to do. We were anxious to catch the go-between, to teach the gamblers of New York that they could not buy our men—and to show that the poolrooms so long denied by the Police Commissioner were in such a flourishing condition that they would 'put up' $25 a month apiece to silence our little society.

"If they were paying $25 a month to quiet this little organization with an amateur force not exceeding 25 persons, directed by men who must sacrifice their business to find time, how much were they paying to quiet the great police force consisting of Devery and 7,500 other professional policemen? The proof that they have done this is in the repeated declaration of the Commissioner that there are no poolrooms, and in the fact that the police never or seldom raid a poolroom, or make a bona fide arrest. This and the fact that tipping signals could be sent over the police telegraph system were demonstrated.

"We did not pretend nor profess that we had secured evidence for the arrest or indictment of any high police official.

"On the following day Whitney, realizing that he was caught fast, and that other charges were coming in against him, confessed to Judge Jerome and to the District Attorney. That confession gave an opportunity for widening the case, which those gentlemen thought should be followed up. They desired the assistance of our society, and we have been attending for that reason.

"It has been thought best not to give out the confession, but enough has been made known for me to say that it shows that one of the men who employed Whitney to do this work was a member of the police force, whose relations to the actual head of the Police Department might have been closer in an official way, but could not have been closer in the personal sense.

"This matter must not be judged by indictments and convictions under the criminal law. Those at best would reach but a few of the persons engaged in the corrupt system. Larger and broader uses of these revelations are necessary.

"No matter who criticises or opposes, we shall proceed with all our power and resources, for the complete exposure and overthrow of the vicious police system that oppresses decent people and makes partners of law breakers.

AS TO DISORDERLY HOUSE RAIDS.

"One word in explanation of the arrest on Friday night of five women who kept disorderly houses in the 'Tenderloin' Precinct.

"In June last, their decent neighbors complained bitterly of them to the society. It notified the Captain of the precinct. He put the houses under police inspection, and then reported that there were no disorderly houses in his precinct. The raids were made to demonstrate that his report was untrue, and that in that precinct, as in others, vice is not only tolerated, but is protected. The inmates of the houses were not arrested, only the proprietors.

"The Society for the Prevention of Crime has not raided a dozen disorderly houses in five years—and only does so when neighbors complain, or when a raid is necessary as an object lesson. It does not arrest the inmates or the women of the street, who are more to be pitied than blamed."

Defaulting Treasurer Released.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 19.—George H. Morrison, the defaulting Treasurer of Rensselaer County, who has served nearly five years in prison, and whose sentence was commuted by Gov. Odell, was released from Clinton Prison to-day. He left at once for his home, in Troy. In accordance with his request, there was no one at the prison to meet him as he stepped out of the gate. Morrison kept the books in Principal Keeper Vogan's office while in prison, and it is said was a model prisoner. He is fifty-one years old.

FELL AT HUSBAND'S FEET.

Just Admitted to Ophthalmic Hospital a Woman Jumped Out of Window and Was Fatally Hurt.

Annie Stahl of Webster and Fulton Avenues, Borough of the Bronx, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping from a third-story window of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, at Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue.

Mrs. Stahl, who was thirty-one years old, went to the hospital suffering from conjunctivitis. She was accompanied by her husband, who, as soon as she had been admitted, kissed her good-bye and went down stairs to the street. As he reached the sidewalk the form of a woman fell at his feet. Horrified, he picked her up and found that she was his wife. Twenty-third Street in the neighborhood of Third Avenue was crowded, and the jump was seen by a large number of people.

The woman was carried back into the hospital. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, and the surgeon, Dr. Payne, said that she was suffering from internal injuries and a compound fracture of the right leg. She was taken to Bellevue, where she died a few hours later.

The only reason that can be ascribed for the act is the suffering she endured from the affliction to her eyes, and the thought that she might perhaps become blind.

SAYS HE WAS ROBBED ON CAR.

Coney Island Police Didn't Believe This Man's Story and Locked Him Up.

John J. Hamilton of 702 Myrtle Avenue reported to the Coney Island police early yesterday morning that while riding in a trolley car of the Thirty-ninth Street (Brooklyn) line he had been held up by four negroes, who took from him $76 in money and a gold watch and chain which he valued at $250.

The police did not believe his story, and he became angry, being somewhat under the influence of liquor, and was locked up in the Eighth Street Police Station on a charge of disorderly conduct, as a result of his strong language. He was arraigned a little later before Magistrate Voorhees, in the Coney Island Police Court, who released him under suspended sentence as soon as he had told his story.

Hamilton said he had noticed the men following him for some time, and that when he boarded the car they jumped on after him, and immediately crowded about him, robbed him, and decamped. In proof of his tale he showed a broken watchchain and a cut in his coat, where he said the highwaymen had slashed his pocket in their haste to get his money. In spite of this showing, Police Captain Driscoll, when asked about the matter, dismissed it by saying: "Oh, that fellow didn't have any $76. He was drunk."

PILOT BOAT INVESTIGATION.

New Jersey Commission Trying to Fix Blame for Sinking of the James Gordon Bennett.

The sinking of the pilot boat James Gordon Bennett by the Hamburg-American Line Atlas Service steamship Alene on Saturday off the Scotland Lightship, by which Pilots Godby, Mix, and Lennan, and Steward John Grube lost their lives, was investigated yesterday afternoon by D. C. Chase, President of the New Jersey Pilot Commission, at his office, 129 Broad Street.

Pilots Frank Hopkins and A. L. Dexter, who were among those saved from the Bennett, were questioned concerning the disaster, and made the following statement:

"We were cruising off Scotland Lightship at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. All of the pilots aboard, with the exception of Mix, were in the cabin asleep. Mix was in charge of the deck. On deck with Mix were all the members of the crew. The steamship Alene, bound for the West Indies, had discharged her pilot and put him aboard the station boat New York, and was proceeding on her way. She was heading very near the Bennett, and those aboard the latter vessel supposed that she was going to pass under the stern of the pilot boat. But when she got very close she still headed for us. Mix then made the remark to the boat keeper: 'I wonder what that steamer is trying to do?' and jumped forward on the deck and hailed the approaching steamer, telling those in charge of her to steer off. As the liner still kept her course, Mix called down into the cabin for us all to get on deck as quickly as possible.

"Dexter, Lennan, and myself rushed on deck in our nightshirts, and found the steamer within fifty feet of us, coming full speed. Seeing that a collision was inevitable, we immediately rushed to the rail, jumped overboard, and swam as hard as we could to get away from the steamer's screw. We had no sooner struck the water than the Alene crashed into the pilot boat, cutting her in two. The steamer had so much headway on that she must have gone half a mile before they could get her lifeboats lowered. They then turned in our direction, and picked up those remaining alive in the water. Mix's and Godby's bodies were soon afterward recovered. When Mix was picked up an effort was made to resuscitate him, but without avail. The bodies were transferred aboard the pilot boat New York, and she proceeded with them to Staten Island.

"The Captain of the Alene stated in the presence of Mr. Dexter, myself, and some of the Bennett's crew that he had given orders to the quartermaster three times to starboard his vessel, but he put the wheel to port instead."

The loss of the Bennett and the statements of Pilots Hopkins and Dexter will be considered at the meeting of the New Jersey Pilot Commissioners, which will be held at the Imperial Hotel, Jersey City, Sept. 12.

BEGGAR ABUSES CLERGYMAN.

Often Befriended by Mr. Crosby of Trinity, He Turns Upon His Benefactor and Is Arrested.

Struggling to get free, an ungrateful beggar received rough usage at the hands of a policeman of the Oak Street Station last night, after he had abused and threatened to assault the Rev. Thomas James Crosby, one of the assistants in Trinity Church, who had befriended the mendicant on many occasions.

Several months ago the man appeared at the door of the Trinity Parish House, at 61 Church Street, and asked to see one of the ministers. The Rev. Mr. Crosby received him and listened to a long tale of hardship and suffering, and, feeling sorry for him, gave him money and sent him on his way. It was not long before the beggar was a regular visitor at the parish house, and the clergyman always helped him. As time wore on, however, the young minister, seeing no improvement in the man, forbade him to come near the parish house any more.

It was then that the beggar began to annoy the minister as he walked to and from Trinity Church. A month ago he accosted the clergyman on the street and began to abuse him. This was kept up for some time, until Mr. Crosby's patience was tried and he appealed to the police of the Church Street Station.

Detectives were detailed to watch for the man, but he had apparently suspected trouble and kept out of the minister's way. Last night, however, as Mr. Crosby was walking down Broadway he met the beggar at Rector Street, and immediately received a request for alms. The minister refused to give him any, whereupon the beggar cursed him and threatened to assault him.

The clergyman hurried on, and finally, turning into Nassau Street from Fulton, met Policeman James Hart of the Oak Street Station standing at the corner of Beekman Street. Telling the officer that the beggar, who had followed him, was abusing him, he requested Hart to arrest him. Hart replied that he had seen the beggar do nothing wrong, but that if the minister would go to the station house and lodge a complaint against the beggar he would arrest him. The minister consented.

Hart and his prisoner walked through Beekman Street, the minister following, and when William Street was reached the beggar showed fight. He suddenly turned on Hart and grappled with him in an endeavor to get free, cursing at the top of his voice and attracting a large crowd. During the struggle the prisoner also attempted to draw a knife and stab the officer, and Hart brought his club into play.

When Sergt. Butler, at the station house, asked the prisoner his name, he replied that he was Abraham Lincoln, and that he lived at 515 Fifth Avenue. Nothing could induce him to give his right name. The Rev. Mr. Crosby said that he had known the prisoner's name, but had forgotten it. The minister said that he would appear against the beggar in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS FOR CAPT. DIAMOND

Recorder Goff Denounces the Action of His Counsel.

HE CHARGES FALSE PRETENSES

Justice Dykman, Who Granted the Order, Refuses to Modify It or See Mr. Philbin's Deputy.

Gen. Henry C. Henderson, of counsel for Police Captain Thomas J. Diamond, indicted for neglect of duty in failing to suppress a disorderly house, obtained yesterday morning from Supreme Court Justice Dykman at White Plains a stay of all proceedings against the Captain pending argument upon a motion to transfer the case to the Supreme Court of some other county.

The production before Recorder Goff in General Sessions of the stay and order upon the District Attorney to show cause why the change of venue should not be granted caused the Recorder to angrily characterize Gen. Henderson's action as unprofessional, and to declare that the adjournment of Capt. Diamond's pleading from last Friday to yesterday had been obtained upon false pretenses. District Attorney Philbin endeavored ineffectually later to have Justice Dykman modify his order.

Capt. Diamond's case was on the General Sessions calendar for pleading on last Friday. At that time Lawyer Vorhaus of the firm of House, Vorhaus & Grossman announced that Levy & Unger had retired from the case and that his firm and Gen. Henderson would conduct the Captain's defense. Mr. Vorhaus asked that the pleading be adjourned for a week to allow Gen. Henderson to familiarize himself with the case. The Recorder allowed an adjournment until yesterday. Gen. Henderson, when the case was called, arose, and, addressing the Court, said:

"Your Honor, we have procured an order staying all proceedings in this case until argument may be heard upon a motion to transfer the action to the Supreme Court of some other county. We have requested the change of venue on the ground that owing to the public sentiment in this county no fair and impartial trial can be had here.

"We urge the transfer to the Supreme Court on account of the novel, intricate, and important points of law likely to arise and because the matters involved have attracted the widest publicity and because great care will, therefore, necessarily have to be exercised to avoid doing injustice to the defendant."

THE RECORDER'S REPLY.

Recorder Goff, apparently much displeased at Gen. Henderson's action, said sharply:

"I cannot express to you, Sir, my appreciation of your unprofessional conduct in obtaining a postponement of pleading in this court and then applying to a Judge of another department for a stay of proceedings."

"I regret that your Honor takes that view of the matter," replied Gen. Henderson. "What I have done has been in the interests of my client. I regret doing anything that even suggests a reflection on this court.

"When the adjournment was secured Friday I did not know what action we would take in the matter. Not until Saturday morning was this procedure determined upon. I could secure no stay in this department in time to appear before you at 10:30 to-day. I live in White Plains, and therefore sought the stay there before coming here. I hope your Honor will see clearly that what was done was for the best interests of my client, and not meant in any way as a reflection upon this Court."

"You could do nothing, Sir, that would be a reflection upon this Court," replied the Recorder severely. "I repeat that you obtained this adjournment for the very purpose of going into another court for a stay. The application for this adjournment was made last week under false pretenses."

"I do not wish to stand charged in this court with unprofessional conduct," began Gen. Henderson hotly, "when I have only done what the law permits me to do in the interests of my client. The same thing was done in the Scannell case. I suppose the high standing of the counsel in that case prevented any reflection being—"

"That will do, Sir," said the Recorder. "I do not care to hear more on the subject."

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans, after a consultation with Mr. Philbin, hastened to White Plains to the residence of Justice Dykman. The object of Mr. Gans's visit, as stated at the District Attorney's office, was to request Justice Dykman to so modify the time set for the argument on the motion—Aug. 28—as to permit of immediate argument and to further modify the order so that the stay would apply only to the trial of the action and not to all proceedings in the case. This would have compelled Capt. Diamond to plead immediately, or to make such motions attacking the indictment as he might be advised to do.

JUSTICE DYKMAN'S REFUSAL.

According to Mr. Gans's report to the District Attorney the following is what happened when he went to Justice Dykman's house:

Mr. Gans, upon arriving, sent word to Justice Dykman that he was District Attorney Philbin's representative and that he would like an audience with the Justice. The reply came back shortly, says Mr. Gans, that the Justice was unable to see him. The District Attorney's representative then sent up to the Justice a request for a modification of the stay. Justice Dykman sent word that he had nothing to say.

A note was then written by Mr. Gans setting forth the District Attorney's reasons for requesting the modifications. The message was thereupon returned again that Justice Dykman had nothing to say.

Mr. Gans then asked if Justice Dykman would see him to-day. The same reply, says Mr. Gans, was returned, to the effect that the Justice had nothing to say regarding the case.

District Attorney Philbin appeared much annoyed at the reception accorded to his Deputy Assistant, as indicated in the latter's report. The District Attorney would not discuss the matter for publication.

When Justice Dykman's residence was reached by telephone it was stated that the Justice was ill.

"Is he too severely indisposed to come to the telephone?" was asked.

"He is," was the reply.

"It is said at the District Attorney's office that the representative of the latter was denied an audience by the Justice. Is that correct?"

"It is. The Justice could not see him."

"On account of his illness?"

"Wait a minute and I will see," was the response. After a few seconds the reply was made:

"The Justice has nothing to say about the case."

It was said in White Plains that the Justice was ill at his home, and had not held court for a month. He sees lawyers, however, and signs papers for them. The order granted by him is returnable before Justice Giegerich, in Part I., of this department of the Supreme Court, on Aug. 28.

Justice Jackson Odell Dykman retired from the Supreme Court Bench on Jan. 1, 1897, after twenty-one years' consecutive service, having reached the age limit of seventy years.

He was empowered by an act of the Legislature, passed soon after his retirement, to hear motions and sign orders. He does not preside at any trial term, but holds a special term for ex parte motions on Saturdays. The holding of a special term on this day was inaugurated by him.

Gen. Henderson was counsel for Capt. Price before the Mazet investigating committee, and was fined $5 by Chairman Mazet for contempt, in advising Capt. Price not to answer a question.

Danish West Indian Society.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—The Danish West Indian Society of America was incorporated to-day to encourage Danish West Indians in America to unite, for educational, social, and political purposes. The principal office will be in Brooklyn. The Directors are Louis A. Yeppe, Oswald W. Francis, Carl W. Pedro, Albert Emanuel, Robert Wilson, J. W. Solomon, Edward Emmanuel, and Ruppert Jackson of Brooklyn, and P. C. Bishop of Ozone Park, L. I.

TO SELL LORILLARD HORSES.

All the Rancocas Yearlings to Go Under the Hammer on Sept. 12.

The first definite news forecasting the future of the noted Rancocas Stock Farm, willed by the late Pierre Lorillard to Mrs. Lillian Barnes Allien, appeared yesterday morning when it was advertised that on Sept. 12 the "entire crop of Rancocas Farm yearlings, comprising forty-two head," would be sold at auction at the Fasig-Tipton Company's Sheepshead Bay paddocks. It was inferred from this that all the stock was to be sold, but Dr. Carter, the Superintendent of the farm, at Mount Holly, denied this, and says only the yearlings are to go. Many believe that the coming auction will mark the beginning of the disposal of all the stock.

The horses to be sold have been entered liberally in the important two-year-old stake races. Mrs. Allien, it seems, has abandoned her first intention of racing the horses, as they would have been raced by their late owner. One of the reasons for the change of plan is ascribed to the fact that Mrs. Allien was unable to claim for herself the colors of the late millionaire, as the colors had already been claimed and registered by a member of the Lorillard family.

BURGLAR GOT A SURPRISE.

New Jersey Man Heard Him at the Door and When He Entered Knocked Him Down.

Albert Wehcraft of 198 Hancock Avenue, Jersey City, heard a noise in the rear of his house at 1 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and on looking out of a window saw a man trying to force the door of the cellar. Wehcraft ran down stairs and reached the cellar just as the intruder entered, and dealt the fellow a blow that felled him. Believing the man to be unconscious, Wehcraft ran up stairs to get a revolver. When he returned the burglar was gone.

Wehcraft went to the yard and fired two shots from his revolver. The reports summoned Policeman James Waters, who intercepted a man who was running away, and whom he placed under arrest. At the Webster Avenue Police Station he said he was Raphael Deamaleo, thirty-four years old, and lived with his wife and three children at 111 Graham Street. He denied having been in Wehcraft's premises.

He will be arraigned before Police Justice Murphy. In the meantime the police will inquire into the man's antecedents. Several of Wehcraft's neighbors identified Deamaleo as a man they had seen in the neighborhood several times, and who, claiming to be ill, had asked for money to buy medicine.

WAITERS HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Were Capsized at Manhattan Beach While Sailing and Were Almost Drowned.

Three waiters at the Manhattan Beach Hotel had a very narrow escape from drowning off Oriental Point, Sheepshead Bay, when the thirty-five-foot catboat owned and sailed by Capt. Pardon of Sheepshead Bay, capsized in a stiff squall at 9:30 A. M. yesterday. They had hired Pardon and his boat and were the only passengers, and Pardon was the only one who could swim. Fishing was the ostensible purpose of the trip, but the men carried along a large supply of liquid refreshments. They were Louis Steager, Herman Leysius, and John Hoffman.

Superintendent Parsons of the Manhattan Beach baths first saw the danger of the men and called Herbert Taylor and John Saunders, life savers employed at the Sunshade Baths, at that resort, and they put out in their boat for the struggling men who were about half a mile away. At the same time Oscar Lyons and Cornelius Quinn, fishermen and boat renters at Sheepshead Bay, who were on the shore about half that distance from the capsized boat, started to swim to the rescue.

The boat got there first, and speedily rescued all but Hoffman, who fought with Taylor in the water, while Saunders was busy with the others. Just then Quinn arrived, and, raising himself in the water, dealt Hoffman a blow on the point of the jaw that rendered him unconscious. Then he was hauled in, and all went ashore in the boat, Capt. Pardon returning, righted his craft, and sailed her to her anchorage.

NEW JERSEY ELOPERS FREE.

Wife Refused to Make a Charge Against A. H. Cortright, Who Ran Off with Miss Felsted.

Miss Lillian Bell Felsted and Alvin H. Cortright, the Roxbury (Mass.) elopers who were detained in Jersey City, were yesterday taken to Chief of Police Murphy's office, where they met Mrs. Cortright and the girl's stepfather and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Culver.

"I would like to say a few words to my husband," said Mrs. Cortright, "and I want this girl to hear it. Do you love my niece?"

"Yes, I love her," replied Cortright, slowly but distinctly.

"Do you love her better than you love your wife?" was the next question. Cortright hesitated before answering. Miss Felsted watched him intently with dilated eyes.

"That is not a fair question," said Cortright finally. "I will not answer it."

"Are you sorry for what you have done?" was Mrs. Cortright's next question.

"Yes, I am sorry for it all," replied Cortright.

"Would you marry her if you were free?"

"Yes, I would marry her within five minutes," said Cortright, "if I could. I love her."

That ended the conversation. As it had been decided that Police Justice Hoos had no jurisdiction in the case, Miss Felsted and Cortright were taken to Bayonne, where they had been arrested. There they were arraigned before Recorder Lazarus. In the meantime an understanding had been reached, and Mrs. Cortright refused to make any charge against her husband. The complaint was then dismissed.

Miss Felsted returned to her home with her mother and stepfather, and Mr. and Mrs. Cortright returned to Roxbury together.

COULDN'T KILL THE CAT.

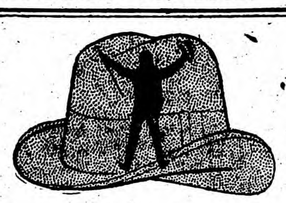
Gave It Chloroform and Put It in a Coffin, but It Came to Life and Escaped.

Remarkable vitality possessed by a family cat has caused great tribulation in a family living in the Berkshire apartments, at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, whose identity, however, is kept a carefully guarded secret by all concerned. A middle-aged woman brought puss to Kinsman's drug store, beneath the elevated railroad station at that corner, late Saturday afternoon, and told Manager Charles Bailey that she and her family were about to start for the country, and wanted to have it painlessly destroyed. Its leg was broken, she said, and application to their friends had proved that they couldn't give it away.

They didn't want to turn it out into the streets, and doubted the efficacy of the methods of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in such cases. Mr. Bailey intrusted the task to Ernest Richardson, the store boy, who took the creature to the cellar and held a chloroform soaked piece of cotton to its nostrils until it stretched out, apparently dead. Then he dropped the carcass into a rubbish barrel. Soon after, two young women, the daughters of the household, came to the store with a neat paper box, and told Mr. Bailey that the cat had been a great pet in the family, and they were determined not to go away without giving it a decent burial.

The boy got the body, and they placed it in the box, wrapped and tied it neatly, and started to find a pretty place for a grave. They came upon one in a cool nook in Morningside Park, out of sight of passing policemen, and began to dig quickly. Their labors were about half done when there was a scratching and yowling within the improvised coffin, the lid flew off, and the cat darted away amid the trees.

It was not seen again by those who knew it until Sunday night, when Mr. Bailey was going home with his own dog, Ted, who is named because of his beautiful teeth, and his big cat Dick, who always accompany him on his journeys to and from the store, when he saw the cat who ought to have been dead and buried, sitting on the base of the Hancock Statue at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, sadly nursing its broken limb. He tried yesterday to find its former owners, but was told that they had already gone away.



There's a time when the straw hat gets soiled and dingy.
A time when the derby seems too dark and heavy.
That's Alpine time.
That time is here.
$2.50, $3.50, $5.

During August stores close at 5.30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

TROUBLE OVER LETTER CARRIERS' UNIFORMS

Talk of Coercion on the Part of the Superintendents.

Charge that Men Are Required to Buy Clothing of a Certain Firm—President Fitzgerald's Explanation.

A member of the Letter Carriers' Association called at THE NEW YORK TIMES Office to charge that undue influence was brought to bear by the association on some of the men to compel them to buy their uniforms of a certain dealer who, it was complained, "stood in" with the Superintendents of the various branch Post Offices. According to this member, Superintendents of branch Post Offices throughout this city required of their men that they buy their uniforms of Jacob Reed's Sons, and it was asserted that in return for putting business their way the firm made uniforms and several suits of clothing free of charge for the Superintendents.

The trouble started originally when the Post Office Department posted the following notice:

Letter carriers at this office and its branch stations will report for duty Wednesday, Nov. 6, in full Winter uniforms in good and serviceable condition, and of regulation pattern and material.

In accordance with the regulations of the department, opportunity has been given to the clothing trade to compete for the furnishing of the uniforms of the pattern prescribed in Postal Laws and Regulations, amended Section 631, and bids for the same have been received and examined by a committee of carriers, who have selected the bids of:

	Coat.	Vest.	Tr'sers.	Suit.
Jacob Reed's Sons	$8.55	$1.75	$4.85	$15.15
Meuser Bros.	9.75	1.50	5.70	16.95
Browning, King & Co.	8.85	1.55	4.80	15.20
The Fechheimer Bros. Co.	8.30	1.50	5.65	15.45
W. H. Wanamaker	9.22	2.37	5.03	16.50
S. Abrahams & Co.	7.25	1.75	4.50	13.50
Mark Cowen & Co.	8.75	1.75	4.75	15.25
Brill Bros.	8.75	1.75	4.50	15.00
Wm. Shapiro & Co.	8.75	2.00	5.00	15.75
Siegel, Cooper & Co.	8.70	1.75	4.75	15.20
John Wanamaker	8.00	1.75	4.25	14.00
	9.00	2.25	4.75	16.00
Bevlan Mfg. Co.	8.25	2.50	5.25	16.00

Carriers shall be at liberty to procure their uniforms, or any portion thereof, of either of the firms above named, and Superintendents of General Post Office Delivery and of all branch stations will forward at once to General Superintendent of Delivery a memorandum of the total number of orders for each firm. The terms of payment offered by above-named firms are: For full suit, or for coat and trousers, one-half on Nov. 6, the other half on Dec. 1; trousers and vest or any single article to be paid for Nov. 6.

Having thus been notified to procure new uniforms, numbers of the men had already picked out their clothes when they were surprised to find a second notice, which was distributed throughout the branch Post Offices of this city. This notice was signed by the President of the Letter Carriers' Association, and it read as follows:

Dear Sir and Brothers: At a meeting of the Executive Board last Friday, Aug. 9, I was requested to see the firm of Jacob Reed's Sons and explain the dissatisfaction of some of our members in regard to last Summer's uniforms. I paid a visit to the head of the firm, and was promised good fit, good workmanship, and prompt delivery of our Winter uniforms. Now, in view of the fact that the Executive Board has passed resolutions to support the firm of Jacob Reed's Sons, I trust you will do all you can to have all members give their orders to the said firm for—in union there is strength.

M. FITZGERALD.

When Mr. Fitzgerald was seen yesterday in the General Post Office he said that the Letter Carriers' Association consisted of 1,750 men out of about 1,900 employed in the entire city, and that it was one of the first principles of the association to support, as far as possible, only "union concerns."

"The entire misunderstanding hinges on this very thing," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "To begin with, no one is being coerced into buying anywhere except where he pleases. But for the good of the men themselves and for the good of united labor at large the Executive Committee took the step requesting men to patronize the manufacturer who was selected, for very good reasons, to do the bulk of the work—that is, as far as it could be pushed his way by request to the men.

"When the Post Office Department issued the list of manufacturers we looked over the shops and found among the list only three houses that were union houses. Therefore we decided to keep the patronage of the men with one of the three houses, at the same time conforming to the requirements of the department by not going outside of the houses listed. The Executive Board went into session after having asked for samples of work from each of the three union houses selected. These samples were uniforms, and it was judged purely on merit that of the three competitors the uniform offered by the Reed people was the best one. No man, not even a union man, is forbidden to buy clothes wherever he pleases. I think the circular itself implies as much.

"As to a Superintendent getting a 'rake-off,' that is absurd on the face of it. The Letter Carriers' Association consists not of Superintendents, but of the men whose name it bears. The Executive Board which put through the order was duly elected by the men themselves. All are men in whom the carrier has confidence, and the board is made up of one carrier from each office. But we have in this department, the same as everywhere else, men who are at loggerheads with everything that is progressive."

DUG UP 600 POUNDS OF EELS.

Men Excavating a Foundation at Chappaque, N. Y., Make a Remarkable Find.

Mining for eels promises to become a lucrative industry in Chappaqua, N. Y., the residents of which place yesterday reveled in fish dinners, the material for which had come from deep down in the ground. Laborers on the excavation for the proposed railroad station of the Harlem Division of the New York Central, the site for which was donated by the Rev. Dr. Clendennin, made the surprising discovery.

They broke into an old drain, and out wriggled a great mass of eels, as fat and healthy as though they had come fresh from the waters of New York Bay. The whole find, or catch, weighed just about 600 pounds, enough for everybody in town to have some. Last night nothing else was talked of about the local places of resort, and old timers recalled that the ground once was a part of the old Greeley Swamp, which was filled in more than a quarter century ago by the great editor.

It was always supposed that the tons and tons of loam that were then dumped upon the soft ground would effectually destroy all life, but it has long been noticed that in different spots about the old marsh the land trembles perceptibly beneath any heavy load, and the generally accepted theory now is that the earth beneath is honeycombed with water courses, or perhaps traversed by a subterranean river, permitting fish to pass at will between buried springs and basins.

STERN BROTHERS

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Dep'ts
(Third Floor)

Until Sept. 1st orders will be accepted for
Tailor-made Gowns, Riding Habits, Golf Suits and Street Costumes
at Substantial Reductions
from prices prevailing during the regular season

West Twenty-third Street

Fall Opening Sale of
Turkish and Persian Rugs.

Commencing
Tuesday, Aug. 20th.

73 Carpets,
8x11 to 12.6x17 ft.,
$41.00 to $150.00.

150 Mosul Rugs,
average size 4x7 ft.,
$13.50.

Reduced for this occasion only.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Odd Chairs Reduced.

MAHOGANY, ANTIQUE, GOLDEN AND ENGLISH OAK,

$2.50 to $17.00,
(former prices $5.00 to $28.00.)

Suitable for den, library, dining-room, hall, office, consulting-room, etc. Upholstered in tan, green or red leather, tapestries, or with rush and cane seats.

Office Desks Reduced. A lot of flat or roll tops, $16.00 to $68.00, (former prices $22.50 to $96.00.) Superior in design and finish, with interior fittings of greatest convenience. Revolving bookcases with compartments of various sizes.

To have the office a veritable oasis in the business desert, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

"DYING" MAN MUCH ALIVE.

His Wife Deceived the Court and at First Got Case Against Him Dismissed.

Patrick Quinn of 356 Henderson Street, Jersey City, was cited before Police Justice Hoos yesterday for annoying Mrs. Mary Coburn, a neighbor. When Quinn's name was called a woman arose in the audience. She appeared to be grief stricken, and her story elicited the sympathy of all who heard it. She said she was Quinn's wife, or widow, she did not really know which. She said she had left her husband at home sick unto death.

"He has heart disease," she concluded, "and has just been anointed by Father Smith of St. Mary's Church."

Justice Hoos expressed his sympathy for Mrs. Quinn and dismissed the case. Mrs. Quinn thanked him and left the courtroom hurriedly. She had scarcely disappeared when Mrs. Coburn entered. After scanning the people present, she turned to the court officer.

"Where's that man Quinn?" she asked.

"He's at home, dying," said the officer.

"At home, is he, and dying? That's queer," said Mrs. Coburn. "He must have been taken sick suddenly. Half an hour ago he was in front of my house, cutting up worse than ever."

Justice Hoos thought there must be some mistake about the matter, but Mrs. Coburn was so positive that an officer was sent to investigate. He soon returned with the "dying" man, who looked particularly healthy just then, and was evidently in good spirits. He was accompanied by his wife.

What did you mean by telling me your husband had been anointed by Father Smith?" asked Justice Hoos, addressing Mrs. Quinn.

"So I was, your Honor," said Quinn, answering for his wife. "She only made a little mistake about the time. It was six weeks ago, and I've got over the sickness now."

Justice Hoos lectured Mrs. Quinn for deceiving him and put Quinn under bonds not to annoy Mrs. Coburn for at least six months.

CLEANING OF ELEVATED CARS.

Agitation to Prevent the Work While Trains Are on the Track.

A number of delegates belonging to local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, especially those affiliated with Building Constructors' District No. 253, stated yesterday that they have started an agitation to petition the Board of Health to prohibit the cleaning of the cars of the elevated trains while they are on the tracks.

Some of the delegates who are conducting the agitation say that after midnight the cars are shifted to the third track above One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, on Eighth Avenue, where the mats are shaken and the floors of the cars swept, the microbe-laden dust flying in at any windows which may be open. The petition is to be circulated for signatures among the residents on the avenue.

A. B. Hudson Died of Heart Disease.

County Physician Charles B. Converse of Jersey City is of the opinion that Alfred B. Hudson of 212 Park Avenue, Paterson, N. J., who was found dead in Hudson Square Park, Hoboken, early Sunday morning, died from heart disease. It was said that Hudson was one of the excursionists on the steamboat General Slocum on Saturday, and it was thought that he might have been injured in the riot which took place on the trip to Rockaway, but no marks of violence were found on the body. Dr. Converse will to-day decide whether he will order an autopsy or grant a permit for the removal of the body to Paterson.

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"PARADISE" Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12 | On the Combined GARDENS

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The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; light southerly winds.

VOL. L...NO. 16,106. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE AT ODDS

Resolutions Presented by William Halpin the Cause.

Capt. Goddard and Mr. Gruber Protest—Convention to Meet in Grand Central Palace Sept. 24.

The meeting of the Republican City Committee yesterday was frought with incidents for which many are seeking an explanation. "What are they driving at?" was a question frequently asked by politicians and others gathered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the Executive Committee met in Parlor D. R.

The members had scarcely been called to order when William Halpin, one of ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs's lieutenants in the Ninth Manhattan District, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Republican City Committee of the City of New York recommends to the Republican City Committee the adoption of the following resolution at the meeting of such committee to be held this evening, Aug. 20:

"Whereas, This committee is in full accord with all the efforts now being made by the several committees in conference of the Citizens' Union and the other anti-Tammany organizations in the City of New York desirous of effecting a union of all the bodies and people in this city opposed to a continuance of the maladministration of this city by Tammany Hall, and is not only gratified at the results of, but also indorses and approves, the work of the several conferences as surely promising the union desired and the success of a union municipal ticket at the coming election; and,

Whereas, To complete the efforts of the various Committees on Conference appointed by the several Republican County Committees in the City of New York to meet the Citizens' Union and other anti-Tammany organizations in the City of New York it is necessary that the Republican City Committee appoint a Committee on Conference, which committee will represent the Republican City Committee of the City of New York in all conferences with the organizations now engaged in promoting the nomination of a union municipal ticket in the coming election; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican City Committee of the City of New York is hereby directed and authorized to appoint a Committee on Conference, of which the representation of each borough of the City of New York shall be apportioned as nearly as possible to the respective vote cast in each such borough for Republican candidate for Governor in 1900, except that no borough represented in such committee shall have less than one vote, and the members of the several Committees on Conference appointed by the several Republican County Committees shall be members of this committee; and be it

Resolved, That this Committee on Conference is authorized and empowered to represent and act for the Republican City Committee of the City of New York in all conferences which may be held with other organizations.

Such members as Capt. F. Norton Goddard and Abraham Gruber vigorously opposed the propositions advanced and for which no one offered an explanation.

Mr. Gruber said, so it was reported, that there was no necessity for the adoption of such resolutions. Each organization opposed to Tammany Hall had appointed conferrees, and the suggestion to appoint others to represent the City Committee would create a suspicion that the Republican organization wanted to be in a position to act independently of all others if the occasion arose. He could only see in the resolutions a chance to confuse all the plans that had thus far been arranged by the conferrees.

Mr. Gruber then pointed out that William H. Ten Eyck, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, was not restrained to the numerical strength of the City Committee of Conference so long as there was an equalization in the different boroughs. He thought the resolutions, if adopted, would be very humiliating to the conferrees who had been appointed on the part of the New York County Republican Committee. He insisted that if new conferrees were to be named that included in the list should be those who had been acting for the New York County Committee.

This latter proposition was asquiesced in. Capt. Goddard took the floor and attacked the resolutions which, it stated, he said were liable to result in serious consequences. He saw no good reason why such resolutions should be presented.

The resolutions, however, were adopted, 21 to 15, and among those voting in the negative were Messrs. Gruber, Goddard, Lewis, and O'Neil of Manhattan.

When the full committee met in the Murray Hill Lyceum last night there were many evidences of a lack of harmony.

George H. Roberts of Brooklyn presided. The first business transacted was the election of James G. Timolat of Richmond, as treasurer of the committee, to succeed the late Hugh McRoberts. This was done on the recommendation of the Executive Committee and against the protests of a Richmond County member, who insisted the treasurer should be elected by a vote of the City Committee.

Secretary George R. Manchester then read the official primary statement of the committee. It provides that the City Convention shall meet at the Grand Central Palace at noon on Sept. 24, and that the 1,362 members of the Republican City Committee shall be chosen at the primaries on Sept. 17. Manhattan and the Bronx will have 741 members, Brooklyn, 531; Queens, 61, and Richmond, 29. There will be 540 delegates in the city convention apportioned as follows: New York County, 293; Kings, 211; Queens, 24, and Richmond, 12.

The resolutions discussed at the session of the Executive Committee in the afternoon were then called up. William Halpin moved the adoption of the first two paragraphs. This motion was seconded by President R. C. Morris of the County Committee, and adopted without debate. The balance of the resolutions were, on motion of Mr. Halpin, referred back to the Executive Committee with power.

On motion of Thomas Brannix of Richmond the committee then adjourned, out of respect to the memory of Hugh McRoberts.

There was much informal discussion after the adjournment, and some questioned the propriety of the resolutions that had been presented by Mr. Halpin, and matters were not improved when he admitted he was not the author of them and declined to state with whom they originated. It was pointed out that William H. Ten Eyck, who is empowered to appoint the conferrees, is an Aqueduct Commission by the appointment of Mayor van Wyck.

Some members of the committee, while refusing to permit the use of their names, stated that the public would be very suspicious and liable to doubt the sincerity of the Republican organization in the fight against Tammany. It was alleged that the new Conference Committee could be so made up that the Republican organization, with its allies on the Joint Conference Committee, can dominate the action of that body.

Mr. Halpin said he believed it was the intention to have the City Committee's Conferrees number twenty-six, of which Manhattan would have twelve and Brooklyn nine members. The membership of the Joint Conference Committee is sixty-eight, and with the proposed changes the Republican organization will have a safe working majority.

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Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

BRIBERY IN COFFEE SUITS IN TOLEDO CHARGED.

Judge Meck Declares $1,000 Was Offered to Him—Arbuckles' Counsel Say Offer Was Made to Them.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Direct charges and counter-charges of attempted bribery were made to-day by Judge Charles Meck and the several attorneys who represent the Arbuckles in their various suits here. The case was that in which State Pure Food Commissioner Blackburn recently secured a verdict of guilty against A. D. White, a local grocer, charged with selling a glazed coffee manufactured by the Arbuckles.

The attorneys for the Arbuckles had mandamused the Judge to compel him to sign a journal entry and bill of exceptions, so the case could be appealed to a higher court. The attorneys had said a number of cutting things to the Judge, when the latter remarked to a number of newspaper men standing by:

"I can't say now, but if they persist in making such attacks on me I will give it to you for publication. All I can say now is that I was offered $1,000 to let the defense have the jury, and later was offered $1,000 to take the case away from the jury."

"Can you not tell the names of the three?" the reporters persisted. The Judge then named three well-known Toledoans, but insisted that the matter be not disclosed, at this time at any rate. "I may have to later defend myself," he said. "Then I will let them know whether I was crooked or some one else."

"What's that," said Clarence Brown when he was told of the charges in order to get his side. "I can say that they are nothing but false, pure and simple. They are absolutely without foundation as far as we know. I will say that an offer was made to us to secure a verdict for the defendant in the coffee case for a consideration, and the price was named. We don't say it was done by Meck's authority, for we don't know."

To-night it is announced that sensational charges are likely to be preferred which will bring the State Dairy and Food Department and some high officials of the Arbuckles in New York into court and that startling developments will follow:

A PHYSICIAN'S SACRIFICE.

Dr. Knapp of St. Louis to Shut Himself Up with a Leper—Leaves Wife and Children.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Dr. Louis Knapp, aged forty, a practicing physician of this city, has given up his wife and four children and will isolate himself from the world. He is to nurse Dong Gong, a Chinese leper, who was found here two weeks ago. The doctor, who is a graduate of a Detroit medical college, took final leave of his family to-day.

Dr. Knapp and his patient will live in a three-room frame house now being built by the city authorities at quarantine until necessity for his service shall have ended. Dr. Knapp will take his library to quarantine and will devote the greater part of his time to the study of leprosy. There were five other applicants for the position.

CAUGHT ROBBING THE MAIL.

Eighteen-Year-Old Massachusetts Boy Then Confessed to Twelve Other Burglaries.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 20.—George W. Bosworth, an eighteen-year-old lad, of Rockland, was caught robbing the mail in the Post Office here early this morning. The police think in him they have captured the thief who has broken into several houses in South Weymouth and nearby towns.

Bosworth has confessed that he committed twelve burglaries unassisted, and he instructed the police where to find a large amount of stolen plunder which they recovered during the day. The boy admitted that among the places he entered was the South Weymouth National Bank.

CAUGHT A BIG SWORDFISH.

It Was Captured Off the Isle of Shoals and Weighed Nearly Half a Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 20.—The Carrie F. Roberts came in from a trip off shore to-day with the biggest swordfish introduced to the Boston market within recent memory. Before he was cut up or sawed off, he tipped the scales at nearly half a ton. His length was close to 17 feet. He was armed with a rapier of three feet with which by chance he might have rammed and sunk a dory if not a schooner. After dressing he weighed exactly 680 pounds.

Aboard the Carrie F. Roberts it was stated that the capture had been made southeast of the Isle of Shoals, after the monster had been harpooned. The play lasted for two solid hours. They pulled the fish in and let him run time after time. Once the fish went down the whole length of the line, and had the boat down to the gunwale in the water. Again he dashed away so fast and so furiously that the schooner under sail could hardly keep within speaking distance. But he was growing weaker, and at the end was vanquished.

When the swordfish had been sufficiently drowned to be tractable a lance was thrust into him at the gills. Then a stout rope was tied about his tail, and he was lifted aboard ship by manual labor of the hardest kind. But the work was made pleasant to the sailors by the thought that $60 was at the end of the string that they were hauling.

AMERICANS' PROPERTY STORED.

Goods Worth $1,500,000 Cannot Be Moved in Colombia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Chicago merchants have been compelled to store at Barranquilla and along the Magdalena River property owned by them to the value of $1,500,000 as a result of the troubles in Colombia. The property consists of hides, coffee, and mining machinery. The last named is en route to Saragoza, where several new gold mines are to be opened.

The hides, which were bought from the natives along the Magdalena River, are owned by Armour & Co. of Chicago and the National Leather Company of Boston. These hides have passed through the salt leather process, and unless moved before cold weather sets in will become moldy and lose much of their value. At present they are lying in small thatched warehouses at various points along the river. In one place, Mompos, there are 80,000 hides in storage. Much of the coffee is owned by Sprague, Warner & Co. and Steele, Wedeles & Co.

W. J. Bryan Buys Oil Land.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSTON, Wyoming, Aug. 20.—William J. Bryan, following the example of his colleagues in the late fight against the oppressive trusts, Jim Hogg of Texas, ex-Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, and ex-Senator Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, has purchased oil land and will prepare to enter into active competition with the Standard Oil Company from the petroleum-soaked regions of Spring Valley, near here, at which place he has acquired a promising claim.

Proposed Tax on Texas Oil Output.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 20.—Gov. Sayers has recommended to the Legislature, now in session, that a law be enacted imposing a tax on the output of the oil wells. A bill embodying this recommendation will be introduced in the House of Representatives to-morrow. If the proposed tax is not unreasonably high the oil producers will not oppose the measure.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO ABATE TUNNEL NUISANCE

Commissioner Cosby Says Trains Might Be Stopped.

ROAD OFFICIALS NOTIFIED

Action Taken as Result of Investigation by Sanitary Inspector Sprenger, Indorsed by Dr. Roberts.

The officials of the New York Central Railroad were notified yesterday by Dr. Crosby of the Department of Health that the nuisances found to exist in the tunnel running out of the Grand Central Depot must be abated or drastic action might be taken.

Dr. Cosby claims that the condition of affairs in the tunnel have become such that the authorities would be justified in stopping all traffic in the event of the railroad officials refusing to abate the nuisances. Dr. Cosby is emphatic in his statement that traffic will not be interfered with unless the railroad officials ignore the recommendations of the authorities of the Department of Health and set some time when the nuisances in the tunnel will be abated.

The papers sent to the railroad company's offices contain a copy of the report of Inspector Sprenger as to tunnel nuisances and an indorsement by Dr. Charles F. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent. The following is Dr. Roberts's report declaring the tunnel dangerous to life and detrimental to health:

I have the honor to report that in company with the Hon. John B. Cosby, Commissioner of Health, and Frederick Sprenger, Sanitary Inspector, I have at various time personally inspected and verified the facts stated in this report, and, in my opinion, said tunnel is in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to health for the following reasons:

That offensive sewer odors are emitted from the sewers under the floor, which have been broken in laying the tracks in said tunnel.

That there are no accommodations provided for the fifty employes in said tunnel.

That the tunnel is not properly or sufficiently ventilated. It is divided into three parts, forming one central and two side conduits. The lack of ventilation is much more marked in the side conduits than in the central one; in fact, in some portions the means used to ventilate the side conduits is so inadequate the air is at all times foul, and endangers the life of those who are obliged to breathe it.

I recommend that the sewers under the surface of the floor of the tunnel be properly closed gastight.

That proper and sufficient water closet accommodations be provided for the employes in said tunnel.

That the brick and stone sustaining walls between the three sections of the tunnel be removed, and proper and sufficient steel girders and columns be placed in lieu of same.

That the small shafts which ventilate between Sixty-seventh and Seventy-first Streets and between Eighty-first and Ninety-fifth Streets be enlarged and extended on every block in a like manner to conform to the ventilating shafts from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-seventh Street.

Dr. Cosby said last night:

"I had my attention called to this matter several weeks ago, and have made a thorough investigation of the tunnel from Fifty-sixth Street to Ninety-sixth Street. It is my own affair, and I take the responsibility for it, as I am only one of the Commissioners of this board. It is not my intent or disposition to interfere with traffic in any way, but to look into the sanitary conditions which exist and inform the railroad company what must be done to abate the nuisances. I told William H. Newman, President of the New York Central Railroad, that I would make this matter public. One of the counsel for the road called upon me and asked me to give them time.

"I inspected the tunnel, and Dr. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent, made many visits to the tunnel. Much of the space in the tunnel is taken up with ill-devised stone and brick construction planned many years ago. We do not care to take any drastic action. I don't care whether they substitute electricity or other motive power, but they ought to set a time limit in which to make the alterations. Of course, I don't intend to interfere with the traffic of the road, but the people are entitled to consideration from this corporation. I know nothing about the expense of making the alterations. That is something I have no jurisdiction over, and I have given the matter no thought.

"The average layman can have no idea of the condition of the affairs in the tunnel until he goes down and sees it.

"This is not an order of the Board of Health, but a personal solution of my own. I do not know what action my colleagues will take in the matter. If it was necessary we could stop the running of the road by determining that it is dangerous to life and health—if it was absolutely necessary. I don't want to convey the idea that we have any such idea. We have no disposition to annoy the railroad people. The main thing is ventilation. The kind of oxygen that is fit for human beings to breathe. It is up to them to remedy the trouble. I have done my part.

"The construction of the tunnel is absolutely bad. The modern use of steel and steel girders is such that the whole thing could be reconstructed with proper ventilation if the recommendations made in my report are carried out. I don't care whether they arrange with the people along the line to take the top off, but that would remedy the difficulty at once. At this I realize that the citizens and property owners would enter an earnest protest. It would improve the tunnel greatly to take out all the mason work and the stone and brick partitions, which are large and clumsy and occupy considerable air space, and substitute steel girders and steel columns.

"If, after the New York Central authorities had had a reasonable time, and if they refuse to remedy these nuisances, and were indifferent to them, and if the same conditions existed as are now reported, and if they refuse to put in toilets and to remove the walls as recommended, I would vote to suspend traffic on that road through the tunnel. This statement is made with the proviso that they peremptorily decline to remedy the nuisances which exist to-day. Our object is only to abate the nuisances. I sent the copy of the report of Inspector Sprenger to the President of the New York Central to-day with the indorsements and recommendations. I simply wanted the railroad officials to know in advance what I was going to do. I know that this condition exists. I know that these nuisances are detrimental to health and should be abated."

Inspector Sprenger in his report says that the tunnel passes beneath forty-one streets and is about two miles in length. "There are three sections," he continues, "the middle section containing two tracks and each outer section containing one track. The width of the middle section between walls is about twenty feet, and the three sections combined fifty feet.

"There are seven independent and direct openings from the top to side tunnel. Owing to the thick dividing walls in places and the indirect method of providing light and air to the side tunnels, they are, in consequence, in places always dark and damp.

"There are six signal stations in the tunnel. Two each at Fifty-ninth, Seventy-second, and Eighty-sixth Streets. At each of these stations three signalmen are employed during the day and night. In addition there are flagmen at each station. There are about fifty men employed in various capacities in the tunnel. No accommodations are provided in any part of the tunnel. At Seventy-fourth and Seventy-sixth and roadbed are laid across a large public sewer, six feet in diameter, which drains a considerable area. The top of this sewer was cut away in laying the tracks, and is loosely covered with planking, allowing the free escape of sewer air. At Seventy-eighth Street is a broken pipe chamber.

"The tunnel is cut through soil and rock, being in places quite a distance below the street level, it naturally forms an outlet for more or less underground water and subsoil drainage.

"The gutters adjoining the tracks, not having a smooth bottom, allow the accumulation of water more or less offensive, especially in the dark sections of the tunnel.

"There are 530 to 550 trains or locomotives using the tunnel during each week day, and according to the time tables there are 342 regular trains on week days and 149 on Sundays which arrive at and leave the Grand Central Station.

"The does not include shop trains or locomotives going to or from the Mott Haven yards.

"During the past ten years there has been a large increase in the traffic through the tunnel, and larger locomotives have been constructed, consuming more fuel, so that at times there are seven trains going through the tunnel in about five minutes. During this time no added facilities have been provided. The products of combustion are kept in the tunnel in moist and warm weather for some time after the train has gone through. A train on entering the tunnel, the side tunnels especially, forces the air before it for a considerable distance, forming a suction, drawing it at the rear. In the side tunnel the heat and gases are discharged against the top of the tunnel with much force, driven downward to be carried along with the train to a large extent, and are forced and drawn by other trains when running close together. Exhaust steam from locomotives adds considerable moisture to the air within the tunnel.

"From the facts presented in this report it will be noticed that the principal quarters of complaint are insufficient lighting and ventilating facilities in portions of the tunnel. In my judgment, if no coal-consuming locomotives were used, additional light and ventilation for the dark portions of the tunnel would still be necessary."

MISSOURI MOB'S WORK.

Kills Three Negroes, Burns Their Homes, and Drives Every Negro Out of Pierce City.

PIERCE CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—For nearly fifteen hours, ending about noon to-day, this town of 3,000 people has been in the hands of a mob of armed whites, determined to drive every negro from its precincts. In addition to the lynching last night of William Godley, accused of the wanton murder of Miss Gazelle Wild and the shooting to death of his grandfather, French Godley, the mob to-day cremated Peter Hampton, an aged negro, in his home, set the torch to the houses of five blacks, and with the aid of State militia rifles, stolen from the local company's arsenal, drove dozens of negroes from town.

Reckless firing broke several plate glass windows and a train was fired into. None of the passengers was hurt. The local hardware stores sold out their arms early, but several applications from negroes were refused. The mob was composed of a thousand or more, and no masks were worn. Thirty negro families were driven from their houses.

After noon the excitement died down, the mob gradually dispersing, more from lack of negroes upon whom to wreak their hatred than for any other cause. Many of the negroes who fled the city are hiding in the surrounding woods while others have gone to neighboring cities.

Every negro has left the town except a few railway porters known to be respectable, but these must also leave.

It is now believed that the man, William Godley, lynched, was not the real culprit. A negro named Stark, under arrest at Tulsa, I. T., across the border from here, tallies exactly with the description of the assailant. He is held there awaiting identification. Unless the man is brought back here it is believed there will be no further trouble. If returned here he will be lynched. Eugene Barrett, also known as Carter, in a confession while a rope was around his neck to-day, accused Joe Lark, a 'Frisco railroad porter, of being implicated in the crime, and Lark was arrested to-day at Springfield. This afternoon Lark gave a detailed statement as to his whereabouts Sunday, and he is not believed to be guilty.

The funeral of Miss Wild took place to-day, and was witnessed by several thousand people.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Aug. 20.—William Favers, the copper-colored negro porter who is under arrest here, accused of the murder of Miss Wild at Pierce City, Mo., admits that he was in Pierce City last Sunday, but says he can prove his innocence by five men. He says he was at the station from 10:10, the time when the "bob" train returned from Monnett, until after the finding of the girl's body.

Texas Negro Burned at the Stake.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 20.—Alf Wilder, a negro charged with the murder of Mrs. Caldwell, a Grayson County farmer's wife, was burned at the stake near Red Ranch to-night.

SECRETARY HAY'S CANTON TRIP

Says Again that It Is of No Great Public Importance—Status of the Canal Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Secretary Hay has gone to Canton see the President, and before leaving he again assured those who called upon him that he had no object of great public importance to accomplish by his Ohio journey. He has discounted the conjectures that attributed to him some striking announcement concerning the disturbed conditions in Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador, and gives no support to the report that his return to Washington and his visit to the President have anything to do with plans for an Isthmian canal, either across Nicaragua or Panama.

The Department of State does not understand that negotiations for a transfer to the United States of the Panama Canal, or the right to take up that incomplete work, are any more forward than they have been since M. Hutin was here last. The rumor that the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission is to be withheld until just before Congress meets is understood at the department to be based not upon any notion that the Panama Canal can be easily or cheaply obtained from its present stockholders, but because the commission desires all the time it can get to digest the material provided by the engineers who examined all the routes.

M. Hutin has never proposed anything but the most general terms for the disposition of the Panama Canal, and there is some doubt as to whether upon his return here he will be clothed with authority to sell upon terms that could be considered or that would be assented to by the Congress. The stockholders insist that he must get a large price from any purchaser. The state of the matter lends support to the assertion that Mr. Hay will not talk Panama Canal to the President.

The Nicaragua Canal question, as involved in a treaty with the United States, is declared to be in almost as doubtful case as the Panama question. But there is greater expectation at the department in that matter than in the other. Those who are informed, however, decline to describe the state of the negotiations, while expressing confidence that Lord Pauncefote and Mr. Choate are making good progress in the direction of reaching an agreement upon which the Senate will place the seal of approval.

Secretary Hay, it now appears, is holding himself responsible for the visit to Canton. There were several matters of busines that he could not attend to in New Hampshire, where he had no secretary with him, and he decided to come here to devote a few days to them. In the mean time he had written the President asking when he expected to be in Washington. As the reply informed him that the President would not return for some weeks, and was accompanied by an invitation to come to Canton, Mr. Hay accepted the invitation. He will not return to Washington direct, but will go back to Newbury.

Reports About Bishop Doane Untrue.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Me., Aug. 20.—It is stated here on the authority of intimate friends of Bishop Doane of Albany that the published statements in regard to the state of his health are untrue. The report that the Bishop will be unable to attend the General Convention in October is declared to be absolutely baseless.

410 Miles After Lunch.

LACKAWANNA'S new train leaves at noon, arriving at Buffalo 10 P. M.—Adv.

GLENNON IN THE LAW'S HANDS NOW

Arrested, with Sergt. Sheils and Detective Dwyer.

NEGLECT OF DUTY CHARGED

Devery's Friend to Face Graver Accusations a Little Later.

Whitney's Disclosures and Witnesses' Depositions Made Public—Deputy Commissioner Directly Involved—Bribery Alleged by a Woman—Police Protection of Evil Resorts.

"Wardman" Edward G. Glennon, the intimate associate and reputed representative of Deputy Commissioner Devery, now attached to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, Sergt. Sheils, and Precinct Detective Dwyer, were yesterday arrested upon warrants issued by Justice Jerome, charging each with willful neglect of duty in failing to suppress the disorderly house at 148 West Thirty-third Street, recently raided by the Parkhurst society. The officers are also charged with aiding and abetting the maintenance of the disorderly house.

The arrest of the three policemen was the result of the secret inquiry Justice Jerome has been conducting for the last ten days, following the arrest and confession of Edgar A. Whitney, who disclosed the plan of collusion between the police and the poolroom proprietors.

Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst society is the complainant against Glennon, Dwyer, and Sheils. He placed the information before Justice Jerome which resulted in the convening of the secret inquiry.

The warrants were issued after Whitney, Capt. Flood, Sergt. Sheils, Dwyer, Superintendent McClintock, and Mrs. Eliza McAuliffe of 146 West Thirty-third Street had given testimony and sworn to their depositions.

Whitney swore that Glennon had approached him with a proposition to notify poolrooms of intended action of the Parkhurst society against them. He declared that Glennon had given him money and that Deputy Commissioner Devery had given orders that he should be connected with the West Thirtieth Street Station, in order that a "tip" might be given.

Mrs. McAuliffe testified that the house 148 West Thirty-third Street had long been disorderly. She swore further that she had seen policemen on post receive from the proprietress what seemed to be money, and that all of her complaints against the place to the police had been unavailing.

Capt. Flood's testimony and that of Sergt. Sheils indicated that Glennon was not under the same discipline as the other precinct detectives, but that he did about as he pleased.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan stated that, although Glennon was accused simply of neglect of duty, there were other charges against him, not yet put in legal shape, which would eventually make this the most serious charge ever presented against a policeman.

Justice Jerome fixed bail for Glennon at $3,000, and at $2,000 for Sheils and Dwyer. Mr. Garvan declared that it was the District Attorney's intention to present the cases of the three policemen immediately to the Grand Jury.

ACCUSED MEN ARRESTED.

Their Arraignment Before Justice Jerome—Glennon Shows Signs of Perturbation—The Bail Bonds.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of "Wardman" Glennon, Sergt. Sheils, and Precinct Detective Dwyer by Justice Jerome late yesterday afternoon, after everything had been prepared for the arrest of the three officers.

The decision to issue the warrants instead of taking the matter directly before the Grand Jury had been decided upon by Justice Jerome and the District Attorney's representatives on Monday evening, but owing to the inability of some of the witnesses to subscribe to their testimony before yesterday, action was delayed until that time.

The warrants, when issued, were placed in the hands of Roundsman Lane of the Criminal Courts Squad for execution. The Roundsman turned them over to several of his officers, and they proceeded at once to the West Thirtieth Street Station to serve them. The information that they were coming preceded them. Glennon was the only man the officers found in the station house. Dwyer was standing on the corner of Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue. Sheils was not on duty and not in the station house.

The court officers bearing the warrants, one of whom was Patrolman Donohue, asked Sergt. Todd for Capt. Flood. They were directed to his private office. Glennon was already there. Donohue read the warrant to Glennon, and the latter was visibly perturbed. His face could be plainly seen through the open door. Capt. Flood hastily closed it. There was a conference of some length, and then the Captain came out and used the department telephone for some time.

THE START FOR THE COURT.

Then Glennon also talked over the wire for a long period. Two officers were sent for Dwyer, and he came in shortly and was notified that he was under arrest. Sheils was also notified to go to the Criminal Courts Building and surrender himself. Capt. Flood, Glennon, and Dwyer then started for Justice Jerome's Chambers.

Glennon and Capt. Flood walked in advance. Dwyer and the court officers brought up the rear. No one would have supposed that either Glennon or Dwyer was a prisoner. The Criminal Courts Building was reached about 6 o'clock. Sheils, accompanied by his counsel, A. I. Elkus, had preceded his associates and joined them in Sergt. Langan's office. Together the officers under arrest and their fellow-policemen walked up the stairs to the Court of Special Sessions and ranged themselves in front of the bar just as Justice Jerome took his seat on the bench.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe of the Committee of Fifteen, who had been awaiting the arrival of the arrested officers, stood near the railing.

Glennon's hands shook, his face was slightly pale, and he glanced furtively at Justice Jerome. Dwyer did not seem to be particularly concerned. Sergt. Sheils, the oldest man of the three, seemed indignant at his arrest. Capt. Flood was the coolest man of the party.

Glennon was arraigned first. Justice Jerome stated the charge against him, and the others, and said that as the complaint was somewhat voluminous, he would not read it.

Mr. Elkus demanded an examination at once, and that bail be fixed. Mr. Elkus is the former law partner of the late Col. E. C. James, who appeared for Deputy Commissioner Devery when the latter was indicted for extortion. Assistant District Attorney Garvan before his appointment was connected with Mr. Elkus's office. Mr. Garvan asked that bail be fixed at at least $10,000.

"This officer," said Mr. Garvan, "is accused of having actively refused to do his duty in reference to this house at 148 West Thirty-third Street. This place was run openly and notoriously for more than two years. Men have been robbed there. Men making complaints have been intimidated into withdrawing them by the police. Money has been handed from the windows to policemen.

"Besides, this defendant, by the testimony of Whitney before your Honor, entered into a conspiracy with the latter to 'tip' poolrooms of impending action against them, and actually paid Whitney $100. This tipping was done after a conversation held by Whitney with Deputy Commissioner Devery over the phone. Besides this is not the defendant's first appearance in court under criminal charges. The last time he jumped his bail and fled the Court's jurisdiction."

"Never, Sir, never," broke out Glennon. This was the only remark he made during the proceedings.

"Officers of his precinct," Mr. Garvan continued, "have had an opportunity before your Honor to exonerate him of this charge. They have failed to do so, and have implicated him so much more deeply that we have found it necessary to incorporate these officers' testimony in the complaint."

PLEA FOR THE ACCUSED MAN.

Mr. Elkus immediately backed up Glennon's denial that he had ever jumped his bail.

"The District Attorney has confused Glennon with one Burns, a 'wardman,' who jumped his bail and has never been heard of since," said he. "The only other charges against Glennon, after Capt. Devery's acquittal, were preferred by the Police Board. He was dismissed on those charges and reinstated by the Supreme Court. His bail was never forfeited."

"What was the bail in the Diamond case?" asked Justice Jerome.

"He was not arrested until after indictment," said Mr. Garvan, "and there were no circumstances in that case such as are set forth in the affidavits before your Honor. This charge is probably the most serious that has ever been made against a New York City official, involving as it does, other grave accusations against him. From reading the affidavits it must appear that the defendant is guilty of other more grievous crimes. Furnished with the information that reputable citizens can give such damaging evidence against him, he must be the more tempted to depart the jurisdiction of the Court."

Justice Jerome said that the Magistrate could only assume that the testimony was true, although he must recognize from experience that much that looks incriminating is susceptible of explanation.

"The only function of bail," he added, "is to secure attendance, and I do not suppose that there is any doubt of the appearance of this defendant, but in view of the extraordinary character of the charges I will fix the bail at $3,000 in the case of Glennon and $2,000 each for Sheils and Dwyer."

Mr. Elkus protested that the Magistrate could only consider the crime charged and could not take into account other crimes not specified, but Justice Jerome said that the Magistrate had to regard the information laid before him. Mr. Elkus said that his clients were prepared to furnish the bail at once.

"Will Monday suit for the examination?" asked Justice Jerome.

"I prefer Thursday," said Mr. Elkus.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Garvan interposed, saying:

"After consultation with the District Attorney, it is only fair to state his position in regard to these cases. The information was drawn with great care, and with the one object of apprising the defendant of the charges against him in full. It was felt in the light of past occasions that it was his duty to take the case to the Grand Jury without an examination before a Magistrate. The defendant would doubtless move to have the case transferred, so that he might have a jury trial, and the District Attorney thinks that he is entitled to that, as is also the public. The District Attorney also has in mind the fact that Your Honor will sit in this court for the next four months, and without any disrespect to Your Honor, he feels that after all that you have heard you could not but be prejudiced against this defendant."

"I suppose, Mr. Elkus," said Justice Jerome, "that the case would undoubtedly be transferred, anyhow."

"I don't think that I should make such a motion," said Mr. Elkus. "I imagine that the cross-examination of these witnesses would end the case in a Magistrate's court. It is very easy to concoct a story when no one is about to point out discrepancies in the story and cross-examine the witnesses. It is very easy for the District Attorney to create, as he has done, a great amount of public excitement, and then bring these defendants here on pretense of giving them a fair chance of meeting and examining the witnesses against them and then take the case before the Grand Jury where they will have no opportunity of facing and cross-examining the witnesses. We are powerless in the matter, but we demand the examination before your Honor which the law entitles us to."

"You will find, Mr. Elkus," said Justice Jerome, "by examining these depositions that the really vital testimony is not that of any person at all discredited, like Whitney, but has been given by Police Captains, citizens of unblemished reputation, the station house blotters, and reputable officials. The testimony is of such a character that it has to be attacked by argument, rather than by cross-examination."

"Your Honor has an advantage," remarked Mr. Elkus, "in being both Magistrate and prosecutor."

Justice Jerome then fixed to-morrow at 2 P. M. for the examination, and said that the first witness would be Capt. Flood. He then retired to his chambers and said he would wait there to prove the bail bonds, when they had been drawn.

BAIL GIVEN FOR ALL.

Bail was furnished by Peter McCarthy of 42 Greenwich Street and Louis Schofield of Kingsbridge, and the three officers left the Criminal Courts Building together.

Sergt. Sheils's sole comment on his arrest was as follows:

"I am entirely innocent of any offense against the law. I have done my duty as a police officer always, and my record is open to the closest scrutiny. There is nothing against me."

Capt. Flood was asked for a statement concerning the arrest of his subordinates.

"I have nothing at all to say," he observed.

"You are Captain of this precinct. You ought to know if your men are guilty of neglect of duty?"

"Well, now, you can appreciate my position. You can't expect me to say anything."

Glennon and Dwyer declined to say anything.

Commissioner Murphy said last night that he had been notified of the arrests.

"I have not been sufficiently informed about the case," said he, "to make any statement. I have only a bare outline of the allegations. I can form no correct estimate of the gravity of the charges until I am more fully acquainted with the testimony given against these men."

Deputy Commissioner of Police Devery was found last night at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, at the spot which has come to be known as "Devery's corner," because of his almost nightly presence there. Mr. Devery was composed and seemed to be well posted on the events of the day and evening. "Nothing to say," he said when asked for some expression about the latest developments in the police situation. When the argument was used that he should talk because the opponents of the department were saying so much, he quietly rejoined:

"When they get through we will talk."

Edward G. Glennon was appointed a patrolman May 6, 1885. He served under Deputy Commissioner—then Captain—Devery in the Eldridge Street Station, and was dismissed with the latter by the Police Commissioners on Aug. 30, 1894. Fifty-six specific charges, ranging from neglect of duty to bribery, were preferred against him as a result of Lexow investigation testimony. Glennon was found guilty. He was dismissed by a unanimous vote. He was afterward reinstated by the Supreme Court.

He was also indicted with Devery for extortion. When Devery was acquitted Glennon's case was dropped. Subsequently he served under Devery in the West Forty-seventh Street and other stations. He is regarded as one of the Deputy Commissioner's most intimate friends.

John H. Sheils was appointed a policeman in January, 1884. Dwyer was appointed Feb. 8, 1887.

WHITNEY'S FULL CONFESSION.

His Charge that Glennon Proposed that He Aid the Police in Protecting Law Breakers.

Edgar A. Whitney made the following statement:

"I know Edward Glennon, a patrolman of the municipal police force of the City of New York, attached to the Nineteenth Precinct. I met Edward Glennon the latter part of April, or the 1st of May, 1901, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue. He shook hands with me and after some little conversation he asked me if I knew any of the agents of the Parkhurst society. The Society for the Prevention of Crime is commonly known as the Parkhurst society. This conversation with Glennon occurred soon after McClintock became the Superintendent of the society.

"I told Glennon I knew Mr. Hammond, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. McClintock, agents of the society. Glennon asked me what kind of fellows they were. I told him that I had always found them to be all right. Glennon said that the poolrooms were about to open, and that if I could get inside information from the society as to when any raids were going to be made there would be good money in it.

GLENNON'S PROPOSAL.

"I told Glennon that I didn't know that any such thing could be done. But I did not think it could. He told me to find out if such a thing could be done, and let him

operator asked me my name, and I told him it was Whitney. He said he could not connect me as it was against the rules of the department.

REFERENCE TO DEVERY.

"I told him to connect me with the office of William S. Devery, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, at 300 Mulberry Street, which he did, the said Devery coming to the telephone and answering. I have known William S. Devery for a long time, and have conversed with him, and have heard him talk to others, and am familiar with his voice; and the voice that spoke to me over the 'phone I identified as that of the said Devery.

"I told Devery I was Whitney, and the operator had refused to connect me with the Thirtieth Street Station House, and that I would like to be connected as I had an important communication for Eddie Glennon. I then heard Devery call 'Hello, downstairs,' and then Devery said, 'Connect that party whenever he wants you to.' The operator then connected me with the Nineteenth Precinct Station House, and I was informed from the Nineteenth Precinct Station House by the party answering the telephone that Glennon was not there. When I left my office that day I went to the Nineteenth Precinct Station House and left a note for Glennon, that I mentioned above.

"On or about Aug. 7 I met Glennon at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue. He gave me a one hundred dollar bill and said it was for 148 West Thirty-third Street, and that he had seen the madam of the house. He told me that he was going on a vacation, to start Aug. 13, and for me to meet him on Aug. 12 and he would have the August money for me from the poolrooms, a list of which he had pretiously furnished me. Glennon told me that the woman that kept the disorderly house at 148 West Thirty-third Street had been running for some time, and he did not like to disturb her. The one hundred dollar bill last mentioned that Glennon gave me on account of 148 West Thirty-third Street I deposited with other money in an account in a bank which I opened.

"In one of my conversations with Glennon subsequently to my talk with William S. Devery over the 'phone I told Glennon about my having called up Police Headquarters, and that they would not connect me with the West Thirtieth Street Station, and that I had called up Deputy Commissioner Devery and had Devery connect me, and Glennon said, 'Yes, Devery told me about it.'"

CAPT. FLOOD'S ADMISSIONS.

His Doubt Regarding Glennon's Specific Duties—Few Reports of Poolrooms or Disorderly Houses.

Capt. John F. Flood of the Tenderloin Precinct was examined by Assistant District Attorney Garvan. The examination was as follows:

Q.—Is Edward Glennon one of your "wardmen?" A.—Yes, Sir—No, Sir; he is not one of my "wardmen" in the sense——

Q.—I don't mean to be offensive. What is his position? A.—He is a patrolman assigned to duty in citizens' clothes.

Asked what the duties of Glennon were, Capt. Flood replied that he was detailed to make investigations of complaints that came in to the station house from citizens or from Police Headquarters. Capt. Flood said he had one precinct detective, whose name is John Dwyer, and certain patrolmen were assigned to do duty in citizens' clothes, and they all did the same class of duty as Glennon.

Mr. Garvan asked what the method of procedure was in giving these special officers assignments of duty, and Capt. Flood replied that when matter came before him which he thought required special attention he assigned a man best qualified for the work. The assignment was either oral or written, and the reports were the same.

Q.—Do you make any record of their oral reports? A.—Except when the oral reports refer to some communication which I have to report on, and I use their oral report as the basis of my report. This goes to headquarters if the first communication comes from there.

QUESTIONED ABOUT GLENNON.

Q.—Since you have been Captain of the precinct, have you ever given any written directions to Edward Glennon? A.—I don't recall any; I may have. I will have to examine the blotter to determine that.

Q.—If no written directions to Glennon appear on the blotter it shows you have given no written directions to him, doesn't it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever received any written report from Edward Glennon while you have been in the precinct? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—You have received written reports from all your other men, have you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you offer any explanation of why you have never received any written report from Edward Glennon? A.—Nothing, except that all the men who are now doing duty in citizen's clothes, excepting he, came to the precinct before I came there, so I made no change in his way of working so far as those reports were concerned.

Q.—The only person in the precinct doing duty in citizen's clothes who had not been brought there at your request was Glennon?

To this Capt. Flood replied that, in addition to Glennon, men had been brought from other precincts and selected by him for special work.

Q.—If I understand you rightly, Captain, all the other men who were doing duty there in plain clothes except Glennon were expected to make written reports to you about each and every one of the duties that they were to perform? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Glennon during the time you have been in that precinct has never made any written report to you? A.—No.

Q.—Can you tell us of any one investigation that Officer Glennon has performed during that time? A.—Yes, I guess I could.

Q.—Will you mention it? A.—I prefer to look the records up before making any statement.

Q.—Can you mention any from memory? A.—I cannot.

Q.—At the present time you remember no official duty that Glennon has performed since you have been in the precinct? A.—I would not say that.

JUSTICE JEROME'S QUERIES.

By Justice Jerome—Do you recollect assigning Glennon to perform any specific piece of police duty? A.—Yes, I recollect having assigned him to investigate, for instance, a theft that occurred in the Hoffman House one night not very long since. I have directed him to investigate orally certain complaints which I could tell you about better by referring to the records.

Q.—When other plain-clothes men receive such assignments they report the result of their investigation in writing? A.—Not every one.

Q.—You directed others of your plain-clothes men to investigate complaints with reference to disorderly houses? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did they report to you in writing? A.—Some of them did.

Q.—Did every one except Glennon? A.—No, Glennon did not report; I am speaking about the men except Glennon.

Q.—Has Glennon ever made a report to you in writing with reference to disorderly houses? A.—I can't recall that he has.

Q.—If it appears, then, that on your report filed there are written reports from Edward Glennon and none had been sent to the District Attorney, there are none in existence made by Glennon to you? A.—No, Sir.

Capt. Flood further testified that he assigned Glennon to investigate 148 West Thirty-third Street upon the receipt of a complaint from Superintendent McClintock. Glennon was told to investigate and report to Capt. Flood. The latter received no written report from Glennon, as he did from all other officers assigned to investigate this particular house. Capt. Flood said that Glennon orally reported that he had investigated the house; that he had looked it over at different times in the day and at illegal hours; that he failed to find any evidence that the place was a disorderly house or evidence that would warrant him in taking any police action in regard to it.

Q.—What condition did he say he found the house in? A.—He informed me that he went to the place on two or three different occasions and was not permitted to get in.

Q.—Where is the list of disorderly houses furnished you by the Captain that preceded you? A.—That is in a book in my safe.

Q.—In your private custody? A.—Well, yes; it is behind the desk, but it is not accessible to me alone.

THE CAPTAIN'S CONTRADICTION.

Later Capt. Flood was asked about this memorandum, and he said he didn't recall having said that the memorandum was in his safe; he hadn't any safe up there at all, he said.

Q.—Did you at any time ask Officer Glennon for a list of the disorderly houses? A.—I may have; I don't recollect.

Q.—Going and surveying the house from the outside would not alone be considered by you a sufficient discharge of an officer's duties when he was instructed by you to ascertain whether it was a disorderly house, would it? A.—Well, no, it would not.

Q.—Were you in the Police Department in 1894 and 1895? A.—Yes.

Q.—You remember that Glennon was indicted on ten indictments or a number of indictments? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You remember when he was called for trial he did not appear? A.—I do not remember that.

Q.—Don't you remember that he was absent without leave in Ireland? A.—No, I don't remember.

Q.—You knew his bonds were forfeited because he did not appear for trial? A.—Yes, but what he was dismissed for was being absent from trial on account of sickness; I don't believe he was out of the United States, and I don't believe that he went to Ireland.

Q.—Do you know that he was called on his bonds and they were forfeited at Headquarters? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So you knew that at the time you allowed this man Glennon to go on his leave that he was previously accused of felony by a court of competent jurisdiction in this city! A.—I knew that in a general way.

Poolroom slips were shown the Captain, and he was asked to cast his eyes over them. He said they are all unfamiliar to him.

Q.—Haven't you taken any pains as commander of that precinct to familiarize yourself with how these places are conducted which are engaged in infraction of the law? A.—I see the stuff brought into my station house. These slips look to me like poolroom paraphernalia.

Q.—Why did you have Glennon in this precinct? A.—There weren't any other men except Glennon there; that is, citizen's clothes men.

Q.—Did you ever ask to have Glennon transferred? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—So there were at least six plain clothes men in that precinct whose specific duty it was to ascertain whether or not those premises [148 West Thirty-third Street] were maintained as a disorderly house? A.—Yes, Sir.

DETECTIVES GOT NO EVIDENCE.

The Captain's further testimony showed that none of his detectives found any evidence that the house was disorderly. Regarding the poolroom that was raided by Mr. Moss's men, Captain Flood was asked:

Q.—Have you ever had any complaints against 109 West Thirty-seventh Street as a poolroom? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were there not reports about this 109 West Thirty-seventh Street? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—You saw in the newspapers what purported to be a list of poolrooms given by Edward Glennon in your precinct to a fellow by the name of Whitney; did you examine that list to see whether on it there were any places in your precinct? A.—I don't recall having examined it for that purpose.

Q.—Did you take any action with reference to the places mentioned in that Whitney list? A.—Some of the places were places which we had under surveillance; No. 109 closed and was off our list; we would mark it off after finding that it was closed.

With reference to the arrest of Whitney, the Captain was asked:

Q.—Now, after you heard Whitney had been arrested, did you have any conversation with Glennon regarding it? A.—I don't remember any.

Q.—It would be natural for you to recollect it? A.—Well, I don't remember.

Q.—Well, was it that night that Glennon told you that he was going on his vacation next day? A.—I knew some weeks before that he was going early in August.

Q.—Do you say you casually remarked with Glennon about Whitney's arrest? What were the casual remarks? A.—I don't remember. I may have said, "Did you read the papers?" or something like that.

Q.—You knew that Glennon had been charged with crime by Whitney, and you thought it entirely proper that you should allow a man charged with a felony to leave the town? A.—I knew where he was going.

SERGT. SHEILS'S EVIDENCE.

Glennon Received No Orders, Even When Witness Was Acting Captain of the Tenderloin Precinct.

Sergt. John H. Sheils, who has been in the Tenderloin Precinct for about a month and a half, going there on June 27, testified that he had heard of the house at 148 West Thirty-third Street from the detectives attached to the precinct. Capt. Flood never had spoken to him about it. On July 15, Capt. Flood went on his vacation and Sheils was in command of the precinct. Sergt. Sheils was questioned by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan.

Q.—Was Edward Glennon attached to that precinct during that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And was he under your orders? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever give him any orders? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did he do during the time Capt. Flood was away? Did he ever make any reports to you. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you gave him no orders? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he make any arrests during that time? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—Did he report regularly at the desk? A.—Yes, Sir.

Sergt. Sheils went on to say that Capt. Flood was absent on vacation for twenty days, returning on Aug. 6. Mr. Garvan continued his examination.

NO ORDERS FOR GLENNON.

Q.—And during that time you gave no orders to Edward Glennon and received no reports from him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you did not know what he was doing? A.—The same as the rest of the citizen men.

Q.—How did you know that he was there every day? Did you talk to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ask him what he was doing? A.—He was around through the precinct.

Q.—Why did you require reports from the other men and not from him? A.—That I cannot answer.

Q.—Why can't you answer that? A.—The Captain requested these other men each to make reports, and I being only Acting Captain, in charge of the precinct, did not interfere with him.

Q.—Why did you not have any written reports from Glennon? A.—I presume that he was going on with the same routine as before the Captain went away.

Q.—The matter is then that he did as he wanted to? A.—That I could not say.

Sergt. Sheils said that he had given no orders through the precinct detectives except to tell them to look over disorderly places and keep them quiet. That is, he gave these orders to all the men except Glennon, saying that he had no reason in particular for excepting him, letting him go on in the same way as he had when Capt. Flood was in charge.

Q.—Why did you not issue orders to Glennon? A.—Because he was not making reports.

Q.—How did you know? A.—None showed up.

Q.—Did you look to see? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you found Glennon did not make any reports? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How do you know whether he was making reports or not? A.—I examined the reports and did not have a report among them.

Q.—These are official reports? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you found Glennon was not making any reports? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And therefore you did not require him to make any reports? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you issue any orders to him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why did you except Glennon? A.—Simply because he was going on just the same while the Captain was there. I did not interfere with him.

Q.—And you saw this condition of affairs and you thought it was your place as Acting Captain to do what Captain had done, and let Glennon go his own way as he was? A.—No, Sir. I did not know what Capt. Flood's orders were. I did not know anything about his orders, and I myself did not issue any orders to him.

Q.—And you never knew Capt. Flood to give him any orders? A.—Not in my presence. No, Sir.

KNEW WHAT HIS DUTY WAS.

In reply to Justice Jerome, Sergt. Sheils said he had been on the force for nearly sixteen years, for ten of which he had been a Sergeant. He admitted that as Acting Captain it was his place to see that every one of his subordinates did his full duty unless he was on leave of absence or did not draw his full salary. It was the duty for each of the wardmen, he said, to report in writing on all houses in which the law was broken. He was aware, he admitted, that in the last few years the police had been criticised for neglecting to close gambling houses, poolrooms, disorderly houses, and other places.

Q.—Now, bearing in mind the fact that you have told us that you believe the whole responsibility of that precinct was on you, except so far as you believed you were relieved from that responsibility by orders from your superior officers, was there when you assumed command of that precinct in July last any order of any superior officer in regard to Glennon? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—So that you are absolutely free from any overruling order from your superior officers in regard to your duties toward them? A.—Yes.

Q.—And there was no reason why Glennon should not be treated by you as any other police officer attached to that station house? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Now, not knowing whether Glennon had any orders to report or not to report, why did you not ascertain whether he had such orders on assuming the responsibilities? A.—On account of him not making a written report.

Q.—Then, because Capt. Flood had not required the plain-clothes men to report to you, although you knew the responsibilities of the precinct were on your shoulders, and it was your duty to make every police official there who is not on leave perform duty, you did not ask Glennon or any one else whether or not he had any orders as to what duty he should perform? A.—No, Sir. I did not ask him.

Q.—And while you were Acting Captain did you give him any orders in regard to his discharge of any duty that was official? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you gave him no order in regard to any duty as a police official for any other reason except the fact that in examining the reports of the other plain-clothes men you found that he had not made any reports? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that is the only explanation you can give of your conduct toward Glennon? A.—Yes, Sir.

SAW NO VIOLATION OF LAW.

Mr. Garvan then questioned Sergt. Sheils as to the house at 148 West Thirty-third Street, kept by Laura Mauret. He admitted that he had received complaints about the place, but that the men who visited the house reported that there was no violation of law. He told of a visit made to the place on July 20 by himself and "Wardman" John J. Dwyer. Again Justice Jerome questioned the Sergeant about Glennon.

Q.—Did you ever know him to do anything? A.—Stand around and do the same as the rest of them.

Q.—Did you ever know Officer Edward Glennon to do any police duty in that precinct since you have been attached to it? A.—Yes, I have known him to bring in arrests.

Q.—What—men or women? A.—Both.

Q.—How many times? A.—That I could not state exactly.

Q.—During the period that you were Acting Captain did you know of him doing any police duty? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What? A.—He was around the same as the rest of them—in citizens' clothes.

Q.—And you by inquiring from him know of him doing any duty? A.—I have seen him on the street.

Q.—Did you make inquiries of Glennon in regard to any duty he had performed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—So that during the time you were Acting Captain you neither gave him any order nor did you make any inquiry of him in reference to the discharge of police duties? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You know of him doing no police duty in that period? A.—Seeing him around through the precinct.

Q.—Except seeing him walk in and out, do you know anything about what he was doing? A.—No, Sir.

In the course of his further examination Sergt. Sheils again told of his visit to 148 West Thirty-third Street on July 20. He said eight of his men had reported to him on two occasions that the law was not violated in the house. He said that when he took command of the precinct in Capt. Flood's absence only six disorderly houses in the precinct were shown on the books of the station house.

In ending his testimony Sergt. Sheils said that although he had seen Glennon after the arrest of Whitney, he had not spoken to Glennon about it.

A POLICE "TIP" GIVEN.

Charge of Supt. McClintock Against Sheils and Dwyer in Connection with an Unlawful Resort.

Superintendent Thomas L. McClintock of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, in his deposition, describes as follows his meeting with the Tenderloin "wardman" on the afternoon of July 20, 1901:

"While in the house at 146 West Thirty-third Street, I saw Acting Capt. Sheils and Officer John Dwyer enter the house 148 West Thirty-third Street. Soon after they entered I and others heard Officer Dwyer say: 'Close up, we have just received word that the society is to raid the place. Get these women out. I am from the Captain. They are coming to-night.'

"Immediately after this I saw Sheils and Dwyer leave the premises and go in the direction of Sixth Avenue. In company with George P. Hammond, Jr., Deputy Superintendent of the society, I immediately left 146 West Thirty-third Street and pursued and caught up with Sheils and Dwyer, when the following conversation took place:

"I said to Dwyer: 'Do you think the house will close to-night?' Dwyer said: 'It is closed.' I then said to Dwyer: 'Do you think the house will close to-night?' Dwyer again answered: 'It is closed.' I then said to Dwyer: 'It was not closed ten minutes ago by the clock?' Dwyer answered: 'It is closed now.'

"Sheils and Dwyer then left me and went down Sixth Avenue, whereupon I directed Agents Dillon and McClellan to return to said house, which they did. I then went down past the Nineteenth Police Precinct Station House and saw Acting Captain Sheils and Officer Dwyer inside."

SAW BRIBES GIVEN, SHE SAYS.

Dressmaker's Deposition Accusing Policemen and Complaining of an Unsuppressed Disorderly House.

Eliza McAuliffe, a dressmaker, testified before Justice Jerome respecting the character of the house at 148 West Thirty-third Street. Her testimony was important, she charging that she saw bribes given. Her deposition is as follows:

"I am a dressmaker and reside and have resided for many years at 146 West Thirty-third Street. That at 148 West Thirty-third Street for the last three years there has existed a disorderly house. This disorderly house has been occupied by a woman known to deponent as Miss Laura, whose real name is Laura Mauret, as this deponent is informed and believes. That when said Laura Mauret first established a disorderly house at 148 West Thirty-third Street she occupied only one apartment; that she gradually obtained possession of one apartment after another in the said house, until on Aug. 1, 1901, on obtaining possession of the basement from a Chinese laundry, she occupied the entire building.

"That she has maintained there disorderly women to the number of seven or eight. That the said disorderly women have solicited men from the windows of the said house. That the husband of your deponent has been often solicited day and night as he passed the house, and friends coming to visit your deponent have complained that they have been invited into said house from the windows of said house by disorderly women. That these solicitations were carried on day and night, and that the only time said house appeared to be closed was from 4 A. M. until 7 A. M. That the women appeared at the windows of said house at such times in garments exposing their arms and shoulders.

"That deponent has often complained to the officers on post before said house of said nuisance, but without result; that often when complaints were made by deponent to the officer on post said officer was removed and a new one appeared; that your deponent and her family have been disturbed at all times of the day and night by conversations in said house, by loud language, by shouting and screaming from apparently drunken men and women in said house; that your deponent has often heard men issuing from said house complaining of having been robbed therein, and your deponent has seen said men complain to officers on post and has heard said officers abuse said men until they withdrew their complaints.

"That your deponent has seen Laura Mauret hand what seemed to be money to the officers on post; that your deponent has seen an officer while talking to the Chinaman who formerly occupied the basement of this house, 148 West Thirty-third Street, reach up and take something from the hand of Laura Mauret, which hand was extended from the stoop of the first story; that your deponent has seen Laura Mauret approach a policeman on post and hand him something, which he immediately put in his pocket and which seemed to your deponent to have been money.

"That there are a number of families dwelling at 146 West Thirty-third Street, at which address your deponent resides, and that the families occupying the house are reputable families, with minor children of various ages, girls as well as boys, and that such occurrences as have been heretofore set forth have taken place at such times and under such circumstances as to render it impossible to prevent the parents of these children keeping the knowledge of these occurrences from such children, and that your deponent has for a long time earnestly desired that the nuisance, which has been intolerable, should be abated."

VETERANS CENSURE YORK.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—At to-day's session of the New York State Spanish War Veterans Association, resolutions censuring Second Deputy Police Commissioner Bernard J. York, of Greater New York were unanimously adopted.

Deputy Commissioner York was criticised for having failed to render a decision in the case of Patrolman Nicholas Callan, who was tried on the charge of committing a vicious and unprovoked assault on Capt. M. F. O'Rourke of Hubbell Corps, Spanish War Veterans.

The resolution authorizes the Hubbell Corps to file the case before Police Commissioner Murphy.

TENEMENT PLANS APPROVED.

Commissioner Wallace of the Department of Buildings decided yesterday that the plans for sixty-two tenement houses filed by Michael Bernstein, the architect, were within the legal limits and approved them.

The Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society charged that Mr. Bernstein, just prior to the date when the new tenement house law went into effect, filed arbitrary plans for buildings so as to evade the new law. The society claimed that he filed all sorts of plans in no way relating to the particular buildings to be erected, and that subsequently he filed "amendments" to these plans, which were practically new plans.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter, Montana; E. V. White, Honolulu; Charles Prichard, London.

HOLLAND.—Beriah Wilkins, Washington; P. Walker Posner, Nottingham, England; J. W. Buerck, Germany; Edouardo Viela, Palermo; Mme. Modjeska; Butler Aspinall, K. C., London.

MURRAY HILL.—H. S. Rowe, Clarendon, Texas; Alexander E. Tucker, Bermuda; Col. J. C. Kidd, Houston, Texas.

IMPERIAL.—J. H. Foote, Chicago; W. Seebling, London; Col. Howard Claiborne, Dallas, Texas.

GILSEY.—C. W. Deibel, Youngstown, Ohio; Percy Wright, Providence.

VICTORIA.—F. P. Strong, St. Paul; Col. W. D. Lamar, Macon; P. Hess, Rochester.

HOFFMAN.—George C. Knapp, Chicago; Cecil Paget, London; A. Vedder Brown, London; Norman E. Mack, Buffalo.

ALBEMARLE.—Dr. George Fales Baker, Philadelphia; Franklin Murphy, Newark.

FIFTH AVENUE.—James Evans, McKeesport; Matthew Jones, Newcastle, England; Col. Israel Rosenfeld, Baltimore.

MANHATTAN.—Baron and Baroness R. d'Luze, France; Dr. D. C. Trott, Bermuda; C. H. Duell, Commissioner of Patents, Syracuse; Col. G. B. Sanford, United States Army.

PLAZA.—Edward Colburn, Salt Lake City.

SAVOY.—E. N. Taller, Newport; F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Paris; Baron Paul Vietinghoff, St. Petersburg, Russia.

NETHERLAND.—Senator W. A. Clark, Montana; George de Geofroy, Paris; A. de Geofroy, French Legation, Washington.

ASTOR.—R. S. Chace, Providence; B. Harvey Welch, Philadelphia; Paul Rutsch, Zurich.

"CANDLE SERMON" AT OCEAN GROVE MEETING

Evangelist Yatman's Sermon of Illuminated Tableaus.

Conversion of the World and Spread of the Gospel Represented by Lighted Candles.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 20.—Evangelist Charles H. Yatman preached his annual "candle sermon" in the temple this morning before a large audience.

On the platform was a table draped with a large black cloth, representing the world of sin. On it was placed a candle, which, when lighted, represented the light of Christ in the world.

The departure was depicted by extinguishing this candle, and the coming of His spirit by the lighting of a small alcohol spirit lamp. This remained burning while numerous candles representing the "Doll sermon," given last week, were brought in. They were placed on the table and lighted by the spirit lamp, showing how the different races of the world had been enlightened and converted.

After this ceremony candles representing Mr. and Mrs. True Blue and Mr. Hard Heart were lighted. The last-named candle had to have the excess of wax about the wick cut away before Mr. Hard Heart could be converted. There were then brought to the platform three elegantly dressed candles. They represented society women and were lighted to show that they also could be converted.

The final ceremony was the introduction of many little candles representing an infant Bible class. In the centre was a large candle, the teacher. They were also touched with the flame of the spirit lamp to show that young children could receive light. The preachers at the camp meeting to-day were the Rev. Dr. Hugh Mason of Camden and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Mead of Hoboken.

THE LOSS OF THE ISLANDER.

Inquest at Juneau Said to Have Partly Exculpated the Captain—Only Forty-two Perished.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 20.—J. T. Snyder, a resident of Juneau, Alaska, who was on the wrecked steamer Islander when the latter was sunk by an iceberg off Douglas Island, between Skagway and Victoria, arrived on the steamer Farallon today, and brings a story which may tend to exculpate Capt. Foote for blame in not beaching the Islander at once.

Mr. Snyder after the collision was in the water for three hours, clinging to a raft, and was finally picked up unconscious. He left the boat just half a minute after the Captain jumped overboard, and they both held on to the same raft for fully half an hour. In conversation with him the Captain said he could not understand why the boat went down so quickly.

At the inquest held at Juneau, which Mr. Snyder attended, evidence developed which may explain this.

"The pilot," Mr. Snyder said, "testified that he was on the bridge, and that as soon as the steamer struck he told the Captain he was going to beach her, but the Captain said: 'No, there is a better place about three miles from here, and she will easily float that long.'"

The testimony, according to Mr. Snyder, showed that there was a stowaway in the forward water-tight compartment. When the vessel struck the water rushed in on him, and he set up a howl, and being immediately under the sailors' quarters, one of them thoughtlessly rushed down and opened the compartment, which allowed the sea to come rolling into the hold, carrying the body of the stowaway and the sailor with it. This was done without the Captain's knowledge, and may have excused him for thinking the vessel would float several hours, which it would have done had the watertight compartment not been opened.

It was established, said Mr. Snyder, that if the pilot had carried out his intention he would have gotten her on the beach without the loss of any lives except the stowaway.

Latest reports of the loss of life by the sinking of the Islander reduce the first estimates. It is now stated that only forty-two persons were lost.

THE PADUCAH DISASTER.

It Is Believed Now that 22 Were Drowned When the City of Golconda Turned Turtle.

PADUCHA, Ky., Aug. 20.—Seventeen lines are known now to have been lost when the river steamer City of Golconda turned turtle in a windstorm last night while the boat was being worked into the landing at Crowell's, six miles from Paducha. The number may be increased to twenty-two, as five persons are yet unaccounted for. There were sixty persons aboard.

Of all the women aboard the steamer only one, the wife of Engineer Hayden, was saved. The passengers were at dinner in the cabin when the storm struck. There was absolutely no chance for those in the cabin to escape. The usual rocking of a steamer capsized by the wind was not felt. The boat simply turned over and sunk in eighteen feet of water. Captain Bauer and Pilot Peck jumped overboard and reached the shore, where they got a boat and rowed around the wreck, picking up the few who had been able to throw themselves overboard.

Of those who were inside the cabin when the steamer turned over, only two, H. E. Worsten and N. S. Quartuenous of Hampton, Ky., escaped. They got out by breaking a hole through the glass top-work, and were picked up by boats.

Captain Bauer said that those in the cabin must have been drowned instantly, for he heard no screams. He declares that the accident happened so quickly that it was a mystery to him how a single person escaped.

As the boat's passenger list was lost, as well as all the ship's papers, an absolutely accurate list of the persons drowned has not yet been obtained.

Three divers and a salvage corps are at work now on the wrecked steamer. They reported this afternoon that the cabin, which was closed when the storm came up, is full of bodies. Only three were recovered up to noon, those of Miss Trixie Grimes, Miss Lucy Barnett, and Mrs. David Adams.

The boat is seventy-five yards from the Kentucky shore, head down stream, and difficult of access in every way. Recovery of the bodies will be slow work.

POINT BREEZE OIL FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The fire which began yesterday afternoon at the works of the Atlantic Refining Company at Point Breeze, in the southwestern section of the city, is still burning fiercely tonight, and Chief Baxter of the city Fire Department has given up hope of saving any of the company's property. An explosion late this afternoon carried away the pumping machinery, so the fire will have to be permitted to burn until all the oil is consumed.

It is believed to-night that the five lives lost in the explosion of the big gasoline tank to-night completes the list of fatalities. In the explosion which occurred this afternoon fifteen persons were injured seriously enough to be taken to the hospital and about forty others were treated on the scene by the ambulance surgeons. All together, 100 have been hurt.

The fire is eating up oil at the rate of $100,000 a day. The tanks of benzine are going. Earthworks have been thrown up to keep the Schulkill River from becoming flooded with blazing oil.

LORIMER STODDARD VERY ILL.

Lorimer Stoddard of 329 East Fifteenth Street, the well-known playwright and former actor, is lying desperately ill at his home, suffering from throat and lung trouble.

His mother said last night that her son was very ill indeed and, she feared, near death's door. He had recently returned from a sanitarium at Liberty, where he had been treated for lung and throat trouble. Mrs. Stoddard said an effort would be made to-day to take the patient to Sag Harbor, where it was hoped the change of air might prove beneficial.

Mr. Stoddard is about thirty-seven years of age and is well known among the theatrical profession. He achieved some prominence in his dramatization of "Napoleon," which Richard Mansfield produced, and in his dramatization of Marion Crawford's "In the Palace of the King." He also dramatized "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," produced by Mrs. Fiske.

Prior to his work as a playwright and dramatist Mr. Stoddard was with Stuart H. Robson and made the part of Lord Arthur famous in "The Henrietta." He is a member of The Players Club.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

What the Annual Report of the Erie System Shows.

Increase in Local Passenger Traffic—Improvements in the Property Made and Contemplated.

The Erie Railroad yesterday published its annual report in elaborate form. Complete tables of earnings, expenses, &c., are preceded by a twenty-two-page introduction addressed to the bond and share holders and signed by E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

According to the report, the ratio of expenses to earnings was 66.57 per cent., which is a decrease of 1.98 per cent. as compared with the previous year. This notwithstanding the fact that the number of tons carried shows a decrease of 3.52 per cent. The average rate per ton per mile, however, increased 5.01 per cent., and was 5.87 mills. The falling off in tonnage is explained to have been due to the short period of business depression in the beginning of the fiscal year. The average revenue received per ton per mile, says the report, indicates the greater stability of rates which existed during the first part of the fiscal year.

Of the passenger traffic the report says that it showed a very encouraging growth and was quite satisfactory. The greater part of the increase was in the local traffic, although the through traffic also showed an increase. The Paterson Ferry over the North River handled 14,602,418 passengers, an increase of 338,605.

Regarding the improvements of the property the report says:

By an agreement made between the Erie and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis the two single main tracks of the two companies between Galion and Marion, Ohio, running parallel with each other, are now operated as a double track railroad with equal rights to each company, thereby greatly increasing the carrying capacity and the safety of operation of both railroads, and materially decreasing the transportation expenses by giving to each company twenty miles of double track without additional increase of capital or expense to either.

Shortly after the purchase by the Erie Railroad of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, it became necessary to establish somewhere near tidewater and within easy reach of industries consuming large quantities of coal, a storage plant for anthracite coal. Thirty-three acres of land have been purchased for that purpose on the line of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad near Rochelle Park, and near its junction with the Bergen County Railroad, nine miles from the tidewater coal docks.

Contracts have been made for a plant capable of storing 150,000 tons, with the necessary machinery to convey cars to storage 3,600 tons per day, and to reload from the storage piles to cars an equal amount. It is estimated that the whole plant, including grading, tracks, and drainage, will cost $228,900, and that it will be finished early next Winter.

During the year 121 new manufacturing industries were located along the lines of the Erie Railroad.

Regarding the purchases of various coal companies and railroads made during the last year, the report says that the results have been very satisfactory.

TO BUILD A FIVE-MILE TUNNEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—It is stated that if the plans of E. H. Harriman are carried out, the longest railroad tunnel in the United States will be built through the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California.

The tunnel will cost from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, and will be 27,000 feet in length—3,300 feet longer than the Hoosac Tunnel—through the heart of the Sierras. Besides saving a climb of 1,500 feet, it will shorten the Southern Pacific line about seven miles. Preliminary surveys are now being made.

Granted Franchise for New Road.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The State Railroad Commissioners to-day granted the application of the Cooperstown and Mohawk Valley Railroad Company for a franchise to build a ten mile steam road from Cooperstown to Springfield Centre, Otsego County. This is part of a plan of a railroad project to connect the Mohawk Valley with Richfield Springs and Cooperstown. The company is capitalized at $200,000, and the construction work will begin at once.

Mr. Hays as World's Fair Director.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 20.—Immediately upon the resignation of Charles M. Hays as President and General Manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad he was mentioned as possible Director General of the World's Fair here. Mr. Hays is a former St. Louis man. He was connected with the Wabash Railroad in this city as General Manager for a number of years.

Brief Railroad Items.

Regarding the retirement of Charles M. Hays from the Presidency of the Southern Pacific, it was reported yesterday that Mr. Hays had been asked to return to the Grand Trunk Railway as Vice President and General Manager.

It was rumored yesterday that J. P. Morgan, E. H. Harriman, and J. J. Hill had had a conference at Bar Harbor on the yacht Corsair, at which important railroad questions were discussed. The report could not be verified.

ERASTUS H. LEWIS BURIED.

The funeral services of Erastus H. Lewis, the champion fat man of Jersey City, took place at the family residence, 1,002 Summit Avenue, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. They were conducted privately in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Lewis, who is ill. Only the immediate relatives and a few close friends were present, but a great crowd, composed mostly of women and children, gathered in front of the house.

The religious services were conducted by the Rev. William Johnston, of Janes Methodist Church, and the burial was in Grove Church Cemetery, North Bergen. A number of floral offerings were placed on the grave, including one from the Fat Men's Association, inscribed: "Our Presi-

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Owing to the extraordinary demand the publishers have found it impossible to keep up with the orders and for a few days must beg the indulgence of the public. The next edition of the book will be ready on Monday, Aug. 26, and it is hoped that all orders now in hand can be filled on that date.

A FEW OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

Mr. Winston Churchill has not gone back. He will not be among those authors who achieve fame in a month only to lose it again in a few years. He will always be a dignified and impressive figure in American letters, and his books will always have an immense sale.—THE LONDON ACADEMY.

THE CRISIS is a book which it is a pleasure to recommend. It promises to be one of the popular successes, and, unlike a good many popular successes, it really deserves to succeed.—NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Above all, THE CRISIS is a book every American should know, for it teaches him anew to revere the memory of the men to whom this nation owes its continued existence, to bow in gratitude to even the least of them who struggled on the hustings and in daily life, or later shouldered a musket that this nation, under God, should have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth.—NEW YORK MAIL AND EXPRESS.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Davis, Fred., Chicago, Ill.; H. Chichester, dry goods; N. A. Chichester, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Ehrens, E. H., Merchant Company, Great Falls, Mont.; department store; Hotel Albert.

Williams, C. A., Denton, Texas; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Helman, L., & Co., Streator, Ill.; M. L. Sinnott, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Lyon Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; H. S. Ames, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Eastham, L. B. & J. C., Denison, Texas; J. C. Eastham, dry goods; S. R. Vaun, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

New York Dry Goods Company, Huntsville, Texas; W. H. O'Bannon, dry goods; St. George Hotel

STRIKERS TIE UP TUBE COMPANY'S PLANTS

Steel Managers, on Other Hand, Reopen an Idle Mill.

CHICAGO NOW A CRUCIAL POINT

On Action of Men at Illinois Company's Works Will, It Is Said, Depend Next Step at Joliet.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—Developments in the steel strike situation to-day lacked the interest which has attached to some previous moves in the fight between the United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association. Still, there were evidences that both the officials of the steel companies and the leaders of the strikers were far from inactive, and that each side was diligently working out its plans.

On the part of the trust officials, the determination to reopen as many mills as possible with non-union laborers, and thus put to an immediate test the Amalgamated Association's strength, was again evidenced. More men for the Painter and Monessen mills were, it was stated, being arranged for, but no intimation was given of the time when the effort will be made to reopen the works at McKeesport, Wheeling, New Castle, and Bellaire. The managers succeeded in starting the last idle mill at the Clark plant, and intend to start the Star Tin Mills in this city and increase the force at the Lindsay & McCutcheon Mills.

The strikers meet the movement to reopen the mills with non-union men with the claim that it will be impossible to secure a sufficient number of skilled hands to operate them. The union men, they declare, are standing firm, and must be consulted before the mills run. They say they have the situation well in hand, and are continuing their work of organization, with a view to crippling more plants belonging to the corporation.

TUBE COMPANY PLANTS CLOSED.

The tying up of the Pennsylvania and Continental Tube plants of the National Tube Company in this city, which was commenced last night, was completed to-day. Counting both plants, about 1,800 men went out, and both the properties are shut down.

The closing of these mills completely tied up the National Tube Company in this district and Wheeling. The company has made no effort to start up at any point.

The strikers claim that the Chicago operatives also will in the end come out and that there is no danger of the Joliet men going back to work, whatever Chicago does. They are still fighting for a foothold in the Carnegie properties, but so far have not shown their hand.

Claims as to the advantage at the Duquesne mills are still highly conflicting, but the managers declare that the fight there is over and that the Amalgamated Association has given up.

That South Chicago and the great steel works situated there have become a vital centre in the strike is evident. On Monday Organizer and Vice President Davis, who failed nine days ago to influence the steel workers there to strike, sent an urgent telegram to President Shaffer, appealing to him to go there and use his powers to force a reconsideration and a strike.

Moreover, the four lodges of the Amalgamated Association in Joliet, who voted last week to strike, seem now to be wavering on the verge of a return to work, their intention being, apparently, to let their policy hang on the decision of the South Chicago steel workers. If the latter decide to strike, the Joliet men will remain out, while if the South Chicago operatives remain at work the Joliet workers will resume their tasks.

NO OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

Joseph Bishop, the Ohio arbitrator, appeared at Pittsburg again to-day, but both sides promptly repudiated the suggestion that another move for peace was being considered.

President McMurtry of the American Sheet Steel Company returned to-day from a tour through the five mill towns of the Kiskiminetas Valley. He inspected the non-union mills running in all of them, and also looked over the two non-union properties being operated at Scottdale. He said production was above the maximum average for this season of the year.

District Manager P. F. Smith of the same company said that the Wellsville plant lacked but six men of having every crew full; that the product was coming out nearly perfect, and that if their men were not interfered with and assaulted by the strikers the situation would be eminently satisfactory. He said, also, that the best sentiment of the community indorsed the policy of the company.

Veryl Preston, representing President Schwab, was here to-day, and conferred with a number of the leading officials of the companies federated in the Steel Corporation, and it is understood that general plans were discussed. Mr. Preston and the officials whom he met would not talk for publication beyond expressing their satisfaction with the situation.

PRESIDENT SHAFFER SATISFIED.

President Shaffer and his associates were at strike headquarters all day and were busy. The executive work in connection with the strikers' end of the fight is enormous. There is a heavy mail pouring in all the time, the leaders are constantly in communication by telegraph with the strike centres and organizers, and the number of callers constantly increases.

The leaders expressed themselves as very much pleased with the situation. They claimed that the Lower Union Carnegie Mill in this city was badly crippled; that the effort to start Monessen had proved a failure, and that the Lindsay & McCutcheon Mill did no work to-day. They also promised to act at Duquesne in proper time. They charged that the borough officials at Monessen are openly against the strikers and constantly infringe on their rights. They said that if the men were not fairly treated they would seek protection for them through proper legal channels.

President Shaffer said to-night:

"The situation is satisfactory to us. The fact that the mills are not shipping any product shows that they are not making it. The strike at the Pennsylvania and Continental Mills was not a surprise to me. Slowly but surely we are creeping ahead."

The organized strikers at McKeesport plan a general strike headquarters, one feature of which will be a press bureau. The leaders say the latter will give out strictly truthful strike reports and stop the exaggerated tales which, they say, are injuring the town and Mayor Black.

A great amount of attention is being devoted by the Amalgamated officials to strike relief plans. Many of the men who are out need money already, and the demands in that direction are growing. The leaders say that donations of a liberal nature are being made to the cause.

Among the callers to-day was Count Frederick von Luxberg of the German Diplomatic Service, who is making an official inquiry into the strike. He had an extended talk with President Shaffer.

WON'T BREAK CONTRACTS.

South Chicago Workers Issue Statement Giving Reason for Refusing to Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A statement addressed to labor organizations and to the public, signed by fourteen men who claim to represent the members of the Amalgamated Association employed in the steel works at South Chicago, was issued to-night.

The statement is an extended argument in justification of the refusal of the South Chicago men to violate their contract with the Illinois Steel Company, which specifically provides that the wage agreement can be broken under no circumstances except by either party to the agreement giving three months' notice of its intention, the notice to be given previous to Oct. 1.

The statement quotes a decision rendered in 1897 by M. M. Garland, then President of the Amalgamated Association, disavowing the action of certain rail straighteners who sought to violate a similar contract with the Illinois Steel Company. It also quotes statements heretofore made by President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association and John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, upholding "the sacredness of labor contracts."

In conclusion the statement says:

"After taking legal advice we feel certain that President Shaffer's claim that our contracts are void because the Illinois Steel Company, with whom our agreement was made, has been absorbed by the United States Steel Company, is without foundation.

"The principles of union labor are as dear to us as to any men in the country who earn their living by honest toil, but we do not think we should be expected to violate every rule of business integrity and personal honor for a matter of sentiment, for this is a time when we must not let our sympathy get away with our better judgment.

"It may not be generally known, but the fact is we were supported by our district Vice President in our action in refusing to strike."

JOLIET STRIKERS TO MEET.

Object of Conference Not Stated—Steel and Wire Plants Are Working.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 20.—The steel strike situation here remains unchanged. The striking lodges will meet in joint conference again to-morrow afternoon, but the object is not known.

The American Steel and Wire Company's plants are all at work and if rods can be obtained will be kept running.

The Pressed Steel Car Company's plant closed to-day indefinitely, owing to the refusal of the men to go back to work on a piece price schedule.

SHAFFER MAY GO TO CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—There was no conference to-night between the steel workers employed in the Illinois Steel Works at South Chicago and Vice President Davis, head of the affairs of the Amalgamated Association of the Fourth District.

It was reported during the afternoon that Mr. Davis had asked for a meeting of the men, and that a conference would be held this evening and an effort made to inaugurate a strike, but the report proved to be untrue.

The presence of President Shaffer, however, or one of the leading officials of the Amalgamated Association, has been promised for the contemplated general meeting of the steel workers of the Illinois Steel Company in South Chicago, which probably will be held next Sunday. Vice President Davis urged that some forceful orator was needed to imbue the men with the spirit of unionism and to consolidate the wavering factions.

There is little if any change in the situation, although an unusual number of men have asked to be excused from their work, alleging sickness.

MR. SCHWAB AND THE TRUST.

Report that He Will Resign Called Ridiculous by a Prominent Official —The Bethlehem Company.

A prominent official of the Steel Trust characterized as ridiculous the report that Mr. Schwab would resign the Presidency of the Steel Trust.

At the conclusion of a long conference between President Schwab and Chairman Gary of the Steel Trust and Robert Bacon of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday afternoon, unofficial announcement was made to the effect that arrangements are making whereby a Morgan syndicate will plan to take the Bethlehem Steel and Iron Companies off Mr. Schwab's hands.

Last Spring the Cramp-Vickers-Maxim interests bid 22½ per share for the property, but Mr. Schwab succeeded in getting the property at 24, in order to turn it over to the shipbuilding combine, which was outlined in April, but afterward came to naught. This left the property on Mr. Schwab's hands.

The Steel Trust could not take over the property, as that would create a monopoly in armor plate, which might lead to the establishment of a Government armor plate plant. The Morton Trust Company and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which were credited in the original place with representing the Cramp-Vickers-Maxim interests, were said to have been approached again, but refused to buy at higher than the original 22½.

The purposes of the new syndicate have not yet been disclosed.

Mr. Schwab, when asked if it were true that he had had a misunderstanding with Mr. Morgan regarding the purchase of the Bethlehem Steel and Iron Companies, hesitated a moment, and then said:

"I have nothing to say—nothing at present."

Strikers Enjoined from Picketing.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Ex-Congressman John J. Lentz and Louis G. Addison appeared before United States Judge Clark to-day and secured a permanent injunction restraining strikers at the plant of the Ohio Pressed Brick Company of Roseville, Ohio, from establishing pickets at the works and interfering with the work. A temporary injunction was issued two weeks ago. The men have struck because the firm refused to compel several non-union men in its employ to join the union.

Strike in Wholesale Grocery House.

Shortly after noon yesterday about fifty men employed as laborers or trucking men by Austin, Nichols & Co., wholesale grocers, at the corner of Hudson and Jay Streets, struck for an increase in wages and for shorter hours. The men congregated about the house, where their actions became so threatening that a squad of reserves was called out from the Leonard Street Police Station to preserve order. The strikers attempted to induce the remaining employes of the house, numbering nearly 400, to join them, but up to the time of closing they were unsuccessful.

Cleveland Tin Plate Works Running.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20.—District Manager Banfield of the American Tin Plate Company said to-day that eleven more men were at work in the Crescent Tin Plate Works than on yesterday, and that as a result three mills were being operated three turns. He added that six mills would undoubtedly be running three turns per day within a week. The union men admit the company is gaining some here, but say it will be different at other points.

BIG SMELTER TO CLOSE DOWN.

Argentine Plant at Kansas City to be Given a Cleaning Up.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—The Argentine smelter, one of the largest plants owned by the American Smelting and Refining Company, and which employs 800 men, will, it is announced, be closed down on Sept. 15.

Assistant Superintendent McDonald says the shut-down is to give the plant a thorough cleaning, and denies as utterly untrue a rumor that the purpose is to trace an alleged shortage of $100,000 in the ore accounts.

It is stated that the work can be finished by Jan. 1. Whether the smelter will reopen at that time will, it is said, be determined by the Board of Directors at its meeting in New York on Sept. 11. A. R. Miners, a local member of the board, is now in that city, and Superintendent Page is in Virginia.

During the shut-down the business will be handled by the Omaha plant. Some of the employes will be transferred to the El Paso plant.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S POSITION.

Mr. Knox Replies to Anti-Trust League's Request for Information Regarding the Steel Trust.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—Attorney General Knox to-day sent a letter to the joint committee of the American Anti-Trust League and District Assembly No. 66, Knights of Labor, in reply to one from the committee requesting information from Mr. Knox regarding the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Knox's letter was as follows:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1901.

Mr. H. B. Martin, Chairman Joint Committee of American Anti-Trust League, etc.:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Aug. 19, 1901, in which you request me to obtain for you certain information with reference to certain alleged "agreement or agreements made between the constituent companies and individuals who organized the United States Steel Corporation." You ask me to afford you all the information that I may "possess or can obtain," and you specifically refer to an alleged "trust or syndicate agreement," which you state the President of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. C. M. Schwab, "refused to furnish to the United States Industrial Commission when on the witness stand before that body," and you further state that your request for information is to be understood as covering any "other contracts of a similar kind with which you are acquainted or which you can obtain for us."

You also state that your request for information is "founded upon information and belief that at the time this contract, or these contracts, was or were made," that I was "in some way officially connected with the Carnegie Company," and you, therefore, assume that the information which you request must be in my "possession or conveniently at hand." I am, therefore, requested to give you the substance, or, if possible, a copy thereof.

Primarily, permit me to say that your request is founded upon an erroneous assumption. I do not know who the individuals are who organized the United States Steel Corporation. If they are the persons usually named in the newspapers as the promoters of that organization, with the single exception of Mr. C. M. Schwab, I do not know, I never saw, and was never in any way connected with any of them. I never heard of any agreement between them and the constituent members of the steel corporation.

Neither at the time of the formation of the United States Steel Corporation nor at any time was I officially connected with the Carnegie Steel Company. I was formerly one of its legal advisers in the conduct of its manufacturing business, but was never consulted with reference to the formation of the United States Steel Company, nor in relation to the sale to that company of the shares of stock held by the stockholders of the Carnegie Company. I have never seen the papers or agreements to which you refer, nor have I been informed of their contents. I have no knowledge whatever of their existence, terms, or scope. I am thus specific, as I desire to cover both the spirit and the letter of your inquiry.

I may say, moreover, that I have no access to the agreement or papers to which you refer. I know nothing of the one to which you especially refer, and do not even know that such an agreement is in existence. The information which you request, therefore, is not in my possession or "conveniently at hand," as you assume, and it is, therefore, impossible for me to comply with any of the requests set forth in your letter. All this information could at any time have been acquired through the usual method of direct personal inquiry, thereby avoiding the doubtful propriety of addressing me through the medium of an open letter, which you concurrently delivered to the press.

Whether, if such papers were accessible to me, it would be my duty to obtain them and furnish them for use in legal proceedings to which you are a party, and the nature of which you do not explain, is a question which I do not care at this time to discuss.

If I may regard the letter as addressed to me officially, I will say:

If this department is under obligations to furnish information to prospective litigants in undisclosed proceedings, its responsibilities and labors are necessarily greater than they have ever been imagined from the time of its formation. Indeed, as there are generally two parties to every controversy, it would be difficult to discharge such alleged duty to both parties in view of conflicting interests. This department was not called into being to furnish information to private litigants. Its duty and its object is to enforce the Federal statutes as interpreted by the courts wherever there is probable cause for believing that they have been violated. Very respectfully,

(Signed.) P. C. KNOX, Attorney General.

VITRIOL THROWN ON HER.

Woman Accuses a Man, Who Denies the Charge, but Is Locked Up.

Mary McCullough, a young woman, giving her occupation as seamstress and her residence as 253 East Fourteenth Street, walked into the East Twenty-second Street Station about midnight last night and informed the Sergeant that Robert De Gess, thirty-eight years old, of 145 East Fifteenth Street, had thrown vitriol on her at Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, a few moments before. The woman's arms were burned by some kind of acid, her neck had been also burned slightly by splashes of the acid, and the front of her dress was burned.

She said the man, with whom she was only slightly acquainted, had suddenly approached her, thrown the acid at her, and decamped. She did not know why he should have sought to injure her.

Detectives Kelly and Kain were told to find De Gess, and at 12:30 he was brought in from his home. He denied that he knew the woman, that he had seen her that night, and that he had thrown acid on her or any one else. He was locked up as a suspicious person. De Gess is a waiter in a hotel on Broadway.

MOTOR ROAD RACE IS OFF.

Buffalo to Erie Contest Abandoned by Automobile Club.

The following statement was issued from the headquarters of the Automobile Club of America, Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday:

Owing to the failure of the Pan-American authorities to secure the necessary consent for the proposed hundred-mile road race between Buffalo and Erie in September, 1901, the Automobile Club of America regrets to announce that its annual sweepstake race and one-mile record race will not be run over this course. Although the consent has been absolutely promised for some time, it has not been secured, and failing such consent no definitive action could be taken by the club. The time now is entirely too short in which to receive entries and successfully organize a race of such an international character as this was intended to be.

The Governors of the club have therefore decided to endeavor to hold the annual sweepstake race and the mile-record race elsewhere in October, preserving its international character by inviting entries from abroad as originally proposed.

Believing that without these two races it would be impossible to organize a successful week of sports in Buffalo the Governors have recommended that the same be abandoned.

F. M. BUTLER, Secretary.

Saratoga Polo Season Opens To-day.

The entries and arrangement of the games in the polo tournament for the Ballston, Sanford, and Hitchcock Cups on the new polo field at Saratoga have been announced by the Saratoga Polo Club with three teams engaged to play for each of the three trophies. Under the plan announced the first game will be to-day in the contest for the Ballston Cup, the new Saratoga Club against the team of Squadron A, N. G. N. Y. On Saturday the winners of that game will finish the contest against the team of the Country Club of Westchester. The play for the Hitchcock Cup will begin on Friday, Aug. 30, between Westchester and Saratoga, the winners to finish with Squadron A on Monday, Sept. 2. The team to be put in the field by Saratoga will be made up of Seward Cary, H. T. Davis, E. L. Smith, and J. A. Manning, while the team of Squadron A will be composed of William C. Cammann, Raymond L. Herbert, H. M. Cowperthwait, and H. S. Skip.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST. — Generally fair; light southerly winds.

There will be showers to-day over portions of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the slope region, the extreme Southwest, and the middle plateau, and showers Thursday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and northern and western upper lake region.

There will be no decided changes in temperature over any considerable area. On the new England Coast the winds will be light east to south. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast light to fresh southerly. On the Gulf Coast light to fresh and mostly northerly, and on the great lakes light easterly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light east to southeast winds and fog to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	69	69	70
6 A. M.	68	69	70
9 A. M.	68	72	74
12 M.	71	78	87
4 P. M.	71	81	83
6 P. M.	73	80	80
9 P. M.	71	79	78
12 P. M.	69	79	77

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77⅞
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1900	70
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The thermometer registered 30.10 inches at 8 A. M. and 30.40 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 90 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 81 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 82 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 68 degrees at 1 A. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 20.—The freight sheds and fifty freight cars belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad were burned at the transfer depot of that company in Council Bluffs, to-day, causing a loss estimated at $100,000.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Aug. 20.—The Winery of W. H. Hotchkiss & Co., was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $150,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:15 A. M.—34 Desbrosses Street; West Indies Milling Company; damage, $10.

1:30 A. M.—2,226 First Avenue; Mrs. Salvano; damage, $15.

1:30 A. M.—365 Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $100.

6:10 P. M.—410 East Twenty-fourth Street; New York University and Medical College; damage, $100.

7:20 P. M.—2,151 Second Avenue; Sarah Rusmer; damage, $100.

8:30 P. M.—238 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; B. Le Vine; damage, $5.

8:50 P. M.—1,505 Lexington Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

9:30 P. M.—53 Horatio Street; Mrs. Crepler; damage, $100.

THREE MEN ACCUSED OF COUNTERFEITING

Arrested in San Francisco by Secret Service Agents.

Charged with Passing Notes from Plates of a Defunct State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Secret Service agents have arrested three men here on the charge of passing notes printed from the stolen plates of the defunct State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J. They are Frank J. Perry, Wm. Hogan and E. W. Smith. The latter has been for eight years chief clerk of the Life Saving Service in this city. Perry, who has been under arrest a week, gave the information on which Hogan and Smith were taken.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 20.—All the old bank notes which were printed but not issued by the old State Bank of this city are now in the hands of the authorities except those that have been fraudulently placed in circulation. Contrary to supposition, the notes circulated were not reprinted from the old plates, but were printed by the bank itself, but were never signed by the President and cashier. After the bank went into the hands of a receiver the old note plates were sold to Adam Ludwig, a junk dealer of Richmond Street. The junk dealer also bought the waste paper and all the junk out of the bank. In the waste paper he found about half a million dollars' worth of notes. These were in the original sheets and uncut and unsigned. These he sold or gave to Jacob Weigel, who is a collector of coins and old notes. He kept them some years and then began to dispose of them to coin dealers.

Among others, he sold some to Greenburg & Smith of Montgomery Street, San Francisco. This firm, Mr. Weigel says, afterward sent him large orders for the notes, and in all purchased some $175,000 worth, counting their face value.

Mr. Weigel has still same $200,000, or had until last night. The plates remained in the possession of the junk dealer.

Last night Secret Service agents came to this city and saw Mr. Weigel. They were satisfied with his explanation and he gave them what he had remaining of the notes. Ludwig, the junk man, turned over the plates. These were still in the packages in which they were wrapped after last being used. The seals were unbroken.

A Big Family Reunion.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—The third annual reunion of the Joslin-Asbury Association will be held at Golden City, Mo., Aug. 29, 30, and 31, and Sept. 1. About sixty years ago three brothers named Joslin married three sisters named Asbury, and a multitude of their descendants are scattered over the whole Mississippi Valley. Five generations will be represented at the meeting, and 300 Joslins are expected from the surrounding cities. Kansas City will furnish fifteen. The reunion will be in a large grove, with tents and a platform for speaking and singing. A programme of music and addresses has been arranged for each day.

RACING AT CANOE CAMP.

Contests of Speed and Skill at Gananoque, Ontario.

GANANOQUE, Ont., Aug. 20.—The events in the meet of the American Canoe Association which were held to-day resulted as follows:

Paddle and Sailing Combined.—Won by F. C. Moore, New York; George McTaggart, Winchester, second; D. J. Woods, New York, third.

Relay Race.—Won by E. J. Minneth, J. J. Vaughan, and A. McNichol, Toronto Club; A. Mather, R. N. Brown, and R. Moody, Rochester crew, second; Ladd, Buchanan, and Latham, New York crew, third.

Trophy Paddling.—Won by A. McNichol; E. J. Minneth, second; R. N. Brown, third.

Tandem Single Blade.—Won by E. J. Minneth and A. McNichol, Toronto; A. Hunter and A. G. Mather, New York, second; R. N. Brown and J. J. Vaughan, Toronto, third.

Fours, Double Blade.—Won by E. J. Minneth, Vaughan, A. McNichol, and R. N. Brown, Toronto; R. Moody, C. Muirhead, R. H. Britton, and J. J. Vaughan, Toronto, second.

Decked and Open Canoe, Double Blades.—Won by Minneth, Toronto; McNichol, Toronto, second; Brown, Toronto, third.

Open Sailing.—Won by McTaggart, White second, Moore third.

Mixed Tandem.—Won by Miss M. H. Britton and R. H. Britton, Gananoque; Mrs. Taylor and G. G. Mather, Toronto, second; Miss English and A. Hunter, New York, third.

Gunwale Race.—Won by George McTaggart, New York; R. Parmenter, Toronto, second; G. Warren, Toronto, third.

Hurry Scurry Run, Swim, and Paddle.—Won by R. H. Parmenter, Toronto; R. H. Britton, Gananoque, second; C. Eastwood, New York, third.

STINSON HAD TWO RACES.

One Was Against Michael, the Other Against Constables.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—There were two events of interest to the crowd at the Revere cycle track to-night, one the Michael-Stinson match, which the former won, and the other not down on the programme, namely, a race between Stinson and constables who were after him to serve papers for alleged breach of contract in not riding to-night at the Worcester track. Stinson was kept out of sight of the officers until his match was called, when he was pushed out on the track, got headway enough to prevent interference, and then rode against Michael with a flying start.

Immediately after the race Stinson was seized for legal service in behalf of the Worcester management. Michael had an easy time in the 25-mile event due to Stinson several times losing his pace at the cost of from one to three laps. At the eighth mile Michael took the lead by forcing Stinson so fast as to really make him go by his motor tandems. At the finish Michael was six and an eighth laps ahead. The other events were interesting. Summary:

Two-Mile Tandem, Amateur, Handicap.—Won by T. T. McKinnon and E. F. Logan, (50 yards.) Time—4:04.

Twenty-five-Mile Motor-Paced Race Between "Jimmy" Michael and Will Stinson.—Won by Michael. Time—38:44 2-5.

Ten-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by L. E. Mettling. Time—24:20.

STANDING OF THE CYCLISTS.

Frank Kramer Still Has a Remarkable Lead.

On account of his remarkable winning streak, Frank Kramer has an extraordinary lead in the contest for the season's championship of the National Cycling Association. The score to date, including the meet at Madison Square Garden, Aug. 19, being as follows:

Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Points.
Kramer, Frank	9	3	8	50
Taylor Major	4	4	3	27
Lawson, Iver	4	2	2	22
Cooper, "Tom"	1	2	6	14
Fisher, John	2	1	4	14
Fenn, W. S.	1	3	3	13
Wilson, Lester	1	1	4	10
Collet, George	0	3	0	6
Freeman, H. B.	0	1	4	6
Gascoyne, T. J.	1	0	1	5
McFarland, F. A.	0	1	3	5
Kimble, Owen	0	0	4	4
Hausman, C.	0	0	1	1
Butler, "Tom"	0	0	1	1
Newhouse, J. A.	0	0	1	1

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9:30 P. M.—53 Horatio Street; Mrs. Crepler; damage, $100.

WRIGHT PLAYS LARNED TO-DAY.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—Of the fifty-six men entered for the National tennis tournament, only two, Beals Wright and W. A. Larned remain. These have won their way through to the final round by virtue of brilliant play, and have proved themselves superior to all the players they have met. Their last matches were against R. D. Little and L. E. Ware, respectively, Wright winning in four sets and Larned in three straight. The score:

Singles.—Semi-finals—W. A. Larned beat L. E. Ware, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2; Beals Wright beat R. D. Little, 7—5, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2.

To-morrow these two will meet to decide the seventh National championship. In the afternoon the long-delayed final match of the consolations was played, C. E. Sands winning easily from J. B. Read by the score of 6—2, 6—2.

GREEN COAT FOR SHAMROCK II.

Cup Challenger Was Painted Yesterday; Will Be Rigged To-day.

Encouraged by the fine weather yesterday, Capt. Sycamore and his crew of the Shamrock II. went to work with a will overhauling the yacht's running gear and light sails on board the tender Porto Rico, which is anchored close to the cup challenger, off Stapleton, S. I.

Just before noon a gang of painters from Brooklyn set to work painting the Shamrock's hull a dark green. They began at the stern and worked forward on both sides. By dark the work was completed, and the yacht looked every inch a racer. She will be ready, it is said, and perhaps under sail, when her owner, Sir Thomas Lipton, arrives by the Teptonic. The Shamrock's mainsail will be brought this morning from the Erie Basin shed where it has been stored, and will be put on board the yacht. Then all hands will "turn to" and bend it to the hoops and boom. By noon they expect to have it hoisted.

By sundown the painters and varnishers were through with the steam yacht Erin. Steam will be kept up on that vessel, and as soon as Capt. Matthews hears the Teutonic is sighted the Erin will slip her mooring and go down the bay to meet her.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Wins an Eleven Inning Contest—Murphy at Second.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The constant shifting about of the New York players in the hopes of securing a winning combination was continued to-day, and for the time being it worked with good effect, the New Yorks beating the Bostons in a cleverly played contest which required eleven innings to decide, and in which not a run was scored until the final inning. Catcher Bowerman had a chance to demonstrate his ability as an infielder, and from the way he showed up at third base it looks very much as if he will be retained in that position.

Murphy, the Fordham College player, who played left fielder for Boston this season, played his first game with the New Yorks to-day, and covered lots of ground about second base, accepting nine chances without an error. Hickman, who has played practically every position on the New York team, and whose playing has suffered in consequence, is practicing pitching, Manager Davis deciding to give him a trial in that position.

Taylor was in excellent form, and kept the Boston's hits well scattered, but five of them hitting safely. Willis was just as effective for ten innings, but one New York player reaching third base in that time. In the eleventh inning, however, he weakened, and before the inning was over three runs had been scored and his game lost, as the Bostons failed to do anything in their half of this inning.

Davis was the first man up for New York in the eleventh inning, and he hit the ball safely to centre. McBride bunted, and reached first on a poor throw by Willis. Selbach singled and Davis crossed the plate with the first run of the game. Murphy's bunt could not be fielded in time, and the bases were filled. Bowerman hit to Long, who threw McBride out at the plate. Cooley caught Ganzel's fly, but Selbach scored. Warner's hit was an awkward one to handle, and Demont could not field it in time to keep Murphy from scoring. Long threw Bowerman out at the plate. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	0	1	1	0	V'Haltren, cf	0	1	4	1	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	2	13	1	0	Davis, ss	1	1	5	6	0
Demont, 2b.	0	1	1	5	1	McBride, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Cooley, lf.	0	0	2	6	0	Selbach, lf.	1	2	1	1	0
Hamilton, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Murphy, 2b.	1	1	3	6	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0	Bow'rman, 3b	0	1	2	3	1
Long, ss.	0	1	6	4	1	Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	15	0	1
Kittridge, c.	0	1	7	1	0	Warner, c.	0	2	0	0	0
Willis, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Taylor, p.	0	0	0	1	0
*Nichols	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	0	5	33	15	3	Total.	3	8	33	17	1

*Batted for Willis in eleventh inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3

Earned runs—New York, 1. Two-base hit—Tenney. Stolen bases—Willis, Demont. Base on balls—By Willis, 2; by Taylor, 2. Struck out—By Willis, 2. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BROOKLYN WON TWO GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Brooklyn won two games from Philadelphia to-day by timely hitting. In the first game Donovan had the locals completely at his mercy. Good fielding on Philadelphia's part saved Townsend from being hit more frequently. The locals had a chance to win in the ninth inning of the second game. With three men on bases and two out, Delehanty forced Flick at second. Emslie was taken ill and retired after the first game, players umpiring the second.

Through a mistake in signals, one of McGuire's fingers was badly injured by a pitched ball in the first game, and Farrell took his place. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	1	1	1	0
Sheckard, lf.	2	2	1	0	0	Wolv'ton, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Dolan, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	Flick, rf.	1	1	6	2	0
Kelley, 1b.	0	2	8	1	0	Delehanty, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	2	0	0	McFarl'd, c.	0	1	6	2	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	3	3	1	Jennings, 1b.	0	1	5	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0	Hallman, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
McGuire, c.	0	1	5	1	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	3	0	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	1	1	0	Townsend, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Donovan, p.	0	0	1	4	0						
Total.	4	8	27	12	1	Total.	1	4	27	10	0

Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Flick. Stolen bases—Wolverton, Jennings. Double play—Donovan, Dahlen, and Kelley. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—By Donovan, 5; by Townsend, 2. Struck out—By Donovan, 4; by Townsend, 3. Passed ball—Farrell. Wild pitch—Donovan. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	2	4	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	4	2	0	0	Wolve'n, 3b.	0	3	1	1	0
Dolan, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Flick, rf.	0	0

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

Economies That Gratify for Years---In This August TRADE SALE of FURNITURE

IN spite of the threatening weather yesterday morning, the response to the announcement of the offerings of "Mission Furniture" was so prompt and enthusiastic that more than half of the very large collection was sold by a little after ten o'clock.

There is practically none of it here today. Of course it was furniture that people of refined taste were familiar with, and many were anxious to buy; but careful housekeepers, even with the means at hand, had resisted the temptation to indulge their fancy because of the high prices that such goods demand in the only other stores that handle goods of their high character. The opportunity to buy goods that they had been wanting, at half of the very lowest previous prices, brought enthusiastic purchasers by scores.

That group is practically gone; but there is another collection of pieces of equally high character, though of a distinctly different type. These are exquisitely inlaid desks and tables from one of the most famous concerns in America—a concern that never let any of their goods go on the market underprice until our furniture chief obtained this special lot this year; and he got it—not because they wanted to sell, but because he claimed that the immense amount of goods which the Wanamaker Stores bought at regular prices entitled us to a special concession for this August movement.

For no other reason were the prices reduced.

The patterns of the desks and tables, and the inlaid decorations, represent the various Louis periods, Empire and Art Nouveau. The pieces will make the most elegant gifts for birthdays, weddings, or would be well worth while buying now for Christmas presents.

Of course the little prices will tempt housekeepers to buy them for their own homes. These hints of the pieces and prices:

$12.50, from $25—Gold wood; round-top center table; fine design, with an elaborate marquetry border around the top.

$15, from $30—Art Nouveau mahogany center table; marquetry top in leaves and fruit design.

$15, from $30—Mahogany parlor table; Art Nouveau design with top in fine marquetry work.

$30, from $60—Four mahogany table desks, Art Nouveau design; marquetry work on drawer fronts and top; very rich design.

$30, from $60—Mahogany cabinet desk with large drop lid; fine marquetry work on lid in flower designs; three outside shelves.

$35, from $70—Five mahogany table desks, Art Nouveau design; long drawer with swell front; fine carving and rich marquetry work.

$37.50, from $75—Three mahogany table desks, Louis XV. design, with cabinet top; elaborately carved and inlaid.

$45, from $90—Mahogany desk with cylinder lid; back in same shape; elaborately inlaid with finest marquetry on front, back and drawer fronts.

$47.50, from $95—Four mahogany desks; Art Nouveau design; finest marquetry on ends, top and front; richly carved and of finest finish.

But fine pieces must come after the home is well started in furnishings. Those who are just beginning this important work will be more enthusiastic over the superb variety of splendid furniture of the more necessary kinds, of which suggestions are given below:

GOLD PARLOR FURNITURE

At all times we show a good assortment of the choicest gold furniture in parlor suites, cabinets and tables. Just at present the stock is at its best, and with the exception of a piece or two we offer the entire line at reductions that will average a third below regular prices. Better goods cannot be had at the prices, and better are not manufactured than we show. Our cabinets are from the really only first-class maker in America, and from the workmanship to the gold leaf, the decorations, the plate glass they are the best that can be manufactured.

Parlor Cabinets—

$35, from $55—Vernis-martin finish.
$70, from $125—Gold.
$85, from $125—Vernis-martin finish.
$90, from $115—Gold.
$95, from $130—Gold.
$120, from $150—Gold.
$125, from $165—Gold.
$125, from $160—Vernis-martin finish.
$150, from $185—Gold.
$175, from $225—Gold.
$180, from $275—Gold.
$200, from $230—Gold.
$260, from $300—Gold.

Parlor Tables—

$55, from $90—Gold with onyx top.
$70, from $90—Gold with onyx top.
$120, from $150—Gold with onyx top.

Gold Parlor Suites—

$120, from $200—Three-piece suite; Louis XVI. in tapestry.
$135, from $200—Three-piece suite; Louis XV. in light tapestry.
$140, from $210—Three-piece suite in cream tapestry.
$155, from $250—Three-piece suite in tapestry.
$155, from $250—Three-piece suite; Louis XVI. in tapestry.
$190, from $285—Three-piece suite; elaborate frames; with carved figures; satin damask cover.
$200, from $300—Three-piece suite; very ornamental frames; satin damask cover.

Gold Parlor Suites—

$225, from $350—Two-piece suite; elaborately carved, with carved heads; tapestry cover.
$250, from $375—Three-piece suite; Louis XV. in satin damask.
$275, from $385—Three-piece suite; Louis XV. in satin damask.

Golden Oak China Closets—

$20, from $35—Quartered golden oak, highly polished; 70 in. high, 43 in. wide, moulded top edge carved back; half spiral column each side of door; 3 shelves; bent glass ends; glass door.

Golden Oak Sideboards—

$35, from $55—Quartered golden oak, highly polished; 76 in. high; square top base, 54x24 in.; 3 small drawers; long drawer; double cupboard; canopy top with 2 shelves; post supports with carved claw feet; French plate mirror, 40x22 in.

White Enamel Iron Bedsteads—

$7.50, from $10—1¼-inch post; ⅛-inch filling rods; brass top rails; 2½-inch brass vases; head piece, 66 in. high, foot piece, 42 in. high; detachable casters; best baked enamel; to be had in 3 ft., 4 ft., and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

Golden Oak Bureaus—

$22, from $30—Quartered golden oak; shaped top, 41x21 in.; moulded edges; two shaped front drawers; two long drawers; upright oval French plate mirror, 24x30 in., in carved standard; highly polished.

Mahogany Chiffonniers—

$15, from $25—Full swell front with top, 33x19 in.; 3 long drawers, 2 short drawers and bonnet box; upright oval French plate mirror, 22x16 in.; highly polished and of fine finish.

Women's House Desks—

$6, from $8—Quartered golden oak with drop lid; long outside drawer, 7 inside compartments and 1 drawer; French legs; highly polished.

Golden Oak Morris Rockers—

$9, from $14—A big, heavy Morris chair in the style of a rocking chair; broad arms, high, adjustable back, spring seat; fitted with reversible, tufted velour cushions in plain or fancy patterns.

Mahogany Library Arm Chairs

$12.50, from $25—Square legs; broad arms; split sole leather seat and back in Spanish leather finish; finest construction and highly polished.

Golden Oak Bookcases—

$10, from $15—58 in. high, 28 in. wide; moulded top; 4 adjustable sheives; glass door; quartered oak finish; highly polished.

Golden Oak Library Tables—

$12, from $18—Moulded edge top, 48x28 in.; large drawer; long lower shelf; heavy spiral legs with claw feet; quartered oak finish; highly polished.

Three-piece Parlor Suites—

$20, from $30—Imitation mahogany frames; panel backs with mahogany veneer; shaped legs; full spring seat upholstered in figured tapestry of light shades; fine construction and highly polished.

Men's SERGE SUITS
$12 Kinds at $8.50

We propose selling every serge suit we have this season. You'll help us, if we make the price right. We've done that today; and this lot will likely be sold in a jiffy.

Sack Suits of blue or black serge, of absolutely fast color, smartly made, and fairly priced at $12; now at $8.50 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's BATHING SUITS
$1.50 from $2.50 and $3

These suits have jerseys with alternate stripes of black and orange; sleeveless, or with quarter sleeves. There is a stripe of orange at bottoms of the black trunks. Colors are fast; suits are all-wool. Sizes 34 to 44. Sold formerly at $2.50 and $3; now at $1.50 a suit.

Broadway and Ninth.

Men's GARTERS
3 Pairs for 25c

Excellent garters of lisle thread webbing, in large variety of colors, with strong cords and buckles. These are the best made garters that we have ever seen for the price. Few men think of paying less than 25c a pair for garters, until they see these. When adjusted they are the most comfortable and convenient garters made. Box of three pairs for 25c.

Broadway and Ninth street.

The New Black Sateen PETTICOATS

These very practical and good-looking petticoats are shown in a wide variety of new styles, that will be pleasing to women generally.

They are serviceable, give a remarkably good appearance, and cost little.

At 85c—Petticoats of black sateen, with deep corded flounce.

At $1—Of black sateen; umbrella ruffle, trimmed with 3 stitched bands.

At $1.25—Of black sateen; deep flounce; small ruffle on flounce; cluster of plaits above.

At $1.50—Of black Mercerized sateen; deep flounce, with knife-plaited ruffle on flounce; cluster of cording above.

$1.75—Of black Mercerized sateen; deep flounce; with 3 small plaited ruffles.

Many other styles of black sateen petticoats, up to $4.25. Mohair petticoats, in many styles, at $1.75 to $5.

Second floor.

Dressing Sacques—

At 85c—Of flannelette, in Persian designs, in pink and blue grounds; fitted back and full front; deep collar, trimmed with ribbon.

Basement.

SCRAP BOOKS
At Low Prices

This collection of very popular kinds of Scrap Books was obtained very much under value, and those who have use for them can buy them for very little today. These:

Mark Twain Scrap Books—

Half cloth binding; 100 pages; 11 x 16 in.; regular price, $1.75; now $1.

Half cloth binding; paged and indexed; 100 pages; 7¾ x 10 in.; regular price $1; now 60c.

Half roan binding; paged and indexed; 100 pages; 7¾ x 10 in.; regular price, $2; now $1.25.

Half roan and cloth binding; 150 pages; 10½ x 12 in.; regular price, $3.50; now $2.

Other Scrap Books—

Half roan; cloth sides; white paper; 160 pages; 14¼ x 17⅛ in.; regular price, $2.75; now $1.35.

Half roan; cloth sides; white paper; 160 pages; 12 x 13⅛ in.; regular price, $1.90; now $1.

Half duck binding; Manila paper; 200 pages; 9¼ x 12 in.; regular price, 75c.; now 40c.

Full duck binding; Manila paper; 250 pages; 9¼ x 12 in.; regular price, 85c; now 45c.

Half Russia binding; Manila paper; 250 pages; 9¾ x 14 in.; regular price, $1.20; now 65c.

Half Russia binding; green cloth sides; 144 pages; 9¼ x 12 in.; regular price, $1; now 60c.

Half duck binding; Manila paper; 200 pages; 10¼ x 16 in.; regular price, $1.30; now 70c.

Albums for Unmounted Photographs—

Cloth sides; leather back and corners; 18 leaves; 12¾ x 10 in.; regular price, $1.85; now $1.10.

Cloth sides; leather back and corners; 18 leaves; 14½ x 11 in.; regular price, $2.25; now $1.40.

Cloth sides; 24 leaves; 7½ x 11⅛ in.; regular price, $1.60; now $1.10.

Cloth sides; 18 leaves; 6 x 7½ in.; regular price, $1.10; now 60c.

Basement.

New CHICKERING PIANOS
In Re-finished Cases.

The real virtue that makes the Chickering piano the best in the world is all inside of the case. The tone, the action, are everything. When these are made up new and in the matchless Chickering quality, one can safely economize on the case.

The Chickering factory had a number of cases which had come to them in exchange. The old pianos were taken out, the cases were refinished, so that only an expert could tell them from new; then absolutely new pianos were put in them—exactly the same in every way as new pianos at the value prices we name.

Not a dollar is saved at the sacrifice of quality.

This makes a rare opportunity for those who love an instrument of the highest artistic quality, and yet wish to save a hundred dollars or more when they can get the same quality for this immense saving.

This is the best offering which even this Piano Store has ever made.

One Chickering upright; rosewood case, engraved panels; a beautiful piano and just the thing for a small apartment; was $450, now $350.

One Chickering upright; special style case; very handsomely carved; was $550, now $385.

One Chickering upright; carved case; exceptionally fine tone; was $550, now $385.

One Chickering upright; handsomely engraved case and rich tone quality; was $550, now $385.

One Chickering upright; handsomely engraved; was $550, now $385.

One Chickering upright; engraved case; was $550, now $385.

One Chickering upright; engraved case; was $500, now $400.

One Chickering upright; large size; handsomely engraved; was $600, now $425.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

The two following are from our own stock; but have been used a little:

Chickering upright; apartment size; almost new and a splendid piane; was $450, now $365.

One Chickering mahogany upright; small case; been rented short time; cannot be told from brand-new; was $425, now $375.

SHOES for a Dollar
And Other Remarkable Offerings

Values grow bigger and bigger in our under-priced Shoe Stores. Each new offering must be better than any before; hence today's splendid shoe news.

3,200 Pairs $1.50 and $2 Oxfords for Women at One Dollar—

Of black kidskin, in half a dozen styles; kid and patent leather tips and plain toes; high and low heels; narrow, full round and common-sense toes. The best value of the season.

$3 Tan Kid Lace Boots at One Dollar—

The price seems ridiculous when you see the shoes. Plenty of black shoes worth $2 also here at half price.

Basement.

Rubber Sole Oxfords of Canvas at 35c—

For men, women and children; black, brown and white canvas uppers; rubber soles sewed on. Pays to buy them for one trip to the seashore.

Basement.

Men's $4 Heavy Soled Oxfords at $2.65—

Patent leather, calf and kid; some samples in this lot that are worth $5.

Annex Store.

Boys' Stout Shoes of Calf and Kidskin at $1.10—

Worth a half more. Broad easy soles; sizes 12 to 5½.

Men's White Canvas Shoes, with Rubber Soles, at $1.50—

The yacht races make this sort of shoe a necessity. Tennis players find them easier and cooler than leather. This is about half price.

Annex Store.

Framed Pictures

Several interesting lots of pictures are sharply reduced in price today. They are odd lots that we wish to close out quickly.

At 50c, worth $1.50—Platinum photographs in 3-inch black frames; 13x16 in. All good subjects.

At 75c, worth $1.75—Hand-colored photographs, matted, and framed in gilt frames; 14x17 in.; figure subjects.

At $1, worth $3—Carbon and platinum photographs, matted and in wood frames; 20x24 in.; all good subjects.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

The New Dresses and Skirts

An interesting feature of the new serpentine skirt is the bisected petticoat, which it practically demands, if you wish to have the best effect and fullest possible freedom.

Yesterday we demonstrated its effect—showing the bisected petticoat as it actually appears when worn. We also show a number of pretty styles.

But the new dresses are the reason for it all; and they deserve all the admiration which has been so constant, this week and last.

Perhaps the most popular garments in the showing are the new Walking Skirts, wanted for immediate wear; now here in quite wide variety. These hints of a few:

At $4.75—Skirts of double-faced cheviots and camel's-hair effects; in Oxford and blue; well tailored and finished with rows of stitching.

At $5 and $6—Skirts of double-faced materials; the former finished with successive rows of stitching; the latter with stitched flounce.

At $6.50—Skirts of corduroy, in tan and brown.

At $7.50—Skirts of blue tailoring material, with pin stripe of white.

At $15—Some very stylish skirts. One style made of heather-mixture, with strapped habit back.

Second floor, Broadway.

GLASS and CHINA
Very Much Under-Price

This August clean-up sale is one of the best opportunities of the year to buy fine China and Glass. Certain lots must be cleaned out, and values receive small consideration in the pricing.

These price-hints:

Iridescent Glass—

Reduced a third.

Vases, $1, from $1.50; $1.50, from $2.50; $2, from $3; $3, from $5; $4, from $6.

Rich white and gold Glass—

Fruit, Salad and Jelly Dishes, $1.50, from $2.25; $2.25, from $3; $3.50, from $4.50.

Cut Glass—

8-inch Bowls at $3.50, regularly $5; at $4, regularly $7 each.

8-inch Nappies at $3.50, regularly $6; 7-inch at $3, regularly $5.

Celery Trays at $3, regularly $4.50 and $5; at $4, regularly $6.

Flower Vases, 8 in., at $1.50 and $5, regularly $2.50 and $9; 9 in., $5, regularly $8; 10 in., $2.25 and $7, regularly $4 and $12.

Water Tumblers, $3 doz., regularly $4.50.

Tankard Jugs, 3 pts., $9, regularly $12.

Water Caraffes, $3, regularly $4.

Bohemian Cut Glass—

Mustard Pots, 75c, regularly $1.

Oil Bottles, 60c, 75c and $1; regularly 85c, $1 and $1.50.

Tooth Pick Holders, 25c, regularly 35c.

Syrup Jugs, 85c, regularly $1.25.

Knife Rests, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c; regularly 35c, 50c, 60c and 80c.

Salts and Peppers, plated tops, 15c, regularly 25c.

Salts and Peppers, sterling tops, 25c and 50c; regularly 50c and 85c.

Pressed Glass—

One of our best selling patterns at half price.

Water Bottles, 30c, from 60c.

Handled Nappies, 8c and 10c, from 15c and 20c.

Preserve Dishes, 30c and 40c doz., from 60c and 80c.

Sugar Bowls, 12c, from 25c.

Tooth Pick Holders, 3c, from 5c.

Fancy China at 25c—

Articles worth 50c, and some even more.

Plates in various sizes — Fruit Saucers

Sugars and Creams — Candlesticks

Richly Decorated Plates—

Round dishes or plaques in two good sizes; plates in three sizes; cups and saucers, bowls and mugs in very bright sponge decorations on porcelain, reduced one-third.

Dishes or Plaques, 16 inch, $2 each, from $3.

Richly Decorated Plates—

Dishes or Plaques, 18 inch, $2.50 each; from $3.75.

Plates, 80c, from $1.25 dozen.

Plates, $1; from $1.50 dozen.

Plates, $1.20, from $1.80 dozen.

Cups and Saucers, $1.20, from $1.80 dozen.

Jugs, 2 quarts, 70c each, from $1; 3 pints, 40c each, from 60c.

At 10c Each—

Neatly decorated Plates of various sizes. Also some German novelties; all worth 25c.

Fancy China—

All French china, in beautiful decoration; gold bead running around rim of china; light green ground overlaid with clusters of flowers.

Salad Bowls, $1.20, from $1.75 each.

Celery Trays, 85c, from $1.25 each.

Chop Dishes, $1.30, from $2 each.

Ice Cream Sets, 13 pieces, $6, from $9.

Pudding Sets, $3.40, from $5 set.

Plates, $2.75, $4 and $5.25 doz., from $4, $6 and $8.

Olive Dishes, 25c, regularly 40c each.

Main aisle.

Dinner Sets—

At $6, worth $8.50—English porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces; underglaze decorations.

At $10, worth $15—American porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces, with soup tureen; fine underglaze decorations.

At $16, worth $25—English porcelain dinner sets, 112 pieces; several rich underglaze decorations; all pieces gilt.

At $14, worth $20—American porcelain dinner sets, 113 pieces; fine flower decorations and gilt.

At $25, worth $35—Chas. Field Haviland, 100 pieces, with soup tureen; handsomely decorated.

Chamber Toilet Sets—

Handsome toilet sets for little more than half price, on account of so-called imperfections, which you in all probability will not be able to find.

Toilet sets, 11 pieces, with covered slop jar; flower decorations and stippled with gold, at $4.50; worth $7.50.

Toilet sets, 11 pieces, with covered slop jar; flowers on tinted grounds, pink, green and blue, at $6; regularly $10.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SHADOW CHIMES BEATEN

Geers's Sensational Pacer Finished Behind Audubon Boy.

GOOD RACING AT READVILLE

Admiral Dewey Was Returned Winner in Straight Heats for the Colts' Purse.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 20.—The hard rain which came to the Grand Circuit Park to-day left the track soggy and slow, nevertheless the crowd, which was larger than yesterday, had some fine sport watching Audubon Boy steal the 2:24 class for the Norfolk Stake of $5,000 from Shadow Chimes, the favorite, owned and driven by E. F. Geers. Shadow Chimes had to be contented with the third heat, the first and the last two falling to Audubon Boy, a Kentucky pacer, driven by the owner, Scott Hudson. Audubon Boy paced the first heat in the remarkably good time of 2:06¾. The field felt happy when New Richmond, A. W. Richmond's horse, took the second heat, but after that the heat winner went to pieces. It was a splendid struggle between Geers and Hudson. Third money went to Cinch, the Athol gelding, and fourth to Dairy Queen.

In the 2:10 class trot Toggles, a California gelding, was the choice of the talent, and the race went to him after a one-sided contest, his best time being 2:11¼.

Admiral Dewey, the son of Bingen and a descendant of Nancy Hanks, was the winner in the trot for foals of 1898. The colt is one of J. Malcolm Forbes's promising horses, and to-day he showed what he was by winning the race in straight heats, with his best time 2:14¼.

Early in the afternoon the judges announced that Scott Hudson, who drove Hawthorn, had been fined $100 for disorderly conduct. The 2:19 trot was not finished. Summaries:

2:25 Class.—Trotting; three in five; purse, $1,000, (unfinished Monday.)

Alberta D., br. g., by Shenango-Hollis mare, by Col. Morrill, (McHenry).	8	4	1	1	1
Marique, ch. h., by Expedition, (Kennedy)	1	6	6	3	2
Bingen, Jr., b. g., by Bingen, (Garth)	12	1	2	7	4
Easter, b. m., (Golden)	9	2	3	2	3
Lauretta, ch. m., (Middleton)	2	3	7	4	6
John Hooper, ch. g., (Bristol)	4	11	9	8	5
Sanita, b. m., (Shank)	6	10	4	5	ro
Captain Haff, br. g., (Humphreville)	5	7	5	6	ro
Senator Mills, b. c., (Gallagher)	10	9	5	8	dis.
Nanita, b. m., (Broctor)	3	8	dis.		
Baroness, ch. m., (Paige)	7	12	dis.		
Lenora, ch. m., (McQuaig)	11	9	dis.		

Time—2:16½; 2:13¾; 2:14¼; 2:16¾; 2:16¾.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; three in five; the Norfolk Stakes, $5,000.

Audubon Boy, ch. g., by J. J. Audubon-Flaxey, by Bourbon, (Hudson).	1	5	6	1	1
Show Chimes, br. h., by Chimes, (George)	2	7	1	2	2
Cinch, ch. g., (Blanchard)	5	9	2	3	5
Dainty Queen, blk. m., (Munson)	7	2	5	5	6
Louise G., b. m., (Merrill)	3	4	3	6	4
Star Pugh, ch. g., (Lockwood)	9	10	8	7	3
New Richmond, g. h., by Brown Hal, (Benedict and McHenry)	8	1	9	dis.	
Rajah, b. g., (Welch)	4	6	4	4	ds
Amber Spinx, b. m., (Moody)	10	8	7	dis.	
Go See, b. g., (Proctor)	11	11	10	dis.	
Heloise, blk. m., (Biggs)	12	12	11	dr.	
Terrace Queen, br. m., (Shaffer)	6	5	dr.		

Time—2:06¾; 2:11; 2:10¾; 2:08½; 2:09¼.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; two in three. Purse $1,500.

Toggles, br. g., by Strathway-Fly, by Pasha, (Clark)	1	1
Little Dick, b. g., (Pope)	3	2
Temple Wilkes, b. g., (Golden)	2	4
Sister Alice, b. m., (Kenney)	4	3
Janice, b. m., (Sanders)	Dis.	

Foals 1898.—Trotting; two in three. Purse $2,000.

Admiral Dewey, b. s., by Bingen-Nancy Hanks, by Happy Medium, (Titer)	1	1
Carrie Bel, b. f., (Thayer)	2	2
Rowellan, br. g., (Golden)	7	3
Hawthorn, r. f., (Hudson)	3	7
Nelly Boca, gr. f., (Carpenter)	4	5
Mellon Bo C., (Young)	5	4
Say Tell, b. c., (Pierce)	6	6
Boralma's Brother, b. c., (Ryan)	Dis.	

Time—2:17¼; 2:14¼.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; three in five. Purse $1,000. (Unfinished.)

Sallie Simpson, b. m., by J. C. Simpson-Sallie Foster, by Price Williams, (Middleton)	1	1	2	5	
Leola, br. m., by C. P. Clay-Fourteen, (Hutchings)	2	1	2	1	
Vic Scheller, br. g., by Hambletonian Wilkes, (Van Kokkelen)	10	13	9	1	
Limerick, b. g., (McClary)	2	7	12	6	
Henrietta, blk. m., (Young)	6	4	3	3	
Sphinx Lassie, b. m., (Turner)	8	3	4	4	
J. B., ch. g., (McLaughlin)	3	15	4	10	
Charles D. Jacobs, ch. g., (Kenney)	4	9	8	12	
Ben Hal, b. g., (F. Turner)	5	5	7	8	
Grover, b. g., (Kilpatrick)	15	11	5	9	
Debut, b. m., (M. McHenry)	12	6	11	9	
Oneonta, ch. m., (Olney)	7	10	10	11	
Roberta, b. m., (Ryan)	11	8	14	13	
Mary C., b. m., (Johnson)	9	12	15	dr	
The Spaniard, b. g., (McDonald)	13	14	13	dr	

Time—2:15¾; 2:16; 2:15¼; 2:15¾.

Goshen Trotting Meet Opened.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—In the first day's races of the Goshen Driving Park Association, favorites won two of the three events. J. R. H., owned by ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, the favorite in the first race was compelled to take second place. Mr. Grant chartered an engine and car on the Erie Railroad, and made the run from Jersey City to Goshen in 59 minutes, to see the performance of his horse. Twenty-five hundred persons witnessed the races. The summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

El Milagro, br. g., by McKinney, (W. Dickerson)	1	1	5	1	
J. R. H., ch. h., by McEwen, (McGee)	5	2	1	2	
Joe Steiner, ch. g., (Nickalls)	4	4	3	3	
Dirigo, blk. h., (J. Dickerson)	3	5	4	4	
Bonnie Maid, blk. m., (Titlow)	2	3	2	4	

*Distanced.

Time—2:24½; 2:22¾; 2:23½; 2:18¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

Helen Grace, rn. m., by Blue Dawn, (Andrews)	1	1	1	1	
C. E. J., br. g., by Sable Wilkes, (Aldrich)	2	2	2		
Marion, br. m., (Coville)	3	5	3		
George C., br. g., (Coates)	6	3	6		
King Vasco, b. h., (Cummings)	4	6	5		
Roommate, b. g., (Wright)	5	4	4		
Santon, b. g., (Maxfield)	7	*			
Pullman, b. g., (Punsey)	*				

*Distanced.

Time—2:20; 2:18¾; 2:17¼.

2:33 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Nancy Roy, ch. m., by Faultneroy, (Dudley)	1	1	1
Aline, b. g., by Outline, (Rash)	2	5	3
Maude M., ch. m., (Hendricksen)	7	6	2
Delsea, ch. m., (Maloney)	3	2	4
Nellie Staples, s. m., (Rosenmeyer)	4	3	5
Carrina, b. m., (W. Dickerson)	6	8	6
Teocalli, b. g., (Lyman)	5	7	7
Kitty Thistle, g. m., (Arnold)	9	9	8
Ethel D., ch. m., (Goble)	8	4	9

*Withdrawn.

Time—2:16¼; 2:18½; 2:19¼.

ROEHAMPTON BEAT IMP.

Follansbee's Three-Year-Old Won from Famous Mare at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The track to-day was fast and the weather warm and muggy. Roehampton met Imp in the mile and a sixteenth race for horses who had not won $1,000 this year. In the betting they were equal favorites at 6 to 5. Imp went off in the lead and piloted the way down the backstretch to the far turn, when O'Connor shot Roehampton to the front, and, increasing his lead at every jump, the three-year-old won in a gallop by six lengths.

Only two took part in the two-mile hurdle race, Holland and Draughtsman; the former was favorite and led all the way, winning by three lengths. Hammock, at 15 to 1, landed first in the seven furlong selling, with Barbara Frietchie second. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Two miles, over eight hurdles; handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. Holland, 146 pounds, (Veitch,) 4 to 5 and out, won; Draughtsman, 153, (Monahan,) 11 to 10 and out, second. Time—4:01 2-5. Only two starters.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Hammock, 111 pounds, (Landry,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Barbara Frietchie, 84, (G. Thompson,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Satire, 104, (Shaw,) 13 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:28¾. Bill Mason, Scotch Bush, Oliver McCogswell, Annie Thompson, Anecdote, Colonel Ballentine, Eloim, Diffidence, and Gertrude Elliott also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, for three-year-olds and upward. Roehampton, 106 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 4, won; Imp, 111, (Fairgood,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, second; The Rhymer, 98, (McGinn,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Sweet Lavender also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling; for two-year-olds. Honolulu, 106 pounds, (Shaw,) 1 to 3 and out, won; Arak, 109, (Mounce,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Shandonfield, 105, (McGinn,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Bedlington, Catspaw, Athelia, and Cassville also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap, for all ages. Kinnikinic, 114 pounds, (Shaw,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; The Amazon, 102, (Cochran,) 16 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Trigger, 113, (Odom,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Specific and Agnes D. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling; for two-year-olds. Elsie L., 100 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 10 and out, won; Keynote, 106, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Oclawaba, 101, (L. Smith,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Dark Secret, Connecticut, Equalize, Trump, Montana Pioneer, and Similar also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs. The Musketeer, 120 pounds; Chuctanunda, 117; Demurrer, 116; John Ruskin, 109; May W., 104; Sly, 102; Belle of Lexington, 95; Lucent, 93.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Albert Vargrave, 111 pounds; Blueaway and Alsike, 106 each; Larkspur, 104; Dolando, Bowen, and Lord Ogelby, 103 each; Inshot, 92; Chaos, 88.

THIRD RACE.—The Grand Union Stakes of $10,000 guaranteed, for two-year-olds, with penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Goldsmith and Masterman, 127 pounds each; Albert, 122; Stranger, South Elkhorn, Pretorious, Peninsula, and Dixieline, 117 each; Leonid, Barron, King Hanover, and Saturday, 110 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Isidor, 126 pounds; Bellario, 109; Lucent, 105; Ben MacDhui, 104; Specific, 103; May W. and Louisville, 102 each; St. Finnan, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, at special weights, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Yankee and City Bank, 115 pounds each; Broad Street, Dragoman, Stranger, and Goldsby, 110 each; Rose of May, 107.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY FALL RACES.

Schedule of Stakes Announced for Coney Island Club's Meeting.

The book programme for the Autumn meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club at the Shepshead Bay race track has been issued, with the full arrangement of the races for the thirteen days of the meeting, which begins on Saturday, Aug. 31. Following the custom of the club, the race for the Futurity Stakes for two-year-olds, which this season will have a value of more than $40,000, will be the chief feature of the opening, with two other stakes in the Inaugural Steeplechase Handicap and the Fall Handicap, the first part of the Autumn serials handicaps, this at six furlongs on the main track, set for decision on the same afternoon. Two or more stakes will be run each day of the meeting except on Friday, Sept. 6, when the Reapers, one mile and three-sixteenths, for three-year-olds, is to be the only stake event. The programme as announced follows:

Saturday, Aug. 31, inaugural steeplechase handicap, Fall handicap, and Futurity.
Monday, Sept. 2, Autumn maiden and Twin City handicap.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, Partridge and flying handicap.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, Flatbush and Dolphin.
Thursday, Sept. 5, dash and turf handicap.
Friday, Sept. 6, Reapers.
Saturday, Sept. 7, great fifty and Century.
Monday, Sept. 9, Sapphire and Oceanic handicap.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, flight and Mineola hurdle race.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, Autumn and September.
Thursday, Sept. 12, Belles, Omnium handicap, and Rockaway Hunters' steeplechase.
Friday, Sept. 13, Golden Rod and Russet handicap.
Saturday, Sept. 14, Great Eastern handicap, annual champion, and Westbury steeplechase.

TRAVIS ON BRITISH GOLF.

American Champion Says Links in England and Scotland, He Found, Tested Play Better than Courses Here.

Walter J. Travis, amateur golf champion of the United States, arrived from abroad yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He was accompanied by E. H. Jewett, Dyker Meadow Golf Club, and C. L. Tappin, Westbrook Golf Club, who have been his traveling companions. John M. Ward, Fox Hills Golf Club, who was with the party in Scotland, and then golfed at the excellent eighteen-hole course at Trouville, France, was also on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. All the golfers spoke with enthusiasm of their experiences abroad.

Travis said that he would certainly play in the amateur championship at Atlantic City. While in England he spoke with Ryder Richardson, Secretary of the Sandwich Golf Club, and with Harold H. Hilton, amateur champion of Great Britain, regarding the often-discussed rumor of the visit of a team of the best English amateurs to this country. Both players said the team could not be brought over unless all its expenses were paid by the American clubs. This would forfeit the standing of the players under the United States Golf Association rules, although allowable in the United Kingdom, so there is no chance of the team project going through.

While golfing is as enjoyable here as abroad, Travis was of the opinion that the links of Scotland and England are far better tests of golf than any we have here. In comparing the players, the difference in links must be considered, he said, and under most circumstances he thought America's best men would win in a team match here, while American golfers would stand little show in a team match on the links abroad. As a general way Travis was not so greatly impressed by the driving and brassie plays of the Scotch and English amateurs, for he thought the best men in the United States quite up to the English and Scotch players in these respects. In making approach shots and in putting the players abroad show a perfection that is almost mechanical. None of the players here does as well, he said.

One advantage they have in putting on their own greens is something that no American may attain to unless after years of residence abroad. It is the familiarity with the rolling irregularities of the greens, for here the putting is on natural and not on made greens.

Travis and Hilton played a match at Hoylake, the latter winning by 5 up and 4 to play. It was the first time on record that the amateur champions of the two countries have ever been pitted together. In the afternoon, with the noted Liverpool amateur, J. H. Graham, Travis won in a foursome, with Hilton and Mr. Blaine, A. H. Richmond, playing with J. H. Taylor, the former open champion, Travis had some enjoyable foursomes with Fry and Worthington, two leading English players.

In Scotland, Travis and his friends played at Troon, Prestwich, North Berwick, St. Andrews, Carnoustie, Barnton, and Muirfield; then, crossing to England, the itinerary included Hoylake, Sandwich, Deal, Formley, Woking, and Richmond. It was the longest golfing tour ever taken by a party of American players, and, bar two days, they had thirty-six holes of golf each day. The four left here on June 29 on the City of Rome, and Glasgow was their first stop.

Among Americans met at Sandwich by Travis and his friends were R. H. Robertson, President of the United States Golf Association; Markoe Robertson, the Yale golfer, and the H. B. Hollins, father and son, of the Westbrook Golf Club.

Emerald Gun Club's Trap Shoot.

JAMAICA, L. I., Aug. 20.—The Emerald Rod and Gun Club of New York City held a live-bird shoot at Dexter Park, Jamaica Avenue and Enfield Street, to-day, at which many famous wing shots were present. The club intends to try for the State championship next month, and yesterday's efforts at the traps were the first of the series of events that were proposed to bring out the best gunners of the organization. Three straight scores of ten kills each by club members were those of William Dudley, Gus E. Graliff, and W. Roberts.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The temperature conditions of the week have been favorable, except on the North Pacific Coast, where it has been excessively warm. The Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States, including Tennessee, have suffered from heavy rains, the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee experiencing damaging winds as well as injury from overflows. The greater part of Texas and portions of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and upper lake region continue to suffer from drought, and drought is beginning to affect crops in Oregon and Washington. The Rocky Mountain region and California have had an exceptionally favorable week.

A very general improvement in the condition of late corn is indicated in the principal corn States. In Iowa the crop is materially improved and more promising than was deemed possible Aug. 1, but the yield is still contingent upon additional moisture very soon, and the absence of frosts the latter part of September. Late corn has improved in extreme Southeastern Nebraska, but continues to suffer for rain in central and northern counties. In the eastern and western portion of Kansas late corn is much improved, but in the central counties rain came too late to save the crop. In some portions of Missouri late corn is progressing well, but in most sections it is suffering for rain. Good rains in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio have improved the outlook, especially in Indiana; but, as in other portions of the corn belt, the greater part of the early corn has been ruined. The propitious outlook for corn in the Middle Atlantic States and New England continues.

The weather has been favorable for Spring wheat harvest in all sections. Harvesting is nearly finished in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Oregon, and is in progress in Washington, where, owing to excessive heat, the grain has ripened somewhat too rapidly. In North Dakota, owing to shrunken berry and poorly filled heads, the yield of Spring wheat is proving disappointing.

The central and eastern portions of the cotton belt have suffered from heavy rains, while drought has become more serious over the greater part of the western districts. In the Carolinas too rank growth is reported, especially on stiff lands, and in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama heavy rains and high winds have caused injury, rust and shedding being quite prevalent. In Tennessee, Mississippi, and portions of Arkansas the crop has improved. Cotton needs rain throughout Texas, and is failing rapidly in the central, southern, and southwestern portions. Picking is general in Texas, and is beginning over the southern and central portions of the eastern districts.

Tobacco has sustained injury from rains in portions of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, but has been greatly benefited in the last-named State, as well as in the Ohio Valley, where cutting is in progress.

The general outlook for apples continues very unpromising, although slightly improved conditions are reported from portions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The excessive rains have caused peaches to rot extensively in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Generally to the east of the Mississippi River the soil is in excellent condition for Fall plowing, and favorable progress with this work has been made in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma; but in the Upper Mississippi Valley the ground is generally too dry.

BUTTONS BREAK

in the wash, and their jagged edges cut and destroy your delicate summer waists. It is safer therefore to use the

Snap Hook and Eye

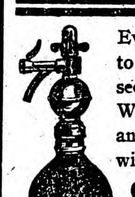
The 20th Century Hook

which comes safely through the doing up process, and never injures the garment by rust or rub.

Made in sizes 3 and 4. If your dealer does not keep them, send 10 cts. for a sample card.

SNAP HOOK AND EYE CO., 377 Broadway, N. Y. City.

A **Sparklets** bottle makes "a life on the ocean wave" much more enjoyable, in the cabin or before the mast. It takes up but little space, is very cheap and its uses are countless. Keep one in your locker.



Every **Sparklets** bottle is guaranteed to work perfectly. If you have one that seems to be out of order, drop us a line. We will take pleasure in calling for it and will return it in perfect condition without charge.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.
1127 BROADWAY.
Branch Store at 28 Broad Street.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated: Brooklyn, Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House thereof, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above-entitled matter to report, pursuant to law, after due hearing, whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways in the said City, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board, and described in the report of the said board made to the Municipal Assembly of said City on or about the 5th day of February, 1901, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 8th day of July, 1901, and presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, together with the certified copy of the consent of the Department of Parks of the City of New York, this day filed in the office of the said clerk, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route: Beginning at a point in the Borough of Manhattan at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row; thence under Park Row and Frankfort and Rowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street; and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue. The route shall include suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under Battery Park, State Street and Bowling Green, and under the Borough Hall Park in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners, who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed, operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as the board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

THE RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK:
By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.
BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Attorneys for the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

Surrogate Notices.

DORTIC, HENRY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. DORTIC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 36 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1901. ELIZABETH DORTIC, ADELA A. DORTIC, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh20-1aw6mW

Sporting Goods.

Willis BICYCLE CO., 23 PARK ROW
IN THE BASEMENT.
Established 10 Yrs.
Special Sale on 30,000 Tires, Vims, Hartfords, &c., 50c., 75c., 99c., 1.19, 1.39, 1.49, 1.75, 1.99, and 2.19.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FANNY C. LYON and others as trustees, etc., plaintiffs, against JOHN D. HALLORAN and others, defendants.

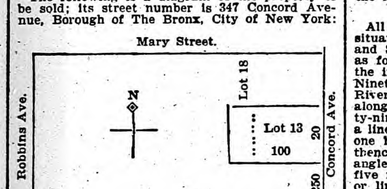
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and designated as lot number thirteen (13) and part of lot number eighteen (18) on Block number One on a Map entitled "Map showing part of property near Port Morris belonging to Samuel E. Lyon, Esq.," dated August 27th, 1880, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on October 15th, 1880, as Map number 855, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Concord Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Concord Avenue with the northerly line of Division Avenue as laid down on said Map, and running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Concord Avenue twenty (20) feet to the southerly side of lot number fourteen (14) on said Map, thence westwardly and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of lot number nineteen (19) on said Map, thence southwardly and along the easterly side of said lot number nineteen (19) and parallel with Concord Avenue aforesaid twenty (20) feet to the northerly side of lot number twelve (12) on said Map, thence eastwardly and along the northerly side of said lot number twelve (12) and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet (100 ft.) to the point or place of beginning. The streets and avenues above mentioned and shown on said Map being referred to herein and shown thereon for convenience in description only and not with intent to dedicate the same to public use. Excepting a narrow strip, if any, taken from the front of said lot by the city of New York for Concord Avenue at the opening thereof.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 347 Concord Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is three thousand one hundred eighty-seven and 8-100 dollars, ($3,187.08,) with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the plaintiffs' costs and allowance, amounting to two hundred fifty-three and 60-100 dollars, ($253.60,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates and other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred sixty-nine and 56-100 dollars ($269.56) and interest, and also the taxes and water rates for the year 1901 in case they are liens upon the above described property at the time of the completion of the sale, and also any assessment which may become a lien on said property between the date hereof and the completion of the sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

au6-2aw3wTu&W&au27.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING BANK, plaintiff, against BENGT NELSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of April, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

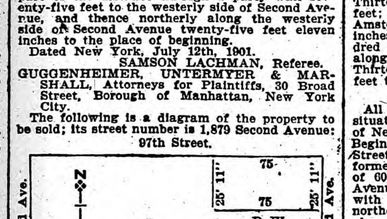
Beginning at the southwesterly corner of 97th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of 97th Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with 97th Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,879 Second Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,510, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $322.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $578.76 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of July, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 20th day of August, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, Aug. 6th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to the 27th day of August, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1901.

SAMSON, LACHMAN, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

RHODES, RALPH BROWN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ralph Brown Rhodes, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Bolton Hall, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of June, 1901. ANNE H. R. HINTON, Administratrix. BOLTON HALL, Attorney, R. 130, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—SOLOMON B. TOPLITZ, Martha Palmer, Samson L. Toplitz, and Berthold L. Toplitz, plaintiffs, against HARRY L. TOPLITZ, individually and as administrator with the will annexed of Lippman Toplitz, deceased; Betty M. Hilborn, Edgar M. Toplitz, Emma I. Toplitz, Florence Rose Docter, Lillie Toplitz, Millie G. Toplitz, Belle L. Toplitz, Jennie Toplitz, John Palmer, Max Hilborn, Albert A. Docter, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and The Greenwich Savings Bank, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above entitled action by an order of this Court, dated on the 9th day of May, 1901, and entered herein on the 15th day of May, 1901, do hereby require each person not a party to this action who at the said date of the order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property sought to be partitioned herein, and which is hereinafter described, to appear before me 4h or before the 26th day of August next, at my office, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof.

The premises are described in the amended complaint in the above cause as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Greene Street distant seventy-five feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side or line of Greene Street with the southerly side of Prince Street, running thence westerly and parallel with Prince Street and along the southerly line of an alley eight feet wide used in common by the owners of the premises hereby described and by the owners of the premises hereby described sixty feet; thence northerly parallel with Greene Street and along the westerly end of said alley four feet; thence westerly again and parallel with Prince Street forty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Greene Street aforesaid thirty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Prince Street and through a party wall one hundred feet to the westerly line of Greene Street, and thence northerly and along said westerly line of Greene Street twenty-six feet to the point or place of beginning; subject to and with the joint use of the said alley adjoining the premises above described on the north and east in common with the owners and occupants of the property adjoining same on the north and on the west; together with all the right, title, and interest which the said Lippman Toplitz had in his lifetime in and to the fee of the land covered by said alley.

PARCEL NO. 2.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street with the westerly side of Edgecombe Avenue; running thence northerly along the westerly line of Edgecombe Avenue forty feet eight and one-quarter inches more or less to a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Edgecombe Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; running thence along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street in a northwesterly direction two hundred and thirty-one feet and three-quarters of an inch; thence southerly and parallel with Edgecombe Avenue one hundred and sixty-six feet nine and one-half inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street one hundred and ninety-five feet one inch to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. 3.

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 508 Sansom Street.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: C. E. Alioth, 7 Boulevard du Theatre.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission is interesting, but not exactly pleasant, reading.

The duties of the Commissioners are extremely delicate as well as important. They are appointees of the President, and are charged with the double function of advising him in the execution of the law and the rules, and of inquiring and reporting on the way in which the rules and the law are enforced. In the discharge of their first obligation they have felt called upon to urge a number of improvements in the rules which the President has not seen fit to adopt, and to oppose a number of changes which he has made. In the discharge of the second they have been obliged to point out what amounts to a systematic evasion and violation of the principle of the rules, which it is in the power of the President alone to repress and punish, and which have not been punished or repressed. The unavoidable inferences from the facts as brought out in the records of the commission are not flattering to the Administration, and yet it is an unwritten law of officialdom that subordinates shall not criticise superiors. The reports of the commission, therefore, are to be read in the light of the facts stated by them and of other facts which are matter of common knowledge.

Interpreted in this manner, we are happy to state that there are features of the report which are distinctly encouraging. One of the most significance is the statement that the President's order requiring removals to be made only for cause, the cause to be stated and the person removed given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense, has worked admirably where it has been enforced. Another is that a system of checking the payment of salaries has been adopted in the Treasury Department which prevents much evasion. These are in the right direction, and show what can be done by faithful and honorable action. Apart from these facts, the record is not good. There is a long list of cases of chicanery and deceit which would be more in accordance with a story of Tammany than in an account of the work of an Administration pledged to the maintenance and extension of the merit system. We do not need to recite these. They are familiar to our readers. But there is one of them that cannot too often be exposed. It consists in filling up an office which is about to be brought under the rules in order that the persons thus appointed for favor may afterward be transferred to other classified offices from which they would, without this trick, be shut out. That is a device that has been severely condemned in the practice of our city government, but it was copied from the Federal service, to which the credit of its invention belongs. It is a shabby thing.

We hear a great deal from well-meaning persons about the way in which the civil service rules hamper officers in the choice of their subordinates, but it is to be noted that the commission reports that in all branches of the service where the rules are applied there are far less numerous changes than in the other branches. It is plain, as the commission points out, that in the latter either the appointments are not so good as in the former, and have frequently to be changed, or that good men are removed to make room for others not so good. Probably both explanations are correct.

It is to be remarked also that the civil service system adopted for the Philippines is far more consistent and effective than that considered adequate for the service in the States. This is highly creditable to the President. He doubtless felt unwilling to subject himself to the consequences that would have been very conspicuous had he been as lax in the Philippines as he has been at home. And it is true that the States can stand what the new possessions cannot stand. But they ought not to be forced to do so. The work in the islands is good, but this the President ought to have done and not left the other undone.

PACIFIC CABLES.

There was an interesting debate in the House of Commons on the 12th upon the Government proposition for a Pacific cable. The precise route of the proposed cable does not clearly appear, but, as it is to connect both Canada and Australia with the continent of Asia, that is a mere matter of surveying, and the general direction of the cable can be made out from a glance at the map. What is certain is that the British Government proposes to spend some $10,000,000 for the laying of the cable, and to set aside afterward between $100,000 and $150,000 a year for maintenance. This is an obvious innovation upon the past policy of the Government, which has "taken over" the domestic telegraph lines built by private enterprise, but which has heretofore refused to "nationalize" deep-sea cables. So lately as 1899 the Government refused to entertain the proposal which the present Government has made its own. During the debate in question one of the Irish members made the change the occasion of attributing mercenary and venal motives to the Colonial Secretary, whose son, AUSTEN, had charge of the bill. But it is more plausible, as well as pleasanter, to attribute it to the fact that the colonies are much more considered now in schemes of imperial policy than they were two years ago. And there is no doubt that both Canada and Australia are anxious for some new telegraphic communication between themselves and the mother country, though they are not in a position to provide it for themselves.

We ourselves, with our possessions in Hawaii and the Philippines, and with our commercial interests in China and Japan, have a great interest in facilitating telegraphic communication across the Pacific. That communication now does not take in Hawaii at all, and the route between Washington and Manila is absurdly circuitous—from Manila to Hongkong, then either across the whole breadth of the Chinese Empire to the Russian land line in Manchuria, or south to Singapore, and by way of India and Persia to the Suez Canal, and so across Europe and the Atlantic. One of the projects which engaged the last years of CYRUS W. FIELD was a cable from San Francisco to Japan and China via Hawaii. That would be a very handy thing for us to have now, and would undoubtedly much reduce the existing toll of something over $2 a word to Manila.

It seems that the British, and still more the colonial, desire for a more direct communication with the Far East comes from what the Australians regard as the oppression of the present monopoly, the Eastern Telegraph Company and its connections. Mr. HENNIKER HEATON, doubtless the first authority in the House of Commons on all questions of postal and telegraphic communication, charged that the Australian Government concerned was "jockeyed" thirty years ago by JOHN PENDER into an absurdly costly and circuitous land line, which had largely increased the tolls, and that monopoly had increased them arbitrarily. It is still, according to him, only a heavy Australian subsidy which has reduced the tolls from the original frightful figure of $50 and $60 a word between England and Australia to the present rate of about 80 cents.

It was urged, to break the force of Mr. HEATON'S remarks, that he had spent most of his life in Australia as a newspaper owner, and that he was therefore a prejudiced witness as to Australian cable tolls. The opponents of the proposed subsidy declared that the rate now was really very cheap for the distance, and, indeed, it does not seem to be dear, considering some other telegraph charges. At any rate, after a thorough debate, the bill was ordered to its second reading by the decisive vote of 183 to 59.

Mr. HENNIKER HEATON indicated that the route would take in various groups of islands which are now without telegraphic communication. In that case there would be a comparatively short line to lay from the nearest of these to Hawaii. When this was done it would doubtless be a profitable enterprise to connect California with Hawaii, and so with Asia and the Philippines, and Congress would be deprived of further excuse for taking trouble and spending money upon a matter which we should much regret to see intrusted to its hands.

RELIGION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The London Spectator has a well-considered article on the probable, or, rather the possible, future of religion among the Filipinos. It points out that the work of the Catholic missionaries is but obscurely known, and that, such as it is, it is likely to be in some degree abandoned in consequence of the opposition to the friars, and it asks with anxiety what is to be the result. It speculates, after the ingenious fashion peculiar to The Spectator, on the possibility of reversion to the original ideas of the Malay population, or of a Mohammedan revival and proselytizing, or the influence of Japanese or Indian origin. It concludes:

> Needless to say that though we state the reported facts of the situation, we do not regard with anything but regret and dissatisfaction the possibility of the de-Christianization of the Philippines. Such a retrogression would be deplorable. There is also another alternative which we ought in fairness to state. It may be that the Roman Church, touched to the heart by the spiritual condition of the Filipinos, may send forth bands of devoted missionaries who, without thought of money or power, will re-evangelize the half-hearted Catholics of the Philippines and make them converts to a nobler and better type of Roman Catholicism. Probably this is the best thing that could happen, for though we do not pretend that we should not in the abstract prefer to see the Filipinos Protestants, we expect, considering their past history, that a purer form of Roman Catholicism would be the type of Christianity most likely to hold the Filipinos.

The problem considered by The Spectator is one of the most intense interest and of very great importance to the Americans who are now responsible in great degree for the future of the Filipinos. It is clearly one that should engage the careful attention of the leaders of religious bodies in this country of all sects. It is not one as to which the Government can take any direct steps, but it is certainly one that the Government should inform itself about, and as to which its influence might be extremely useful. It is, as we have often pointed out, a matter apparently of necessity that our Government should seek a radical change in the relations of the friars to the natives, and it is almost certain that their removal from activity in the islands would be most desirable, if not imperative. Their functions and privileges have been so largely of a secular and political nature, and the abuses of their power have created such animosity among the natives, that their purely religious usefulness must have been, if not destroyed, very much impaired. It is not only proper, but obligatory, for the Government to consider how the religious needs of the natives can be served after the retirement of the friars, if that takes place.

In this work, we have hopes that the Catholic authorities would co-operate in the spirit indicated by The Spectator. Of course our Government is bound to maintain the utmost freedom for all missionary effort of whatever sect in the islands. It cannot wish to restrict that of Protestants any more than that of any other organization. But it need not and should not ignore the fact that such instruction and help in the exercise of the Christian religion as the natives have so far received have come from the Catholic Church, and that that Church is, therefore, in a position to continue the work with greater promise than any other. In view of that fact, the Government is justified in securing to the agents of the Catholic Church all the advantages that can fairly be accorded. The purchase of the land of the friars is a case in point. If, as seems probable, that purchase can be made beneficial to the policy of order and education which it is the duty of our Government to further in the islands, the help that would accrue to the Catholic Church in consequence would be a consideration in favor of the action rather than opposed to it. "We expect," says The Spectator, "considering their past history, that a purer form of Roman Catholicism would be the type of Christianity most likely to hold the Filipinos." The expectation is quite justified, and the extension of this form of Christianity under fair and equal conditions is an object to which our Government could properly give its aid.

OSTRICH-LIKE SECRECY.

Passengers, or would-be passengers, for New York from Albany on Monday by the Hudson River Railroad who sought to take the 2:35 P. M. train were informed that no express train would leave for the south before 5 o'clock. To all inquiries as to the cause of this delay of nearly three hours the only response was a statement that the trains from the West were behind time. The new station at Albany is a cheerful place compared with the sheds that formerly existed there, but its resources in the way of comfort and pastime for weary men, women, and children are neither varied nor extensive, and chewing the cud of reflection as to lost connections or engagements made impossible of fulfillment does not lessen the tedium of waiting.

It is one of the perverse tendencies of the human mind to derive a certain consolation for misfortune from a fairly full understanding of its cause, and in a case of this sort it would have been a real assuagement to have the details of the matter to think of or to discuss. A corporation is apparently ignorant of this tendency or indifferent to it, and leaves its victims, so to speak, to stew in the fat of their own helplessness. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company is no worse than many another in this regard. But why should any of the transportation companies be as bad as they are? The facts that are of any importance are sure to be made public sooner or later. Why not give patrons the satisfaction of knowing them promptly? It could easily be done, for the companies have ample use of the telegraph and all the means of spreading information. It would soften the asperities of travel and foster good will among travelers. And good will is an asset.

D. D., C. O. D.

The Rev. Mr. ENGLAND of Washington, N. J., is entitled at once to condolence and to gratitude. To condolence for being beguiled into thinking that an honor had been conferred upon him by an institution of learning, when he had in fact been simply bunkoed by an academic operator. For gratitude for making prompt exposure of the person who pretends to be an institution and who has beguiled him. Incidentally he has exposed a reverend clergyman who seems to have been acting as "roper in" for the pretended institution of learning in question.

Why any clergyman should want to be a D. D. except by the spontaneous action of some recognized institution is not very apparent. An M. D. can use the handle to his name in his business. If a D. D. can do so it must be to a very small extent. If he be a dull preacher nobody will hear him more gladly because he has the handle to his name, neither is the handle likely to be considered in his salary. It may indeed be said that, after a certain age, it is not so much an honor to be a D. D. as it is a reproach not to be. Mr. LABOUCHERE once remarked in the House of Commons that if any human being took pleasure in having a "Sir" prefixed to his name it would be inhumane to refuse it to him. And it is to that feeling that a great number of honorary degrees doubtless owe their being. Mr. BEECHER once declined the doctorate, not upon the ground that it would be a misfit, as obviously it would have been, but that "the use of such a title ended with the expression of a wish to confer it." But the clergyman who stands convicted of buying a degree deserves to suffer the torments of the D. D.

It appears that the Chicago institution has already been satisfactorily exposed. Some curiosity still exists about the Rev. G. H. S. CAMPBELL, D. D., who is accused of having driven quite a thriving trade in doctorates. Did he get a commission on each clerical "come on"? Or did he get his own doctorate free, as getters up of clubs used to get their own subscriptions for a magazine? In any case, it seems that the sale of honorary degrees ought to be made a penal offense, as the sale of professional degrees already is. It is a particularly mean way of obtaining money under false pretenses.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Secretary EDWARD H. HALL of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society replies so good-naturedly to our somewhat fervid comments on the names for the East River bridges selected by his organization for reward with prizes, that we willingly note, as he suggests, that the society admitted, in announcing its awards, the lack of ideal fitness in any of the names submitted to it by the competitors. We cannot, however, admit his claim that the society would have been charged with bad faith if, after offering its prizes and receiving lists of names, it had declared that none of those sent in was worthy of reward. That is far from an infrequent proceeding in similar contests, and we still think that if "Brooklyn," "Manhattan," "York," and "Queens" really was the best of the lists submitted, that was the proper course to pursue. Mr. HALL writes at some length on the necessity for choosing short, euphonious, and familiar names for popular use, and we agree with him perfectly, but if the short, euphonious, and familiar name has no relevancy or meaning, as applied, it is after all a wretched thing—not a name at all, in fact, when judged by the standards of reason and taste. Mr. HALL is in error when he assumes our sympathy with his fear lest the present temporary designations of the new bridges as "No. 2," "No. 3," and "No. 4" become fixed upon them. Of course, those are titles both "dull" and "commonplace," but they do tell something, and therefore they are preferable to names that show an equal lack of intelligent ingenuity, and are, besides, without any significance, direct or remote, when distributed among four bridges standing near together and over the same river. Mr. HALL expresses the hope that this discussion will elicit new and better suggestions. In that aspiration we heartily join, and our columns are open—to people who will write short letters and interesting ones.

—Friends of the late WILLIAM A. NEWELL, once Governor of New Jersey, have recalled an old story in which he figures as the rock upon which the Presidential hopes of JAMES G. BLAINE were wrecked in 1876. The ex-Governor, who was a physician as well as a politician, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in that year, and he was prominent among those members of the New Jersey delegation who favored Mr. BLAINE'S nomination. While the struggle for the various aspirants was in progress the news came that Mr. BLAINE had been stricken with what was variously described as apoplexy and sunstroke. This event was eagerly seized upon by the two or three Jersey delegates who favored Mr. CONKLING, and these, hearing that Dr. NEWELL had expressed a fear that the effects of such a "stroke" as Mr. BLAINE had suffered might seriously and permanently affect his mental faculties, saw an opportunity, as they thought, to help their candidate. They secured a conference of the delegation, and, when it had met, they called upon the ex-Governor to give his opinion, as a medical man, as to whether, in the circumstances, it would be prudent to nominate the Maine statesman. The answer, given with extreme reluctance and regret, and of course entirely sincere, was in the negative. Mr. BLAINE'S hold upon the New Jersey delegates was immediately broken, but their votes ultimately went, not to Mr. CONKLING, but to Mr. HAYES. Those who like to ascribe great effects to small causes saw, at the time, in the inaccurate, long-distance diagnosis of Dr. NEWELL the explanation of Mr. BLAINE'S failure to reach the Presidency, for they say that, though he was defeated in 1884, if he had been nominated in 1876 he would have been elected.

The Closed Church.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am inclined to the opinion that very much of the complaint against the "closed church" is from those who are rather careless, to say the least, in their attendance when the church is open. It is the thing that is not given that appears to be most largely desired. To deny the average man anything is to sharpen his wits as to the best possible way of obtaining it, and the seeker usually finds the relief sought.

Even the closing of the saloons on Sundays does not appear to be so serious a denial as the closing of the church, for the back door of the one is usually wide open; or if not, there is one or more across the river to which access is possible.

JOHN BURT, JR.

New York, Aug. 19, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Simplicity Itself.

"There are only two points in success."
"What are they?"
"Work, and keep other people from working you."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Single Ever.

I called her my wild Irish rose, and asked her to marry me.
"But wild roses are always single," cried she, with a mocking laugh.—Detroit Free Press.

Not Entirely Worthless.

"I see that $50,000 in counterfeit railway tickets was recently found in the possession of some St. Louis ticket brokers."
"They ought to be good for passage one way to the nearest State prison."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One Little Boon Asked.

A man whose wife passes the Winter in Florida, the Spring in Europe, the Summer in Newport, and the Fall in Lenox, is endeavoring to get her to spend an old home week in Boston.—Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

THE RIVALS IN THE STREET.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

All day in the street there's a jumble,
The people go hurrying past;
The proud and the careless and humble
At many a corner are massed,
And many a man in a hurry
Goes dodging the trucks and the cars,
With no inclination to worry
O'er the state of affairs on the stars—
Each hopes to eclipse all the rest
Who are pushing and rushing along,
And the weak and the timid are pressed
Aside by the bold and the strong.

All day in the rush and the rattle
The contest continues, and ne'er
On the field of the bloodiest battle
Were rivals more willing to dare
Than are they that go wildly pursuing
The maddening dollar all day,
Each ready to work the undoing
Of any who stands in the way—
Each hoping to pass all the rest
Who are pushing and stumbling along,
Where the weak and the timid are pressed
Aside by the bold and the strong.

Far away from the racket, the riot,
Two men are asleep and serene
Where only the birds break the quiet
That reigns o'er the flowery scene—
But lately as rivals they hurried
Where the proud and the humble contend,
And each of them watched and was worried
Lest the other should win in the end—
Each hoped to outstrip all the rest
That galloped or stumbled along—
And the weak and the halt are still pressed
Aside by the bold and the strong.

AGENTS OF COLOMBIAN REVOLUTIONISTS HERE

Lawyer Beam Also Arrives and Tells of Interview with Castro.

The President of Venezuela's Proclamation Concerning the Repulse of an Invading Force.

Secret agents of the revolutionists who are seeking by force to unite Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, and other Central American republics in a great Colombia, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamship Athos, Adirondack, Orizaba, and Maracaibo from different ports in those warring countries. They brought word of the spread of the insurrection and of battles, but no tidings of the whereabouts, if alive, of Gen. Rafael Uribe Uribe, who is known as the head of the revolutionary movement. He was reported to have been killed in the fight at San Cristobal on July 25, and many of his supporters here now fear that the news of his death, which came by way of Bolivia is true.

The same steamships also brought official messages to Señor Thomas Herran, Chargé d'Affaires of the Colombian Legation at Washington; to D. C. Arturo de Brigard, Consul General of Colombia in this city, and to the Secretary of State from the United States Consular officials in Central America.

Col. J. R. Shaler, Superintendent of the Panama Railroad, who arrived on the Orizaba from Colon, said he did not believe the encounters alleged to have taken place on the Isthmus had really occurred.

Henry Willar Beam, counsel for the Barber Asphalt Company, who arrived from Venezuela on the Maracaibo, said:

"Caracas is quiet. Everything is proceeding as usual. The guarantees of the Constitution have, however, been suspended on account of the invasion of Venezuelan soil, according to information received by President Castro to that effect. War bulletins are issued at frequent intervals. Gen. Castro, in an interview had with me on Aug. 10, told me that he had a force of 10,000 men at San Cristobal, commanded by his brother, Celestino Castro, and that he had 10,000 other troops in the three border States. He said that no option was left to him in the matter; that he must protect Venezuela. Martial law exists in these three States—Merida, Trujillo, and Tachira.

"I am not aware that Dr. Rico, the Colombian Minister, on leaving the legation in the hands of the American Chargé d'Affaires, had either demanded or received his passports. I know, however, that he felt it was impossible for him to remain longer, and he went with the purpose of communicating with his Government. Gen. Pulido, the ex-Minister of War, who was replaced by Gen. Guerra in the early part of August, left the Cabinet because he could not approve of the war with Colombia.

"My source of information as to the reported Colombian invasion is the statement made by Gen. Castro as above. The impression I received from my interview with President Castro was that he was fully determined to continue administering the affairs of Venezuela along the aggressive lines indicated by his recent actions."

That President Castro is in a thoroughly fighting mood is indicated by the following extracts from his war proclamation, taken from Restauricion Liberal, the official journal at Caracas:

> Venezuelan Patriots: Loyal hearts, who live clinging to the fortune of the country, and are ready to offer blood and life rather than bend the neck beneath a foreign yoke, let us rejoice! Our honor is untouched, our flag streams in triumph over the Colombian frontier—the enemy has fled—victory is ours.
>
> In vain treachery spread its snares. Conservative hate sharpened its bayonets, it spied a favorable moment and violated our sacred frontier, hurling on to our land like a storm of bullets its 6,000 pretorians.
>
> A handful of the men of Tachira—a glorious incarnation of the heroism of Venezuela, a genuine sign of the national feeling—crossed it while it was in the full tide of triumph, put forward its unarmed breast, challenged it to the combat with a singular daring, and with the cry of "Down with the Colombians!" struck terror and put them to flight.
>
> Well, now you have proved it, proud satellites of Colombian conservatism, in Venezuela the profanation of the sovereignty of the country does not go unpunished, nor the trampling of our banner, nor the insult to the revered ashes of our forefathers, without receiving point blank the avenging stroke of an unjust offense.
>
> It was in vain that Rangel Babiras, more traitorous than Eunuch Ephialtes, the seller of Leonidas, showed you the road to his country, and then tried to surprise the watchword of our soldiers in order to betray you with unparalleled shamelessness.
>
> Then happened that which always will happen when any foreign enemy, strong as it may be, lifts an insolent hand against the sovereignty of Venezuela; brave to heorism, fighters to desperation, self-denying to sacrifice, no one wished to turn the sword against the enemy nor to dishonor his standard.
>
> Sucre! Your name was the palladium which gave the victory to Celestino Castro and his unconquered companions; your name awoke their enthusiasm and it was for that that the brave men of Tachira, eager to honor your shade, with a last charge decided the victory.
>
> There they go in flight and disorder. At the head of the fugitives flies the traitor, eager to escape the holy anger of the conquerors. There they go, their files broken, and their regiments confounded—the proud battalions of which the Conservatives boasted so much. On the field of battle fell 800 bodies, their artillery abandoned, many taken prisoners, and their banners torn. And they were coming to conquer! Let us rejoice, Venezuelan patriots! Our honor is untouched! Our ensign streams triumphant over the Colombian frontier! Victory is ours!

Castro's proclamation was issued after the fracas at San Cristobal, and it was followed by the following War Bulletin, (No. 6,) dated at the same place on Aug. 8:

> Gen. Gonzales Valencia has returned to invade us, by the way of San Fostina probably, although he has concealed his movement as much as possible. Thinking that possibly his advance might be on Colon, (Tachira,) I gave orders to Gen. Ruben Cardenas in order that with his battalion he might meet the enemy at La Cumbre, where I judged the enemy would have made his advance. In reality, since midnight there was an assault, and we have resisted the enemy. I take all means to drive back the enemy, with all the patriotism and energy of our character; this is no new aggression against the sovereignty of our nation and the integrity of our territory. But in every case you must hope that we will fulfill our duty. GEN. CELESTINO CASTRO.

COLON, Aug. 20.—Dr. Rico, Colombian Minister to Venezuela, published a letter while in Curacao, denying the assertion of President Castro that Colombia had invaded Venezuela. In the course of the letter he declared emphatically that Gen. Rangel Garbiras, who is a Venezuelan, was the chief invader, and that it need surprise no one if he were aided by a few insurgent Colombians under the direction of Gen. Uribe-Uribe.

Dr. Luis Deroud, one of the Commissioners for defining the boundaries of Colombia and Venezuela, has arrived at the isthmus.

THE ATTITUDE OF NICARAGUA.

Consul Donaldson Says That Republic Will Not Become Involved in the South American Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Chester Donaldson, United States Consul at Managua, has arrived here on a two months' leave of absence, during which he will visit his old home in New York. Speaking of affairs on the Isthmus, he said to-day:

"I do not believe that Nicaragua will join forces with Venezuela. The republic is at peace, and the revolutionary spirit has died out altogether. President Zelaya rules with a strong hand, and has become very popular. He will not allow Nicaragua to become involved in the troubles of the South American States.

"In his last message to the Nicaragua Congress, President Zelaya took a decided stand in favor of having the Isthmian Canal constructed by the United States. That is also the popular sentiment.

"In commerce with Nicaragua, the United States has been making great progress during the past few years, and now holds first place. The influence of the United States is stronger in Nicaragua than that of any other country. President Zelaya has often said to me that he looks on the United States as the protector of the small republics, and in case of trouble would look first to this country. He told me not long ago that he would never make a treaty with any power that might be detrimental to the interests of the United States."

AMERICAN SEAMEN SECURED.

Two, Engaged as Officers in Colombia's Navy, Start for Colon.

The Government of Colombia is engaging American seaman as officers in its navy. On board the steamship Finance, which sailed yesterday for Colon, were Joseph A. Merritt and John Grundal, who have been engaged as first and second officer respectively. They will be assigned to duty on the gunboat General Pinzon, which was formerly James Gordon Bennett's steam yacht Namouna and recently purchased in England for $100,000.

The British officers refused to serve on her after they delivered the yacht at Panama. Then Gen. Carlos Alban, Governor of the Department of Panama, commissioned Capt. Sukefort of the steamship Advance to secure Americans capable of filling the places. A third American was to accompany Merritt and Grundal, but he asked more for his services as first assistant engineer than the Columbian Government cared to pay. The two who have already accepted billets have contracts calling for a substantial monthly allowance payable in United States gold. They have been connected with steamship companies in the capacities they are to fill in Colombia's Navy.

The Iowa Sails for Panama.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Navy Department has been informed of the sailing of the battleship Iowa for Panama. She will stop at Acupalco for coal. The distance from San Francisco to Panama is 3,274 miles, and the trip will occupy about twelve days.

Colombian Money Much Depreciated.

COLON, Aug. 20.—Exchange at Barranquilla is rising by leaps and bounds. An American dollar is now equivalent to $41 in Colombian paper money.

THE MOCCASIN LAUNCHED.

Miss Grace Day of Richmond, Va., Names the Government's New Submarine Craft.

The Moccasin, another one of the submarine vessels which the Holland Torpedo Boat Company is building for the Government, took its initial plunge into the water from its cradle in the Crescent Shipyards at Elizabethport, N. J., soon after 12 o'clock yesterday. Before the red, whalelike craft began to move Miss Grace Day of Richmond, Va., the sister-in-law of Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, gave the stern of the boat a vigorous blow with the decorated bottle of champagne, which she had impatiently flourished at her side a few minutes before. "I christen you Moccasin," she said, hurriedly, when she could, the wine dripping from her face.

For a minute the workmen who stood as though on the back of the big fish holding to a line which had been stretched longitudinally from bow to stern on the boat, leaned to the south a little, and then stood up erect again. It was all over; the launching was a success.

To enable those directly interested in the new boat to see the launching the Josephine, a pretty craft, took a little cluster of men and women, perhaps thirty or more, to the Crescent Shipyards from Pier A. Among them were Senator Martin, Mrs. Martin, Amos J. Cummings, Miss Day, Rear Admiral John Lowe, Isaac L. Rice, President of the Holland Company; L. T. Paul of Philadelphia, Howard T. Alexander, E. B. Frost of the Holland Company, Mrs. Frost, I. M. Sittenheim, Frank T. Cable, William Watson of Washington, D. C., and H. V. Clever.

Even before the Josephine could be fastened to permit the party to land, Lewis Nixon of the Crescent Shipyards waved the party a welcome. He took charge of the launch and informed Miss Day when the precise moment had arrived for her to name the boat.

At the shipyards a party of distinguished men and women, several of them representatives of the Mexican and Russian Governments, joined the little crowd from New York. Among them were Col. Flaviano Paliza, President of the Mexican Commission of Inspection, and Mme. Paliza, Consulting Engineer George Coward, Capts. G. Miranda, R. Alcivar, R. Espinosa, L. Autigar, and F. Salas; Capt. Stehensnovitch, President of the Russian Commission of Inspection, and Naval Constructor Stuart Farrar Smith, United States Navy, and Lieuts. Buchanan and Herbert, United States Navy.

The boat launched yesterday is of the same type as the Adder and the Fulton, which have been described before. Seven of these boats were ordered by the Government. The Holland Company is also building five for the English Government.

JAPANESE LABOR IN HAWAII.

Minister Takahira Asks on What Terms His Countrymen May Enter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Japanese Minister, Kogoro Takahira, called at the Treasury Department to-day and had a talk with Assistant Secretary Taylor regarding several matters in which the Japanese are interested. Some time ago the Japanese Government issued an edict forbidding emigration to the United States, and since that time the planters in Hawaii have been exerting themselves to secure a modification of the edict, so as to allow Japanese workingmen to go to Hawaii to work on the sugar plantations.

The Minister to-day inquired whether, in case his Government should see fit to change its decision, his countrymen would be admitted into Hawaii. Mr. Taylor explained the provisions of the alien contract labor law, and informed the Minister that if the men came under contract they must be returned to Japan. In case they did not come under contract there was nothing to prevent them from landing.

It is understood that several small parties of Japanese will soon go to Hawaii on their own account, with a view to getting employment on the sugar plantations.

ALASKAN CABLE BROKEN.

That Between St. Michael and Nome City Reported by Signal Service to be Useless.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody, acting chief signal officer, has received a dispatch from Capt. Frank Greene at St. Michael, Alaska, reporting upon the conditions of the Alaskan cable between St. Michael and Nome City.

It appears that this cable has been broken in several places, and parts of it lost or destroyed. Capt. Greene says that it is inexpedient for the Government to repair or to rent a new cable at this place.

NO FAMINE IN ILOILO.

Offer to Start Subscriptions Declined—$25,000 for Public Works.

MANILA, Aug. 20.—The fears expressed here of a famine in Iloilo are not taken seriously by the authorities, and the offer of the Manila papers to start subscriptions has been declined. The Government has already advanced $25,000 in gold for public works in Iloilo, to tide over the difficulty.

The Treasurer of the province, who was recently in Manila, said Iloilo was naturally rich, and a little judicious assistance was all that was necessary.

Gen. Davis has left Manila to relieve Gen. Kobbe at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao.

PORTO RICANS TAX COFFEE.

San Juan and Arecibo Place a Duty of Five Cents a Pound on It.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 20.—Two more port cities have levied prohibitory taxes on foreign-grown coffee. The San Juan and Arecibo Councils have passed five-cent per pound taxes, following the action of Mayaguez. There is serious question of the effectiveness of the action taken unless all the cities join in it.

Merchants are watching carefully suspected importers. No man dares to import openly coffee, as it would mean his ruin by boycotting. Protests are also being made against the troops of the garrison and the local Porto Rican regiment using Brazilian coffee.

Porto Rican Bay Rum Taxable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes has held that bay rum manufactured in Porto Rico and brought into the United States is subject to the internal revenue tax as distilled spirits.

Vice President Roosevelt at Home.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 20.—Vice President Roosevelt reached his home here today. He will remain until Thursday and will then go to New York. He will return with his daughter, who is now in the hospital, and will remain until Aug. 27, when he starts for Chicago to commence his Southern trip.

The Vice President's Daughter Better.

At the Presbyterian Hospital late last night it was said that Miss Alice Roosevelt was doing well. Her mother was still at her bedside. A number of messages of inquiry were received during the evening from friends as to the young woman's condition.

MME. MODJESKA'S WELCOME BY THE POLES

The Actress Tells of Her Tour in Austria and Germany.

Is Still Barred from Russia—Honors Showered on Sienkiewicz by His Fellow-Countrymen.

Among the passengers who arrived from Europe on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday was Mme. Hélène Modjeska. At the Holland House, where she is stopping, Mme. Modjeska was seen last evening. She appeared to be in excellent health, and said that she had had a most pleasant sojourn abroad, although she had not been able, as she has so long desired, to visit Russian Poland, from which she was banished by the Russian Government. Many stories have been printed lately about the ban having been removed. They were, however, it appears, untrue, the original decree still being in force. Concerning her trip, Mme. Modjeska said:

"I am not barred from visiting German and Austrian Poland, and in those sections of my country, one of which, Austrian Poland, is the place of my birth, I received a most enthusiastic and affectionate welcome from the people. In Cracow, which is in Austrian territory, I gave three performances, playing the leading rôle in a play by a remarkable Pole named Wyspianski. He is what you may call a universal genius, being both artist and playwright. The name of the play, which up to that time had not been produced, was 'Versovienne.' At the end of the last act I was brought before the curtain, and the author advanced and placed on my brow a silver crown, an act which was greeted with the heartiest approval, and brought tears to the eyes of my auditors.

"I also saw and had a long talk with Sienkiewicz, the great Polish author. I tried to persuade him to visit America, where he has so many admirers, but was unable to get any promise from him to that effect. Sienkiewicz is idolized by all Poland, and the people never tire of showing in every imaginable way their love and admiration for him. They have recently presented him with a magnificent estate, the money to buy which was raised by public subscription. They, after securing the estate, had it equipped with every modern convenience, and then passed the title to the author. The name of the estate is Oblegorck.

"The occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Sienkiewicz's literary career was elaborately celebrated throughout all of the Polish provinces in Russia, Germany, and Austria. In Germany the people were not allowed to celebrate the event to any extent, however, the Government of that country, in its anxiety to Germanize the province, prohibiting in every way possible anything that will tend to keep alive the old national pride of the Poles.

"You ask me why Sienkiewicz did not copyright his works in this country and thus have prevented the wholesale liberties that were taken with them by so many people. I also asked him that question. He informed me that all of them had been originally printed first in Russia, where there is no copyright law. The result was that everybody that wanted to print, play, or do what they would with them, had only to procure the desired volume and carry his or her desire into effect. Now, however, he has learned better, and the next novel he will produce will be first brought out in England and duly copyrighted.

"I also saw and talked with Paderewski, and witnessed the production of his opera 'Manru' in Lemberg, which is a great work, and will, I understand, be produced in this country. Paderewski seemed to be much depressed in spirit, due to the recent loss of his crippled son, to whom he was so much attached."

Mme. Modjeska will this season be seen with Louis James, under the management of Wagnalls and Kemper, her season commencing in Montreal on Sept. 30. Whether she will appear in New York is as yet undecided. Mme. Modjeska thinks it is unlikely, as New Yorkers, she says, are not very fond of Shakespeare. Her repertoire will consist of "Macbeth," "The Merchant of Venice," and "Marie Stuart."

Next season Mme. Modjeska hopes to be able to present "The Queen of Castille," adapted from the Spanish by John Malone.

JUSTICES FORM A TRUST.

Jersey City Magistrates Begrudge Marriage Fees to Outsiders.

Justices of the Peace who reside in and were elected from the First Ward of Jersey City have been greatly incensed within the past week because a number of Justices from other parts of the county have recently established offices in the ward. This they have a right to do under the law, but the resident Justices think the invasion will not only decrease their fees, but so divide up the business that there will be no profit in it for any one.

For this reason they held a meeting at the office of Justice Duffy, at 27 Montgomery Street, on Monday night and decided to form a trust, the object of which is to bar out the invaders. No plan was devised by which this could be done, but a committee was appointed to consider the matter.

The view taken by most of those present was that the only way to accomplish the object was to have Robert Davis, the Democratic leader, issue a decree requiring the invading Justices, who are all Democrats, to confine themselves to their native ballwicks under penalty of being refused a renomination at the expiration of their present terms. Whether Mr. Davis can or will do this could not be learned, as he is now on a vacation at Acra, near Cairo, in the Catskills.

The chief business of most of these Justices is marrying persons who come from New York, the First Ward being that district in which the Pennsylvania Ferry is situated.

An interesting adjunct of the case is that the Hackdrivers' Association may take part in the fight with a view to driving all Justices out of the First Ward. Their interest in the matter lies in the fact that they pick up nearly all the marrying couples who cross the ferry and the further they have to drive to find a Justice the better the fee they get. It is also hinted that some of the Justices reward hackmen for bringing them a couple to marry, the dividend being dependent upon the wedding fee which the Justice receives from the more or less happy bridegroom.

SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

Col. Murphy's Application for a New Police Headquarters Building.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday asked the Sinking Fund Commission to transfer the site and building of the College of the City of New York, at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, to the Police Department for a new headquarters building. Commissioner Murphy said that place would be more centrally located than the Mulberry Street headquarters and that a new building was now being erected for the college. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said that the application was rather premature, and no action was taken.

The commission decided to transfer $2,500

NEW YORKERS WIN HORSE SHOW PRIZES

Carry Off Most of the Awards at Bar Harbor.

Col. Edward Morrell's Exhibits Outclass Those of Mrs. Alexander Van Nest —Great Crowds at the Show.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 20.—Raw winds and threatening clouds failed to keep away society from the second annual horse show and fair, which opened here this morning. From the first bugle call for trotters until Col. Edward Morrell's fancy tandem team took the ribbon from Mrs. Alexander Van Nest's horses late in the afternoon, the fashionable set was present in large numbers.

The show is being held at Robin Hood Park, a beautiful inclosure a few miles out of town. The roads leading to the park were jammed all day with vehicles. Visitors from all over the State have come on for the three days, and the town is crowded to-night.

Col. Edward Morrell shared the honors to-day with Mrs. Alexander Van Nest of New York. Their exhibits were the same that were shown at Madison Square Garden last Winter and the Philadelphia Horse Show this Spring. Col. Morrell drove his own horses and Mrs. Stuart Barney (née Van Nest) drove the Van Nest entries.

Ralph Pulitzer took two ribbons in two hotly contested classes. New York entries carried off the majority of the prizes.

The morning was given over entirely to the show features, while in the afternoon the first of the trotting races were run off. The judges were Gen. Edward Ripley, Clarence Moore, Harrison K. Caner, John C. Groome, W. M. Roberts, E. H. Greely, Mercer Biddle, Capt. Thomas Bush, and S. Megargee Wright.

The events which aroused the greatest interest were horses for park use, saddle horses, and the tandem class. In the first Mrs. Barney, driving Royal Turk, Mrs. Van Nest's entry, scored the most popular victory of the day. There were seventeen entries. Mrs. Van Nest also took second prize with Royal King. Ralph Pulitzer was third with American Beauty. W. P. Draper, E. G. Fabbri, Col. Morrell, and Dr. Stokie of New York were other competitors in this class.

The class for saddle horses brought out a large field. There were eighteen entries. Ralph Pulitzer took the blue ribbon with American Beauty. Miss Edwards of New York was second, and Miss Helen Sears's entry was third. The tandem class was a notable exhibition. There were five entries, Col. Morrell, with his famous pair, Belmont and Glory, received the blue ribbon. J. L. Sanborne's entry was second, and Mrs. Van Nest's Beau Nash and Cadet were third.

The spectators thought the Van Nest pair, driven by Peter Manning, should have had the first prize. Their conformation was excellent, and their action superb, but owing to a peculiar bit by which they were driven, the judges refused them the first prize.

An interesting feature of the afternoon's performance was the exhibition of Nelson, the famous trotting stallion, with a mark of 2:09. Maine's greatest horse. He was driven an exhibition against St. Gothard, one of the few living sons of George Wilkes.

Nelson is nineteen years old, and St. Gothard twenty-four, but the veterans stepped a mile in 2:23. Summaries.

Class for Trotters.—Prize offered by Mrs. Pulitzer—First, Happy Bothard, Col. Morrell.

Class for Roadsters.—Prize offered by Mrs. Ketterlinus—First, Eclipse, H. D. Foss; second, Dandy, G. P. Smith; third, Topsy, J. E. Foster.

Class for Pair of Horses, three years or over, shown before appropriate vehicle.—Prize offered by Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison—First, Tom and Jerry, A. L. Stafford; second, Topsy and Roan, J. E. Foster.

Class for Ponies Under 12 Hands.—Prize offered by Mrs. Hinkle—First, Tady Craigie Lippincott; second, Kate, Miss Helen Sears.

Class for Ponies, 13 hands, prize offered by Mrs. Van Nest—First, Sid, William Lawrence Green; second, Rico, Miss Julia Whiting.

Class for Horses, 15 Hands, Suitable for Park Use.—Prize offered by Mrs. John O. Livingston—First, Royal Turk, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest; second, Royal King, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest; third, American Beauty, Ralph Pulitzer.

Class for Horses Over 15 Hands.—Prize offered by Mrs. S. Megargee Wright—First, Lothair, J. S. Sanborn; second, Cadet, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest; third, Marjorie, J. S. Sanborn.

Class for Saddle Horses.—Prize offered by Mrs. William E. Dodge—First, American Beauty, Ralph Pulitzer; second, Lord Algy, Miss Edward; third, Saxton, Miss Helen Sears.

Class for Tandems.—Prize offered by Mrs. Joseph S. Bowen—First Belmont and Glory, Col. Edward Morrell; second, Marjorie and Marguerite, J. S. Sanborn, third, Beau Nash and Cadet, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest.

A BRITISH CONSUL SUED.

Gen. Pearson, the Boer Representative, Says Mr. Vansittart Demanded His Arrest—Wants $20,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 20.—Gen. Samuel Pearson, the representative of the Boer Government, at present in this city, brought suit in the United States District Court to-day against the British Consul here, Arthur Vansittart, for $20,000 damages, on the ground of alleged slander.

It is claimed by Gen. Pearson that Mr. Vansittart demanded his arrest, charging him with complicity in the attempt to blow up the mule transport Mechanician.

PROMINENT BOERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Lord Kitchener's weekly report from Pretoria, dated Aug. 19, shows that 64 Boers were killed, 20 wounded, 248 were made prisoners, and 95 surrendered in the seven days.

The prisoners include Steyn, Landrost of Vredefort, Commandant de Villiers, father of Mrs. Schalk-Bürger, wife of the Acting President, and Commandant Breytenbach of Lilliefontein.

TO DESTROY CHINESE FORTS.

PEKING, Aug. 20.—The omission from the peace settlement protocol of a provision for the destruction of the Chinese forts was due chiefly to Li-Hung-Chang's protests. He represented that it would be a great disgrace to himself, who had built the forts, to sign an agreement for their destruction. Moreover, he might be punished for so doing.

The omission in no wise affects the destruction of the forts, which will be carried out on the ground of military necessity.

The clerical work of preparing copies of the protocol is likely to delay the signing for a few days.

COMPLAINS OF THE GERMANS.

Mr. Conger Wants Action Taken In Regard to the Occupation of Tien-Tsin University.

TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 20.—Minister Conger is urging Washington to take action in regard to the persistent occupation of Tien-Tsin University by the Germans.

They refuse either to vacate the building or to pay rent, thereby preventing Dr. Tenney from continuing his educational work, which the Chinese desire him to resume.

The "Hero of Fashoda" Promoted.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Lieut. Col. Marchand of Fashoda fame has been promoted to the chief command of a brigade of French troops in China.

Wagner Theatre at Munich Opened.

MUNICH, Aug. 20.—The opening of the new Wagner Theatre, constructed to carry out the ideas of the composer for the production of his operas, took place to-night in the presence of a brilliant audience of specially invited guests. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed.

Appointed Bishop of Durham.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Rev. Handley Carr Glyn Moule, D. D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge University, has been appointed Bishop of Durham in succession to the late Dr. Westcott.

TO FIGHT THE GERMAN TARIFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 7.—The statements made by the Russian press in the name of the Minister of Finance, that a renewal of the Russo-German commercial treaty will be impossible if the proposed new tariff schedules are adopted by Germany, should not be accepted literally. Nevertheless, there is a strong feeling here that Germany's new policy must be met firmly.

The thought that the United States and Russia, the principal furnishers of the goods which Germany is seeking to exclude, could profit from the pursuit of a common policy toward Germany has arisen in many quarters. The prevailing sentiment appears to be that, without entering into a hard and fast defensive commercial alliance against Germany, the United States and Russia should settle their little differences, perhaps revise the old commercial treaty, and clear the way generally for intelligent action when the German tariff shall have been determined.

The St. Petersburg Viedomosti voices this sentiment in an editorial which has been much commented on.

After noting the tendencies toward a relaxation of the protective system in the United States, the paper asks why Russia should not revise her commercial treaty with America. Russia, it is said, has little benefit to expect from the development of commerce with Germany, the lion's share of the advantages having been reaped by German merchants settled in Russia and by the German manufacturers. The paper concludes:

"The quicker we settle our outstanding difficulties with the United States and reach a mutually satisfactory agreement the better. When we shall have determined the conditions of mutually profitable commerce with America, we shall be in a position to decide whether commercial treaties with our Continental neighbors are necessary and indispensable."

SULTAN FORCED TO TERMS.

Complies with France's Demands After Threat to Break Off Diplomatic Relations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—It is now definitely known in Constantinople that the Sultan's compliance with the French claims regarding the concession to the French Quays Company and the credits of the French bankers, followed a threat on the part of M. Constans, the French Ambassador, to break off diplomatic relations with the Porte unless the Sultan's promises were fulfilled by noon of Aug. 10.

THE CZAR TO VISIT FRANCE.

Accepts M. Loubet's Invitation to Attend the Manoeuvres Next Month—The Czarina May Accompany Him.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Parisians are delighted by an unexpected announcement to-day that the Czar has accepted President Loubet's invitation to witness the close of the grand manoeuvres at Rheims, and that he will land at Dunkirk after having previously witnessed, with President Loubet, a review of the Northern Squadron, which will welcome his Majesty to French waters. It is also said that the Czarina will accompany the Czar during his visit to France.

There is a drop of bitterness mingled in the cup of joy, for the Czar will stop on his way here for the purpose of seeing Emperor William. The papers, however, assert that the interview will take place at sea, off Dantzic, so that the Czar will not set foot on German soil before treading that of France.

The papers are already publishing elaborate so-called official programmes, but it is learned from the Foreign Office that these are largely imaginary, as even the exact dates of the arrival and departure of the Czar are not known. The only things certain are that he will arrive between Sept. 15 and Sept. 20, will remain four or five days, and, with President Loubet, will review 150,000 troops about Sept. 19.

The officials of the Foreign Office intimate that the exact dates are purposely withheld, in order to prevent possible Anarchist plots.

The Temps say the visit was personally arranged between President Loubet and the Czar, through a Russian Court official. President Loubet only informed the Ministers of the visit a fortnight ago, when the matter was practically settled. He then showed them the warm letter of invitation which he had sent to the Czar, whose cordial acceptance was shortly afterward received.

The Temps also says the Foreign Office has no news of a meeting of the Czar, Emperor William, and King Edward at Kiel, on Sept. 7, reported from Berlin this afternoon. The Foreign Office thinks the story untrue.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Judge Lynde Harrison Says His Countrymen Now Recognize the British as Brothers.

GLASGOW, Aug. 20.—The International Law Association began a four-days' session here to-day, the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Alverstone, presiding. Regret was expressed at the failure of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

Judge Lynde Harrison of Connecticut, said that, speaking as an American citizen, since the Spanish-American War Americans had recognized the British as brothers. The Judge also said he believed that the Senate, in the next session of Congress, would accept a treaty on the same lines as the one rejected. The American people were now in favor of such a course.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE WINS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 20.—Another test of the respective merits of English and American locomotives on the railroad here has resulted in a great victory for the American engine, which drew 126 tons over the heaviest part of the line in seven minutes under the schedule time. The English locomotive completely failed to pull the same load, and, when materially lightened, failed to make even regular time. English experts and the local railroad officials were present at the test, which was a great disappointment to the Englishmen. Having in mind the relative cost of the locomotives, the Government here is expected to make strong representations to the crown agents in London, who arranged the purchase of English engines.

THE SCHLEY INQUIRY CASE.

Capt. Parker Asks for a List of Witnesses—A Lieutenant's Log May Figure at the Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett, had on his desk to-day the letter from Admiral Schley's counsel, relative to a reported interview by Admiral Howison, one of the members of the court of inquiry. Beyond admitting that the letter had been received, Mr. Hackett would not discuss it. It is the general expectation, however, that the letter will be forwarded to Admiral Howison, with a request for a reply.

Capt. Parker, one of Admiral Schley's counsel, held a brief conference with Mr. Hackett during the morning. A formal request for a list of witnesses to be summoned by the Judge Advocate was made by Admiral Schley's counsel to-day. The request will be complied with as soon as practicable.

The consultation between Rear Admiral Schley and his counsel to-day made it plain that under the tuition of the Admiral and with the aid of Capt. James Parker they are rapidly becoming familiar with the subject to be investigated. Capt. Parker has a clear understanding of the incident, beginning with the promotion of Capt. Sampson to be a Rear Admiral down to the time that the controversy began.

In a pamphlet written by Capt. Parker dealing with the Schley-Sampson case it is mentioned that after the fight at Santiago Lieut. Sharp, commanding the Vixen, a little vessel that was not strong enough in armament to venture into the battle, sent to Rear Admiral Schley a copy of a log written out by him and by Lieut. Harlow, giving chronologically a story of the contest from the moment of the appearance of the Spanish vessels until the arrival of the New York after the surrender.

This log was printed in the appendix to the report of the Bureau of Navigation for 1898. When Capt. Parker compared it with the copy of the log sent to Schley he found, he says, that it had been reduced in such a manner as to minimize the importance of the Brooklyn and expanded to magnify the New York by introducing mention of her when that vessel was merely a spectator ship. Over and over again, the New York, Capt. Parker says, is made to appear in the log in places where the original, as found in the Navy Department, and in Schley's copy, does not refer to her.

The relevancy of this log as testimony, when supported by the evidence of Lieut. Sharp in person, will be to the ninth article of the precept for the court, which calls for inquiry as to the position of the Brooklyn and the making of the famous "loop."

As to Sharp "loop," it understood that the counsel of Rear Admiral Schley are prepared to show that if the Brooklyn had turned to the north instead of the south she would have come into collision with the Viscaya, besides exposing herself to close-range fire from the entire Spanish fleet.

Lieut. Sharp is executive officer of the Hartford, training ship, now at London. It is not known whether his name will be found on the witness list of the Bureau of Navigation.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Charles D. Parkshurst, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Myer, Va., vice Major Peter Leary, Jr., Artillery Corps, relieved.

Major George A. Dodd, Fourteenth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for the purpose of adjusting a quantity of property belonging to Troop F, Third Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Frederick L. Dengler, Artillery Corps, is attached to the One Hundred and Sixteenth Company, Coast Artillery. Lieut. Dengler will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the department commander to proceed to join his company at Fort Screven, Ga.

Lieut. Col. William C. Forbush, Tenth Cavalry, is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will join his regiment in the Department of Cuba.

Transfers at the request of the officers concerned:

Capt. William C. Rivers, from the Eleventh Cavalry to the First Cavalry. Capt. Herbert A. White, from the First Cavalry to the Eleventh Cavalry, Troop E. Capt. Rivers will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. Capt. White will join the troop to which he is transferred.

First Lieut. Harry L. Steel, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Greble, R. I., on official business pertaining to the transfer of public property.

Contract Dental Surgeon Edwin P. Tigner will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., and report for duty.

Major Medad C. Martin, Quartermaster, upon the completion of his duty at Fort Warren, Mass., will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., thence to Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. Charles De F. Chandler, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at the Signal Corps post, Fort Myer, Va., and will proceed to San Francisco, and there take the first available transport for Manila, P. I., where, upon arrival, he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the United States powder depot, Dover, N. J., on official business pertaining to the supplies being procured by the Ordnance Department.

The army retiring board convened at Governors Island, N. Y., by Special Orders No. 125, May 28, 1900, is dissolved. An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Governors Island for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General; Col. Henry Lippincott, Assistant Surgeon General; Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon; Major Louis V. Caziare, Artillery Corps, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. James T. Dean, Tenth Infantry, aide de camp, Recorder.

Capt. Edward T. Winston, Nineteenth Infantry, is directed to report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at Governors Island, N. Y., for examination by the board.

Capt. Henry A. Reed, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at San Juan, Porto Rico, vice Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, Porto Rico provisional regiment of Infantry, (Major, Twenty-eighth United States Infantry) relieved.

The transfer of Second Lieut. Harry C. Williams from the Fifteenth Infantry to the Artillery Corps, with rank from Oct. 5, 1899, is announced. Lieut. Williams is assigned to the Fifty-first Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps:

First Lieut. Harrison Hall, from the Seventh Battery Field Artillery, to the Tenth Battery, Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, from the Fourteenth Battery, Field Artillery, to the Eighth Battery, Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Edward Canfield, Jr., from the Seventy-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Seventh Battery, Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. William Rice Settison, from the Eighth Battery, Field Artillery, to the Fifth Battery, Field Artillery.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department:

Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, Commissary, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Purchasing Commissary at San Francisco, and as Commissary of the camps at the Presidio of San Francisco, and after turning over to his successor all the money, stores, property, and records for which he is responsible and forwarding accounts and returns for the same, will proceed, accompanied by his authorized clerk, on the transport to sail from San Francisco about Sept. 16, 1901, to Manila, P. I., and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Major Albert D. Niskern, Commissary, is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, to take effect upon the arrival of Capt. Edwards in that division, and after turning over to his successor all the money, property, and records for which he is responsible and forwarding accounts and returns for the same, will proceed to San Francisco, and, upon arrival, report by telegraph to the Commissary General for instructions.

Transfers to take effect this date:

Capt. Charles H. Bonesteel, from the Twenty-first Infantry to the Twenty-seventh Infantry. Capt. Bonesteel will proceed to join his regiment at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

Capt. Charles R. Howland, from the Twenty-seventh Infantry to the Twenty-first Infantry, Company G.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Frank Thorp, Artillery Corps; Capt. William C. Rafferty, Artillery Corps; Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy, Quartermaster, and Capt. Charles S. Riché, Corps of Engineers, is appointed to meet at the office of the Chief Engineer Officer, Galveston, Texas, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, to examine into and report upon the condition of the defenses of the Harbor of Galveston, with a view to determining the advisability of re-establishing garrisons at Fort Point, Fort Bolivar, Fort Point, or of concentrating the entire garrison at Fort Crockett, Texas. The board will consider the necessity for or advisability of the purchase of eighty acres of land lying north of the present site of Fort Crockett, in case of the concentration of the garrison at that point.

Second Lieut. Robert E. Grinstead, Twenty-eighth Infantry, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated, and will be assigned to troops and companies by their respective regimental commanders, who will promptly report the assignments by letter to this office:

Eighth Cavalry, Second Lieut. Alexander B. Coxe.

Eleventh Cavalry, First Lieut. James E. Shelly.

Twelfth Cavalry, First Lieut. John J. Ryan, Second Lieut. James S. Butler.

Thirteenth Cavalry, First Lieut. James Longstreet, Jr.

Fourteenth Cavalry, First Lieut. Theodore Schultz.

Nineteenth Infantry, Second Lieut. John F. McCarthy.

Twenty-fourth Infantry, Second Lieut. Robert B. McConnell.

Twenty-sixth Infantry, First Lieut. Mack Richardson.

Twenty-seventh Infantry, Second Lieut. Harry E. Comstock.

Twenty-ninth Infantry, First Lieut. Albert B. Sloan.

Thirtieth Infantry, Second Lieut. Albert J. Bright.

Lieuts. Longstreet and Butler will report to the commanding officer, Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join their proper stations.

Lieut. Ryan will join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Lieut. Schultz will join his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Lieut. Shelly will join his regiment at Fort Myer, Va.

Lieut. Sloan will join his regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Lieut. Coxe will report to the commanding officer, Fort Snelling, Minn., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join his proper station.

Lieut. McCarthy will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines.

Lieut. Bright will report to the commanding officer, Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join his proper station.

Lieut. Comstock will join his regiment at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Lieut. McConnell will report to the commanding officer, Fort Crook, Neb., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join his proper station.

Lieut. Richardson will report to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join his proper station.

Second Lieut. Garrison Ball, Artillery Corps, (recently appointed, with rank from May 8,) is assigned to the One Hundred and Second Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join his company at Fort Caswell, N. C.

Second Lieut. Fred L. Perry, Artillery Corps, (recently appointed, with rank from May 8,) is attached to the Seventeenth Company, Coast Artillery, and will report to the commanding officer at the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join his proper station.

Second Lieut. Donald W. Strong, Artillery Corps, (recently appointed, with rank from May 8,) is attached to the Nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery, and will report to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join his proper station.

Navy.

Capt. W. H. Emory is detached from the command of the Monongahela upon the reporting of his relief, ordered home, and wait orders to assume command of the Indiana, Aug. 29.

Lieut. Commander C. B. T. Moore is detached from the command of the Brutus, when placed out of commission, ordered home, and wait orders.

Lieut. B. B. Bierer, Ensign C. E. Gilpin, and Ensign F. T. Evans are detached from the Brutus, when placed out of commission, ordered home, and wait orders.

Commander C. P. Rees is detached from the torpedo station, and ordered to the command of the Monongahela, as relief of Capt. Emory.

Commander A. B. Speyers is detached from the Cavite station, and ordered to the command of the Monadnock, instead of the command of the Brooklyn.

Frail, fretful, sickly children can almost always be restored to health with DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE; it destroys the parasites of disease, and builds up the system.

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—Advertisement.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The entire seacoast population hailed the advent of bright, fair weather yesterday afternoon. At Newport the weather had been cold and rainy, and it affected all the out of door sports along the coast. Yesterday at Bar Harbor was a gala day, as it saw the successful opening of the Horse Show and Animal Fair. Last evening the ball given by Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks for Miss Gladys Brooks took place, and this evening Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson will give a dance at the Golf Club for the début of Miss Evelyn Blight, and there will also be a dance at the Malvern at Bar Harbor.

***

The arrival of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was the main event of importance socially in New York yesterday. On the steamship were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, the Misses Mills, and Ogden Mills, Jr., Mrs. Maturin, Robert Livingston Gerry, and David Wolfe Bishop. Others on the same ship were Richard Melchers, Muller-Ury, George D. Matthews, the Misses Delano, Corbin Edgell, Mrs. George S. Edgell, (Miss Corbin.) Franklin L. Guenther, Mrs. G. B. Herbert, Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Ingraham, W. C. King, Col. Arthur H. Lee, Mrs. Arthur H. Lee, the Baron and Baroness de Luze, Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Miss McNamee, the Baron Pierre de Morogues, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Miss Post, E. Spencer Pratt, ex-Minister to Persia; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Stevens, and Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Watson.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills and Robert Livingston Gerry went to Newport, the Electra having been in port yesterday to take them there. Mrs. Mills was also on board the yacht. David Wolfe Bishop, who was one of those who sent a wireless message to his mother, Mrs. John E. Parsons, from the ship, will go to Lenox. He has brought with him a wonderful motor car, which he will use in the race at Newport next week.

***

The Oceanic, which sails to-day for Liverpool, has booked among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. H. F. Hadden and Miss May Hadden, the Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. William Livingston, and E. Harmon Denny. On the Teutonic, which arrives to-day, are Mr. and Mrs. John Churchill, Miss Emmett, Sir Thomas Lipton, H. C. Pitney, Miss Pitney, the Hon. W. W. Vivian, Capt. H. S. Ramsay, Mrs. George Keppel, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Robbins, Hon. Charles Russell, O. L. Garrison, Jr., and Mrs. William Moir.

***

The attendants at the wedding of Miss Virginia W. Swayne and Harold Lomas next Monday are to be as follows: Miss Eleanor Swayne will be her sister's maid of honor, Miss Edna G. Loew and Miss Leonie Lenthhon will be the bridesmaids. Paterson C. Bates will be Mr. Lomas's best man, and the ushers selected are Augustus L. Kountze, Gano S. Dunn, and Arthur L. Doremus. The wedding is to be celebrated at 12 o'clock, in the Church of All Angels, and will be followed by a breakfast at Niamogue, the cottage occupied by Gen. Swayne and his family.

***

The wedding of Miss Jean Martin, daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. Martin of Trinity Church, Far Rockaway, and Dr. Mortimer Roland Beaudoin-Bennett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beaudoin-Bennett, is to be celebrated at Hewletts, L. I., to-day. Arthur Gouverneur Morris, Benjamin C. Vandewater, George Perry Dillenback, and René Corillo de Albornez are to be the ushers. Miss Margaret Allan will be the maid of honor. Archdeacon Henry C. Bryan of the Garden City Cathedral, assisted by the bride's father, will officiate, and Richard Henry Lee Martin will give his sister away.

***

Charles E. Pugh and family of St. Paul are at Childwold Park for the rest of the season, and are occupying Camp Iroquois, which overlooks Lake Massawepie. Senator Higgins and his family are also at Childwold.

***

Mrs. George Keppel, who is to arrive today on the Teutonic, is one of the guests of Sir Thomas Lipton, who is bringing over quite a party. Mrs. Keppel is considered one of the most brilliant women in London society, and she occupies a remarkable social position. She was a great friend of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and this friendship for herself and her husband has not abated in the slightest since the Prince has become King. George Keppel is interested in the business affairs of Sir Thomas Lipton. Mrs. Keppel was a Miss Edmonstone, the daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, and George Keppel is the brother of Lord Albemarle. He has been in New York this past Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Keppel will go to Newport, where they will be entertained.

***

The Hon. Mr. Vivian, who comes over also, is a son of the second Baron Vivian and a brother of the Hon. Claud Hamilton Vivian who married Miss Sartoris.

***

Among the latest arrivals at Saratoga are Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Livingston, who are at the United States Hotel for the rest of the season.

***

Eugene Higgins will arrive in the Varuna at Newport next week. The Margarita, with Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel on board, has passed the Azores en route to New York.

***

Among the invalids, Miss Ethel Post has nearly recovered from her very serious illness at Southampton. At one time it was feared that blood poisoning had set in, Miss Post's malady resulting from a small abcess near the back of her neck. S. Howland Robbins, who has been at the Presbyterian Hospital, is also doing well. He went there immediately on landing, some weeks ago, from Europe. He had been at Carlsbad, and his health had not been good for some time.

***

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles James Welch at their home at Davenport's Neck, New Rochelle, on Monday. Mrs. Welch was Miss Elizabeth K. Livingston, and she and Mr. Welch were married on Oct. 20 last by Archbishop Corrigan in his private chapel. The child will be christened on Saturday, and Father McMahon of the cathedral will perform the ceremony. It is to be named Charles Andrew Livingston Welch.

Rothschild—August.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 20.—Mrs. Theresa August, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kessel of New York, and David Rothschild, head of the banking firm of D. Rothschild & Co., of that city, were married to-day by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El at the home of bride's parents, in the white cottage on Sairs Avenue. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild left for Saratoga, where they will spend their honeymoon. The bridegroom has been a guest at the Hollywood Hotel during the season, and met Mrs. August on the promenade of the West End Hotel one Sunday evening about three weeks ago.

Spencer—Rice.

News was received in the city yesterday of the marriage in Herts, England, of Nelson S. Spencer, a lawyer, of 31 Nassau Street, to Katherine Rice, daughter of George S. Rice of this city. Mr. Spencer is prominent in the matter of civil service reform and is a law partner of Samuel H. Ordway.

Manager Conried's Successful Trip.

Tanned and fresh from the deck of the Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, Manager Heinrich Conried returned yesterday to his office, in the Irving Place Theatre, and announced the result of his recent three months' trip in Berlin, London, Paris, and Vienna. A number of prominent actors have been engaged for the coming season, among them Adolf von Sonnenthal and Ferdinand Bonn. Mme. Hélène Odilon will also appear. Manager Conried has secured the rights of sixty-three plays, from which he will choose his bills for the coming season.

Anna Held Back from Europe.

Anna Held, with nearly a score of trunks filled with costumes which she is to wear in the forthcoming production of De Koven & Smith's musical comedy, "The Little Duchess," in which she is to star this season, arrived on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday morning. Miss Held spent all of her time abroad in Paris and Ostend.

"The Little Duchess" is in three acts, the first being placed at Ostend and the last two in Paris. Charles Bigelow will again be Miss Held's leading man. "The Little Duchess" will open at the Casino in this city on Oct. 14.

MINISTER OF CHILE DEAD

Don Carlos Morla Vicuna Succumbs to Pneumonia in Buffalo.

A FAVORITE IN WASHINGTON

One of the Most Popular South American Diplomats Ever Sent There—Held Many Important Posts.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—Señor Vicuña, the Chilean Minister to the United States, who had been ill at his hotel in this city for a month, died this morning.

Señor Vicuña came to Buffalo from Washington on July 18 to attend the ceremonies on the occasion of the formal opening of the Chilean Building at the Pan-American Exposition. He took to his bed the day after his arrival, having contracted a cold on the journey. This developed into pneumonia, which became further complicated. Señor Vicuña was believed, however, to be improving, but last night suffered a relapse from which he did not rally.

Señor Vicuña's wife and sons, his private secretary and an attaché of the Chilean Legation were at his bedside when the Minister died.

The body was prepared to-day for shipment to Chile. When the news of the Minister's death was received at the Exposition grounds, the Chile Building was at once closed and draped in mourning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The news of the death of Señor Vicuña was received with the greatest regret here. He had endeared himself to the officials and diplomats in Washington by his charming personality and his ability. Of late the legation in Washington has been closed, the Minister and his family and the entire official establishment being removed to Buffalo.

Soon after the receipt of the dispatch announcing the Minister's death Secretary Hay sent a message of condolence to the family. Mr. Hay, in conversation to-day, said:

"The death of Mr. Vicuña will be profoundly regretted here and in Chile. He was a man not only of great learning and experience, of remarkable ability in the field of diplomacy and politics, but also a most charming and attractive personality. He neglected no occasion to act in the interest of his own country, but he was a man of such delightful address and such true amiability that he was a favorite everywhere among his colleagues and among those American officials who were brought into contact with him. He will be deeply mourned and greatly missed in this country, while his death will be to his own Government a lamentable loss."

A dispatch has been sent from the State Department to Director General Buchanan of the Pan-American Exposition authorizing him to represent the department in such funeral ceremonies as are held and asking him to send a floral wreath in the name of the department.

Don Carlos Morla Vicuña was one of the best known and most popular of the diplomats ever sent from South America to Washington. His public career began, as it ended, as a representative of Chile in this country, but between his first and last residence in Washington many years elapsed.

When Señor Vicuña was appointed First Secretary of the Chilean Legation in Washington in 1870 he was twenty-six years old. He soon became a great favorite at the capital, and enjoyed the personal friendship of President Grant and other members of the Administration. Afterward he was appointed First Secretary of the Chilean Legation in London, and when he was sent from there to fill a similar position in Paris he was appointed Financial Secretary of Chile, in connection with the various European legations.

In 1895 Señor Vicuña was appointed Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay, and in 1896 was transferred to act in the same capacity in the Argentine Republic. In the latter part of 1896 he was Secretary of State in the Chilean Cabinet, and after holding that office for a period of ten months was sent as Minister to the United States, succeeding Señor Gaña.

Señor Vicuña was not only Minister to the United States, but also Chile's Commissioner to the Pan-American Exposition. He was recently a delegate to the Chilean Claims Commission.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 20.—Society was not as well represented in the attendance at the tennis tournament to-day, and there was only one social event of importance tonight, the dinner dance given by Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, at Rockhurst, to formally introduce her younger daughter, Miss Gladys Brooks, into society. The spacious grounds were brilliantly illuminated along the driveway from the gate to the entrance of the house. In the vestibule and hallway were many handsome palms from the Rockhurst greenhouses. In the various rooms, particularly the drawing room, where Mrs. Brooks and her daughters, Mrs. J. R. Livermore and Miss Brooks, received, rare orchids, choice roses, and other flowers were used in vases to offset the permanent decorations of the house.

Dinner was served to the 180 guests on the 18 round tables, which were placed in the dining room, hall, and vestibule, each table having a distinctive color in its decoration, white, cream, scarlet, and lemon-yellow being used with candle shades to match in every case. The cotillion, which followed the dinner, was led by Elisha Dyer, jr., with Miss Brooks, and was danced in the white and gold ballroom, which is one of the handsomest rooms in Newport. The guests included the leading society people here.

Mrs. Robert Garrett gave a dinner for twenty-six guests at her villa in Narragansett Avenue. The table decorations were American Beauty roses.

Mrs. Edward Browning gave a dinner at her cottage on the Cliffs, the table decorations being pink asters and maiden-hair fern.

Mrs. Frederick P. Sands gave a dance for children this afternoon at her residence in Catherine Street.

Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock gave a luncheon to introduce her niece, Miss Funstal-Smith, of Baltimore.

Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a luncheon.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a musicale to-night.

Mrs. William Grosvenor and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow entertained with dinners.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Beresford of New York have arrived at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Hollis Hunnewell, Jr., of Boston, has rented the Tyler cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, for the season of 1902. He has occupied the cottage for two years.

John F. Albee of Dover, N. J., is the guest of J. Edward Addicks.

To-morrow night Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson will give a ball at the Golf Club in honor of Miss Evelyn Blight, the younger sister of Mrs. Thompson.

Admiral Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott, George Tucker Bispam, and George T. Bispam, Jr., of Philadelphia, W. Forbes Morgan of New York

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Certified Public Accountants,
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204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

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15,125 SHARES

BEING THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF AN ISSUE OF SIXTY THOUSAND (60,000) SHARES OF THE

Worcester Railways and Investment Company,

At a price of $100 per share and accrued dividends at the rate of $4.50 per share per annum from August 1, 1901.

The shares are exempt from Taxation in the State of Massachusetts.

The WORCESTER RAILWAYS AND INVESTMENT COMPANY is a voluntary association managed by a Board of Trustees, in whom is vested the ownership of the entire capital stocks (except only qualification shares held by officers of the corporations) of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, and of certain other corporations, holding charters under Massachusetts laws, which are engaged in enterprises closely identified with that of street railway transportation. The Company also controls other securities of the corporations referred to, and other valuable property rights. The corporations controlled by the Company have a total bonded and mortgage indebtedness of $1,519,000.

Under the Deed of Trust, an original of which is filed with the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, the present Board of Trustees is constituted as follows:

A. GEORGE BULLOCK, Worcester, Mass. . . Until annual meeting, 1905.
STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester, Mass. . Until annual meeting, 1904.
SAMUEL CARR, Boston, Mass. . . . . Until annual meeting, 1904.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR., Manchester, Mass. Until annual meeting, 1903.
WILLIAM A. READ, New York, N. Y. . . . Until annual meeting, 1903.

It is stated to us in a letter from the Eastern Audit Company that for the year ended September 30, 1900, the various corporations now controlled by the Company earned an amount more than sufficient to pay Four Dollars and Fifty Cents ($4.50) per share per annum on Sixty Thousand (60,000) shares of the Worcester Railways & Investment Company.

It is expected that for the present dividends on these shares will be paid at that rate. The past records of the growth of the business lead us to believe that larger dividends can in time be paid on the shares, particularly when we take into consideration the economies of operation that we feel confident will result from the consolidation of the street railways recently effected and referred to in a letter of Mr. Francis H. Dewey, President of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, in which he states:

"The Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, as now constituted, is the result of a consolidation of the following Massachusetts street railways, completed March 1, 1901:

WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
WORCESTER & SUBURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
WORCESTER & MARLBOROUGH STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
WORCESTER & CLINTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLINTON & HUDSON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
LEOMINSTER & CLINTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
FITCHBURG & SUBURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

"Prior to the consolidation, the companies named had been operated independently. Under separate management and operation, the gross receipts of the OLD Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, which was practically operated only in the City of Worcester, increased sixty-nine (69%) per cent. from 1895 to 1900. The extent of this increase may be realized when it is stated that the gross receipts of the West End Street Railway system, now controlled by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, increased only thirty-one (31%) per cent. during the corresponding period.

"The present consolidated company has a total mileage of 135.85 miles, and includes not only the entire and only street railway system of the city of Worcester, but also connects that city by numerous suburban lines with the following fifteen flourishing cities and towns in which its railway is also operated: Fitchburg, Leominster, Lancaster, Hudson, Boylston, Berlin, Clinton, Westboro, Marlborough, Northborough, Shrewsbury, Grafton, Milbury, Leicester, Spencer."

A copy of the Agreement of Trust under which the Company is organized may be seen at our offices. All proceedings in connection therewith have been approved by our counsel, Mr. Bentley W. Warren, from whose opinion we quote as follows:

"In my opinion the Worcester Railways & Investment Company is organized in entire conformity with the laws of Massachusetts and its shares are exempt from taxation in that State."

Temporary printed certificates of shares are now ready for delivery, exchangeable for engraved certificates as soon as the same can be prepared.

A prospectus containing fuller information, and embodying the letters of counsel, auditors and the President of the Street Railway Company, may be seen at our offices or will be forwarded on application.

Application will be made to list the shares on the Boston Stock Exchange.

After a thorough investigation of the properties we recommend the shares of the Worcester Railways & Investment Company as a conservative investment.

New York and Boston, Aug. 21, 1901.

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Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds

Holders of certificates of Central Trust Company of New York, issued on deposit of abovenamed bonds under agreement of June 21, 1896, upon surrender thereof at office of Central Trust Company of New York, will be entitled to receive for each bond with December, 1896, and all subsequent coupons attached, represented by such certificate, $1,000 Detroit Southern Railroad Company, "Ohio Southern Division" First Mortgage 4% Gold Bond, bearing interest from June 1st, 1901, the sum of $48.38 in cash, ($8.33 thereof being interest from March 15th to June 1st,) and a certificate entitling holder to participate pro rata in any future distribution of cash when received by the Committee, and as determined by it, as provided in the agreement of February 20th, 1901.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1901.

WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
THOMAS DENNY,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
180 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consl. Natural & Ill. Gas Co.
100 shs. North Western Ohio Natural Gas Co.
20 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$5,000 Knickerbocker Steam Boat Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
28 shs. Nash., Chat. & St. Louis R. R.
$580 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. scrip of 1899, 1900, and 1901.
100 shs. People's Bank & Trust Co., Passaic, N.J.
60 shs. Verde Queen Copper Co. of Arizona.
$10,000 Council Bluffs City Water Works Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1906.
4 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$4,000 Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1911.
$10,000 N. Y. Central, Hudson River R. R. 4 p. c. Debt Ctfs., 1905.
$1,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Real Est. Pur. Money 4 p. c. Bds., 1923.
10 shs. Albany & Susq. R. R.
$800 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
100 shs. Cheesman Cotton Gin Co.
2 shs. N. Y. Sun Ass'n.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
10 shs. Bank State of New York.
$7,000 N. Y. Gas, Elec. Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
60 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
67 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
182 shs. Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen County.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
$10,000 Ohio Mining & Mfg. Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Bds.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
60 shs. Consumers' Brewary of Utica, N. Y.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
142 shs. Henderson Bridge Co.
25 shs. First Natl. Bank, N. Y.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-one 38-100 dollars, ($57,691.38.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 29th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:

The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:

First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.

Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.

Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.

Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:

1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.

2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,

3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.

By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

OFFICERS:

LEVI P. MORTON,	President
THOMAS F. RYAN,	Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE,	2d Vice-Prest.
H. M. FRANCIS,	Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET,	Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING,	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY,	Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

SAFETY CAR HEATING & LIGHTING STOCK
FOR SALE BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
25 BROAD STREET,
Telephone 3686 Broad.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common Stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman;
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

TO HOLDERS OF MORTON TRUST COMPANY'S CERTIFICATES FOR ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY 4 PER CENT. REFUNDING MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS:

The Morton Trust Company is now prepared to deliver 4 per cent. refunding mortgage gold bonds of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of the above certificates, upon surrender thereof.

Bonds are in denominations of $1,000, and no scrip will be issued, and fractional amounts must be adjusted at the option of the certificate holder, by purchase or sale. Fractional amounts will be purchased at the rate of 97½ flat and sold at 98½ flat.

Holders forwarding their certificates to the Trust Company are requested to state whether they wish to buy or sell fractions, and whether the refunding mortgage bonds are to be sent to them by registered mail or by express, at their expense.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting
OF
The Hocking Valley Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Columbus, O., August 14, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof, since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 8th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purpose of the meeting at the close of business on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, and will be reopened on the day following said meeting, or any adjournment thereof.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated August 20, 1901.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B BONDS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company (now the Morton Trust Company) as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of the above bonds will be held at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on September 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By J. K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-President.
Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

Dividends.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Aug. 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901.

The Transfer Books will be closed on August 23d at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of September 4th, 1901.

GEORGE M. BOWLEY, Secretary.

Norfolk and Western Railway Co.
New York, July 3, 1901.

The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred stock a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after August 23d, 1901, to the Adjustment Preferred stockholders as registered at the close of business August 9th, 1901.

The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., August 9th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M., August 23d, 1901. A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 23, 1901, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 3 at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1901.

Breece Mining Co.,
24 Broad Street, New York.
August 15, 1901.

Dividend No. 13 of (5) FIVE CENTS per share on the capital stock of this company will be paid September 3, 1901, to stockholders of record August 24th. Stock transfer books will close August 24 at (12) twelve o'clock M., and open September 5th at (10) ten o'clock A. M.

C. L. E. de GAUGUE, Secretary.

National Biscuit Company.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable August 31st, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from August 22d to August 31st, both inclusive.

J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Proposals.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CAL., AUG. 16, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., Sept. 16, 1901, for purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including cannon, projectiles, small arms, ammunition, scrap metal, etc. Information furnished on application to COLONEL A. MORDECAI, Ord. Dept., Com'dg.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 20	449,147
To date this year	198,029,648
Corresponding date last year	75,129,197

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 20	$1,200,500
To date this year	$705,438,720
Corresponding date last year	$326,888,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Kan. City So.	1
Am. Malting pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Locomotive	½	Manhattan	1⅛
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Met. Street Railway	1
Am. Sugar	1¼	Mexican National	⅝
Anaconda Copper	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Missouri Pacific	½
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1¼
Canada Southern	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Cent. of N. J.	1	N. Y. Ont. & W.	½
Chi. & Alton	1¼	Pacific Mail	1⅛
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅛	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2	Pressed S. C. pf.	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Del. & Hudson	2¼	St. Law. & Ad.	½
Diamond Match	½	St. L. & S. F. pf.	⅞
Erie	½	Southern Pacific	1½
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Southern Railway	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Glucose Sugar	1¼	Texas & Pacific	¼
Illinois Central	⅞	Union Bag & P.	½
Int. Pump	1¼	Union Pacific	1¼
Int. Pump pf.	1¾	Wis. Central	¾
Iowa Cent. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	⅞	Int Silver	¼
Am. Tobacco	¾	Iowa Central	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	3	Nat. Salt	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Norfolk & West	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	¼	St. L. S. W.	⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Tex. Pac. land tr.	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	3	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅞

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Norf. & W., New River 6s	2⅝	Norf. & W. ext. & imp. 6s	1
		Wabash deb., B	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	1	Louis. & Nash. coll. tr. 5s	2
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼
Gal., H. & S. A., Mex. & Pac. 5s	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S.	1
Iowa Central 5s	1	3½s, reg	1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's market was narrow but strong, a reaction just at the close not much disturbing the general movement. The market's tendency is, however, to harden rather than to advance materially. Throughout the whole list there seems to be steady absorption. Commission houses do not report increased orders, but they agree that clients are alert, and will be ready to join in any betterment that promises headway. More conspicuous than any other element is the maintained position of important financial interests—taking stocks every time professional manipulators effect any reaction. Thus there seems to be fixed buying orders in practically every prominent stock, not in any quarter, though, showing any effort to bid up prices. They whose interests are dominent seem not only ready to wait—but desirous of waiting—upon such developments as will later give sure foundation for lasting improvement.

At the opening yesterday there was continued activity in Norfolk and Western, and some further gains, but it encountered large realizing sales, and closed at a net decline of ½, about 25,000 shares changing hands. The greater volume of trading was in Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Atchison, and Southern Railway, all of which, with the exception of Atchison, scored fair rises, Atchison reacting near the close to a fractional decline. In each of the stocks named trading approximated 40,000 shares. The Erie issues were strong, sales of the common exceeding 14,000 shares. Reading issues were also well bought. The steel stocks moved within a narrow range; the common, which sold "ex" the quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., showed a net fractional decline and the preferred a fractional gain—over 32,000 shares of the issues combined were traded in. Of the more active stocks, strength developed in Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago and Alton, Rock Island, Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania, all of which advanced on light trading.

Wheat clearances fell off as usual on Tuesday, but still were nearly half a million bushels. The price of wheat declined about 1 cent per bushel. Corn also showed some decline. The general features of the grain situation, however, remain unchanged, and strongly make for an improving security market.

There was less activity in the sterling exchange market, and it advanced ¼. Call loan rates continue to fluctuate between 2 and 3 per cent., again closing at lowest.

There is some talk of impending rights to be issued on Union Pacific in connection with its purchases of Northern Pacific. The stock was as strong as any on the list yesterday, with a fair amount of short covering in it evident; indeed, Chicago houses were conspicuous purchasers of all the Grangers and Pacific stocks.

At the close of business a very firm feeling prevailed, which was helped by the materially increased volume of transactions, which, however, still remain far below the standard of last Spring, the shrinkage being mainly in commission house trading. News of the day was entirely of routine character, not of a nature to much affect values, the strength developed being due to growing appreciation of the excellent nature of general conditions.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—U. S. Assay Office Receipts Lost.—A receipt issued by the U. S. Assay Office, N. Y., No. 160, dated July 22, 1901, for 103 70-100 ounces Silver Bullion, payable to R. & L. Friedlander or order, has been lost. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate the same, as its payment has been stopped at the U. S. Assay Office, N. Y.

R. L. & M. FRIEDLANDER.
Aug. 20, 1901.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 350,933, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Proposals.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
GUARANTEED 3½% TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES A.

Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement dated September 1st, 1897, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $50,000, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund.

Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be received until Saturday, August 31st, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
CHARLES JAMES RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15th, 1901.

KENNEBEC ARSENAL, AUGUSTA, ME., AUG. 15, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 P. M., Sept. 5, 1901, for the purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including 334,400 pounds of niter, small arms, equipments, tools, etc. Catalogues giving quantities, condition, etc., can be had on application to D. M. TAYLOR, Major Ord. Dept. U. S. A., Comdg.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Money was still plentiful, and loans were easy to-day. The fall in American exchange renewed the demand for gold and steadied discounts. Americans moved in sympathy with New York. They were quiet and closed firm. Business was dull on the Stock Exchange. Consols and glit-edge securities were firm.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was more active than it was on Monday, but prices continued somewhat irregular. No sharp declines occurred, but the upward movement of last week was not continued excepting in a few stocks, the majority remaining at about the previous day's figures. Once again trading in the Tobacco bonds was quite heavy after the comparative dullness of Monday, and this issue supplied a considerable portion of the total for the day.

***

SAFETY CAR HEATING.—The strength shown by Safety Car Heating recently was explained by the announcement of special dividends declared at a meeting of the Directors held last week. The circular sent to the stockholders states that they will receive a stock dividend of 10 per cent., and in addition that there has been declared an extra cash dividend at 3 per cent., payable Oct. 1. This later dividend is in addition to the regular 2 per cent. quarterly dividend declared a few weeks ago. No trading was reported in the stock yesterday. It was quoted at 150 bid.

***

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4's were traded in to the extent of $348,000, between 67¾ and 67¼. The last sale of the day was made at 67¼, and the bonds closed at 67¼ bid, showing a net loss of three-eighths of a point. Yesterday's trading in these bonds was about seven times as heavy as it was on Monday.

***

AMERICAN CAN common closed unchanged at 23 bid. Not a single transaction was made in the common stock. The preferred sold at 72⅞ and 73 and closed at 72¾ bid.

***

UNITED STATES REDUCTION made further gains on larger transactions than any thus far recorded in the stock. The common rose to 40 closing at 39 bid, a net gain of 1½ points. The last sale in the preferred stock was made at 51½, an advance of 7 points over the best bid of Monday. This issue closed at 50 bid.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE was somewhat firmer but dull. The preferred stock closed with a net gain one-half point at 49¾ bid.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares between 69 and 69¼. It closed at 69⅝ bid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 20.		Aug. 19	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Banknots	55	57	55	57
American Can	23	23¼	23	23¼
American Can pf	72¾	73	73½	73
American Chicle	82	88	82	86
American Chicle pf	50	52	50	52
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	92½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	58	60	59	60
Aberdeen Copper	27	30	27	30
British Columbia Copper	13¼	14½	13	14
British Exchequer 8s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	¾	¾	¾	¾
Camden Land	1¾	1¾	1	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33½	34½	33½	34½
Central Fireworks	23	25	24	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cen. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of Ga. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16	14½	16
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Consol. Rubber Tire			2½	
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67⅛	67⅜	67½	67¾
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern	12¾	13	12½	13
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39½	40¼	40	40½
Detroit Southern 4s	83½	84½	83½	85
Dominion Securities	69½	69½	68⅝	69
Electric Boat	19¼	22	18	22
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	10	15	10	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	2	1⅜	1¾
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	⅞	⅞	½	⅞
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8½	9½	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	46½
Hudson River Tel. pf	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76¾	76¾	76¼	76½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85½	86¼	85½	86¼
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid on	7½	8½	7¾	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	21	25	22	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	83	86	83	86
National Sugar pf.	106	107	106	107
New England transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10¼	11	10¼	11
Otis Elevator	31¾	32½	31¾	32½
Otis Elevator pf.	97	98	97	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	74	70	74
Retsof	46	81	46	81
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	150	152	149	152
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¾	101	101¼	101¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82¼	82¾	82½	82¾
Seaboard Air Line	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28
Seaboard Air Line pf	49¼	50	48¾	49
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Traction	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	768	773	771	775
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	17⅛	18½	17⅛	18½
Tel. & Tel. Co of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	119½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	88	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	81	82	80¾	
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	31⅝	30	31⅝
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	39	40	37½	38½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	50	52	44½	47
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.		100		100
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	18½	20½
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	17½	16½	17½
Worthington Pump pf.	112½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Per value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 5s	114	115	114	115
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent., N. & E. R. 7s	166	168	166	168
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	403	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	112½	114½	113	116
Grand R. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.		175		175
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	114¾	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	106	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8	5	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd.	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	56	58
Con. Gas of New York bds.	105	105¾	105¾	106¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107¾	108	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	6¼	5¼	5¾
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	52	53	52	53
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union Gas	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	99	96	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107¼	109¼	107¼	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92¼	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¾	114	112¾	114
Hoboken Ferry	80½	82½	81½	83
Union Ferry	40¼	41	40¼	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115⅜	115¾	11,250	Amalgamated Copper	115⅜	116	113½	115⅝	+ ½
27	30½	100	Am. Agric. Chemical	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
20⅝	20¾	920	Am. Car & Found. Co.	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ¼
84⅝	85	235	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85	85	85	85	+ ¼
31⅝	32	200	American Ice Co	32½	32¼	32	32	
60½	62	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf	60½	60¾	60¼	60¾	+ ⅛
6	7	200	American Malting Co.	6½	6½	6½	6½	
27¾	28	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	28	28	28	28	+ ½
52	52½	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	52½	52½	52	52	
26	26½	900	Am. Locomotive	26	26¾	26	26¼	+ ⅛
86½	87	450	Am. Locomotive pf	86	86¾	86	86¾	+ 1
133½	133¾	3,260	Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	133	134	132¾	133½	+ ¼
122	127½	512	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	124	125	124	125	
134½	134¾	500	American Tobacco Co.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	— ¾
145	150	100	American Tobacco pf.	145	145	145	145	—3
43⅜	45¾	1,100	Anaconda Copp. M. Co.	45½	45¾	45½	45½	+ ½
76	76½	37,320	At., T. & S. F.	76	76¾	75¾	76	— ⅛
96¼	96½	3,050	At., T. & S. F. pf.	95½	96⅝	95½	96½	+1¼
98	98½	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	97⅜	98½	97⅜	98½	+1¼
91	92½	400	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92	92	92	92	—1
74⅞	75	5,800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74⅜	75¼	74⅜	74⅞	+ ⅝
70⅝	70¾	600	Canada Southern	69¾	70⅝	69½	70⅝	+ ⅝
111⅝	111⅞	1,700	Canadian Pacific	112	112	111½	111½	— ⅜
161	162½	350	Central R. R. of N. J.	160	161	160	161	+1
46¾	47	5,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅛	47⅝	46⅞	46¾	— ⅜
38⅝	38¾	5,800	Chicago & Alton	37¾	39¼	37¾	38¾	+1⅝
128½	129	200	Chicago & East. Ill.	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	+ ⅞
21⅞	22¼	2,400	Chicago Great West.	22¼	22⅜	22	22	
29	30¼	5,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	30½	30½	29	29	+ ½
72	73	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	73	73	72½	72½	+ ½
166	166¼	36,425	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	165⅜	166⅞	165½	166⅛	+1⅛
188	190	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	189½	189½	189½	189½	
190	195	25	Chi. & Northw.	195	195	195	195	
142¾	143	1,840	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	142	143½	142	143	+2
18½	18¾	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
38	38½	310	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37½	38	37½	38	+ ⅜
90⅜	90¾	1,200	C., C., C. & St. L.	90⅛	90⅜	90⅛	90⅜	
95	96	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	95	95	95	95	—3
13⅜	13⅞	100	Colorado Southern	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
23	23½	300	Col. Southern 2d pf.	23	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅜
223½	224	400	Consolidated Gas	223	223½	228	223½	+ ½
67¼	67¾	400	Con. Tobacco Co.	67¾	67¾	67⅝	67⅝	
163¼	164	1,800	Delaware & Hudson	162	163¼	162	163¼	+2¼
91½	92	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅝
146	147	100	Diamond Match	146½	146½	146½	146½	+ ½
7⅞	S	175	Dist. of America	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
28	29	200	Dist. of America pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
10⅜	11	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
18¾	20	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
39	39½	13,200	Erie	38⅞	39¼	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
66	66½	1,200	Erie 1st pf	66	66¼	66	66¼	+ ¼
67	67¼	600	Erie 2d pf.	67	67¼	67	67¼	+ ¼
54	55	6,400	Glucose Sugar Ref.	55½	56¾	55½	56¾	+1¼
182	183	3,400	Great Northern pf.	182¾	183	181½	181½	— ⅜
53⅞	54	600	Hocking Valley	53	53⅞	53	53⅞	+ ⅜
144½	145	1,100	Illinois Central	144¾	145¼	144⅞	144⅞	+ ⅛
76	77	100	Internat. Paper pf.	76	76	76	76	
92⅝	93	500	Internat. Power Co.	92⅞	93	92⅞	92⅞	— ⅛
7	7¾	210	International Silver	8	8	7½	7½	— ½
39	39½	100	Iowa Central	39½	39¾	39	39½	+ ½
74¾	75½	100	Iowa Central pf.	75	75	75	75	+ ½
41¾	42	2,200	International Pump.	40⅝	42	40⅝	42	+1¼
82½	84	100	International Pump pf.	83	83	83	83	+1¾
		100	Kanawha & Michigan.	31	31	31	31	
20	21	100	Kansas City South.	20	21	20	20	+1
103⅜	103⅝	4,750	Louisville & Nashville.	103⅜	104¼	103½	103⅞	+ ⅝
118⅛	118⅝	4,050	Manhattan Elevated	117¾	118⅝	117¾	118⅛	+1⅛
166½	167¼	1,450	Met. Street Railway	166½	168¼	166¼	167	+1
25⅜	25½	1,000	Mexican Central	25⅜	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	9,500	Mexican National ctfs.	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
107½	109	10	Minn. & St. Louis	107½	107½	107½	107½	
25½	28	500	M., S. P. & S. M.	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
27	27¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27	27½	26¾	27	+ ⅛
54⅝	55	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	55	55½	54⅝	55¼	
102	102¼	4,800	Missouri Pacific	101½	102¼	101½	102	+ ½
		100	Mobile & Ohio	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ¼
		500	National Biscuit Co.	43½	43⅞	43½	43⅞	+ ⅜
103	105	400	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	103	103¼	103	103¼	+ ⅛
42⅜	43	100	National Salt Co.	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅜
144	144	10	New York Air Brake.	144	144	144	144	+ ½
153½	154	2,900	New York Central	153½	154½	153¼	154	+ ½
39¾	40	800	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	39¾	40	39¾	40	
79¾	80	200	N. Y., Chi. & S. L. 2d pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	
34⅜	34⅝	7,525	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34½	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
56⅞	57	25,150	Norfolk & Western.	56⅞	57¼	55¾	55⅞	— ½
97	98	100	Northern Pacific pf.	97	97	97	97	
40¾	41⅛	800	Pacific Mail	40¾	41⅞	40¾	41⅛	+ ⅛
144⅜	145⅜	7,750	Pennsylvania R. R.	144⅜	145⅞	144⅜	145½	+1⅛
112¾	112⅞	2,100	People's Gas, Chicago.	112⅞	113⅛	112½	112¾	
41½	42	100	Pressed Steel Car.	41½	41½	41½	41½	
82	84½	850	Pressed Steel Car pf.	83	84½	83	84	+1¼
42¼	42½	5,420	Reading	42¼	43	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
78¼	78⅝	6,400	Reading 1st pf.	78¼	78⅝	78	78⅝	— ⅛
52½	53½	3,700	Reading 2d pf.	52½	53½	52½	53½	+1½
20½	20⅝	2,400	Republic Iron & Steel.	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
75¼	75⅝	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¼	+ ⅛
115¼	115½	700	St. L. & Adirondack.	115¼	115½	115¼	115½	
112¾	113⅛	100	St. L. & Ad., ex div.	112¾	113⅛	112¾	113⅛	+ ⅛
163⅜	163⅝	36,423	St. L. & San Fran.	41	41	41	41	
68⅝	69	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	68½	68⅝	68½	68⅝	+ ⅛
29	29⅞	100	St. Louis Southw.	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
56⅝	57¼	51,600	Southern Pacific	56⅝	58¼	56⅛	57⅝	+2¼
32¾	32¾	38,000	Southern Railway	31⅞	32¾	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅜
86¼	86⅝	5,900	Southern Railway pf.	86¼	87¾	86¼	87	+ ⅛
62⅝	63	1,700	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	62⅝	63⅞	62⅝	63	+ ⅛
42⅛	42⅝	3,700	Texas Pacific	42⅛	42⅞	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅛
32	37	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	35	35	35	35	—3¾
97⅜	98	400	Twin City R. T.	97⅜	98	97½	97¼	+ ¼
16½	17	600	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	16½	17	16½	17	+ ¼
73	74	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	74	74	74	74	+ ½
99¼	99¼	39,700	Union Pacific	98¼	99⅜	98¼	99¼	+1¼
90¼	90½	1,300	Union Pacific pf.	90¼	90½	90	90⅜	+ ⅛
43⅜	43⅝	350	United States Steel	43⅜	43⅝	43½	43½	
42⅜	42⅝	20,900	U. S. Steel, ex div.	42½	42⅝	41⅞	41⅞	— ¼
92¼	92¼	10,100	United States Steel pf.	92¼	92¼	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	13⅜	500	United States Leather.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
81¼	81¾	1,200	U. S. Leather pf.	81¼	81¾	81	81	
18	18	200	United States Rubber.	18	18	18	18	
58	58	100	Va.-Car. Chemical.	58	58	58	58	— ¼
21½	21¾	600	Wabash	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
39½	39¾	4,000	Wabash pf	39½	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¼
93¼	93¾	3,900	Western Union Tel.	93¼	93¾	93	92⅞	+ ¼
19⅛	19½	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	19⅛	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
52	52½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
31½	32½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	
20½	21	400	Wisconsin Central	20¼	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¾
Sales		449,147						

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$176,014,851
Gold	102,739,741
Silver	25,687,102
United States notes	13,626,813
Treasury notes of 1890	1,116,088
National bank notes	8,348,356
Total receipts this day	1,170,951
Total receipts this month	29,089,973
Total receipts this year	81,410,313
Total expenditures this day	1,139,000
Total expenditures this month	27,495,000
Total expenditures this year	70,802,590
Deposits in National banks	103,934,252

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$291,696,689
Silver dollars	438,189,000
Silver dollars of 1890	184,208
Silver bullion of 1890	44,758,792
Total	$774,828,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$291,696,689
Silver certificates outstanding	438,189,000
Treasury notes outstanding	44,943,000
Total	$774,828,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$71,620,731
Gold certificates	31,119,010
Silver coin and bullion	20,016,572
Silver certificates	5,670,020
United States notes	13,626,813
Other assets	19,408,318
Total in Treasury	$161,462,066
Deposits in National banks	$103,934,252
Total	$265,396,319
Current liabilities	$89,381,468
Available cash balance	$176,014,851

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week Aug.	$43,727	$38,042	$36,484
From July 1	256,838	223,270	229,960
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,697	1,476	1,445
2d week Aug.	324,584	303,817	246,177
From July 1	1,959,559	1,806,269	1,543,609
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	643	643	508
2d week Aug.	62,742	50,023	49,458
From July 1	419,867	355,580	299,883
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,555	1,551	1,561
2d week Aug.	259,844	296,220	231,958
From July 1	1,827,294	1,764,422	1,452,901
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,766	1,766	1,789
2d week Aug.	180,632	161,332	144,227
From Jan. 1	5,196,805	4,617,722	3,883,446
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,727	6,809	6,277
2d week Aug.	661,955	633,772	551,363
From July 1	4,104,041	3,910,136	3,381,929
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week Aug.	54,347	44,052	
From Jan. 1	1,636,451	1,120,695	

ERIE, all lines, for the year ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	39,102,802	38,293,032	809,270
Op. exp., taxes, and betterments	28,406,974	28,448,605	*41,631
Net earnings	10,695,828	9,844,427	850,901
Other income, including coal companies	1,496,078	420,108	1,075,970
Total income	12,191,406	10,264,535	1,926,871
Int. on bonds, &c.	9,968,249	5,801,104	767,145
Surplus	2,823,157	1,068,431	1,159,726

*Decrease.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD for the quarter ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	1,869,239	1,206,458	1,198,170
Op. expenses	968,139	704,288	667,079
Net	900,100	412,170	331,091
Other income	118,362	64,747	58,478
Total income	618,462	476,917	389,569
Charges, taxes, &c	366,038	330,812	319,900
Surplus	252,476

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings Confined to Small Properties—The Day's Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

John R. Davidson has sold for Mrs. S. J. Witherill to William Burkelman, for about $17,000, the five-story double flat 114 Bradhurst Avenue.

F. J. Wood has sold for Katz & Schorer to a Mrs. Bloomfield the two-family house on the east side of Anthony Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 25 by 100.

Mrs. Lydia A. Clark of Leavenworth, Kan., is the buyer of the dwelling 353 Riverside Drive, sold recently by Stewart & Smith through L. J. Phillips & Co.

The property at Elberon, N. J., recently purchased by Henry Seligman, will be improved from plans now being prepared by Architect C. P. H. Gilbert. The improvements will include a large residence, stables, gardener's cottage, bathhouses, &c. The work of construction will be begun immediately.

Two deeds were recorded yesterday affecting the factory property at the northwest corner of Avenue A and Fifty-second Street, the sale of which was recently reported. By one deed the parcel was conveyed by Thomas E. Crimmins and another to Bayard Redfield, while by the second instrument Mr. Redfield transferred it to Moses Mendelsohn. The consideration was stated at $54,000 over a mortgage for $100,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

70 to 74 West Houston Street, north side, 69.6 feet west of Wooster Street, 43.2 by 75, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Lilly W. Beresford and others, trustees.....$86,000

By William M. Ryan.

24 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 270 feet west of Third Avenue, 21 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum..... 20,000

By John T. Boyd.

Gerard Avenue, west side, 339.7 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to the pliantiff, Bradley L. Eaton..... 7,000

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

1,056 Washington Avenue, east side, 168.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 200, two-story frame dwelling and stable; foreclosure sale, to Charles Foster..... 4,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry Grasse, referee, 417 and 419 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 210.8 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 42.10 by 80, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,318.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 1,393 Fifth Avenue, east side, 58.3 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 17.8 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,220; subject to other mortgages for $14,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Anway, referee, 42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 98.3 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 98.9, six-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $51,574; subject to other mortgages for $95,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, for a four-story brick loft, with shop, 75 by 50; Richard H. Handley of 115 Broadway, owner; John P. Leo of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; architect; cost, $8,500.

West Newell Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Elizabeth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42; Raphael Sars of 38 White Plains Avenue, owner; C. Makenzie of Union Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, north side, 26 feet west of Prospect Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 56; Charles Krahmer of 558 Brook Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, north side, 26 feet west of Prospect Avenue, for a one-story frame stable, 30 by 16; Charles Krahmer of 558 Brook Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, contractor; cost, $300.

Monroe Street, south side, 150 feet east of Jackson Street, for a seven-story brick loft, 25 by 90; John H. Oetes of 148 West Ninety-eighth Street, owner; John Brandt of 1,270 Amsterdam Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 168 to 172 Seventieth Street, for a three-story brick dwelling and stable, 57.7 by 90.5 by 57.7 by 100.5; D. G. Reid, Hotel Netherland, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $95,000.

Alterations.

Hampden Street, north side, 100 feet east of Sedgwick Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; William D. Peck, premises, owner; W. Jones Folin of 182d St. and Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 329 West Eighty-third Street, to a six-story brick tenement; James Noble and Frederick Gauss, premises, owners; Gustave Schwarze of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 817 Tenth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Sarah J. Brooks of 349 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $1,000.

No. 47 East Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Ida R. Brickin of 128 Broadway, owner; S. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 237 Rivington Street, to a six-story brick shop; John McNulty of 308 Rivington Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $750.

No. 278 East Houston Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; A. Reidman, premises, owner; Fred Ebelling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Aug. 20.

AVENUE A, n w s, 44.10 ft s w of 53d St, runs n w 94 x s w 119.2 x s e 120.5 x s e 75 x n e 138.5 x n w 100; also Avenue A, n w corner of 52d St, 21.7x95.5x36.10x94, with land under water; Bayard Redfield to Moses Mendelsohn, (R S $25.75, mtg $100,000) 100

AVENUE A, n w s, 44.10 ft s w of 53d St, runs n w 94 x s w 119.2 x s e 120.5 x s e 75 x n e 138.5 x n w 100; also Avenue A, n w corner of 52d St, 21.7x95.5x36.10x94, with land under water; Thomas E. Crimmins to Bayard Redfield, (mtg $100,000, R S $25.75) 100

BANK ST, 122, s s, 25x95, 1-17 part; 44th St, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5, all title; Patrick Cosgriff to Michael Dyer 1

BATHGATE AV, e s, 25 ft n of 174th St, 24.8x95.7x25x95.7; Annie E. Powell to Osman F. Rinlock, (mtg $13,300) ..... Exch.

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 28.8 ft s of 152d St, 29x100; Hugh Martin to Charles Zink, (mtg $21,000, R S $3.25) 30,000

EAST BROADWAY, 143, s s, 25x75; Wolf Catzen and others to Isaac Raffel, (mtg $17,000) 1

INTERIOR LOT, 137 ft e of Ogden Av and 312.6 ft n of 168th St, runs n 50x e 50x s 50x w 50; Andrew Anderson to the Union Reform Church of Highbridge.. 700

JACKSON AV, s w corner of 156th St, 90x75; Antonio D'Andre to John Bambey, (mtg $48,200) 1

LAFAYETTE ST, w s, Lot 413, map of Unionport, 100x108; also Avenue A, n w corner of 11th St, 108x106; also 14th St, s s, e ½ of Lot 463, map of Unionport, 50x108; Catherine E. Allison to Thomas F. Doherty, (mtg $1,600, all liens, R S $2) ..... Exch.

LENOX AV, 192, e s, 18x55; Patrick H. Whalen, referee, to Bowles Colgate and another, trustees, (R S $7.25) 17,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 353, e s, 41.1x100; Peter M. Stewart and another to Lydia A. Clark, (mtg $60,000, R S $36.25) 100

ROCKFIELD ST, s s, 373.6 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 50x100; Eleanor B. King to Elizabeth A. O'Neill, (mtg $2,900) 1

TIFFANY ST, w s, 118.3 ft s of 165th St, 88x100; Frederick Thilemann, Jr., to the F. V. Smith Contracting Company, quitclaim, all liens 1

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 78.4 ft s of Cortlandt St, 50.9x81.10x50.9x121.5; Greenwich St, 156 and 158, w s, 51.2x108.2x49.8x98.1; Henry J. Norris to Mary E. Fleming, (R S $50) 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of 170th St, 56.6x95; Kelly, or 152d, n w corner of Wales Av, runs n 58.5x n w 49.9x s 101.5 to street x e 25; Moses Mendelsohn and another to Emile F. Wojan, (R S $11.25) 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of 170th St, 56.6x90; Kelly, or 152d, St, n w corner of Wales Av, runs n 58.5x n w 49.9x s 101.5 to street x e 25; Emile F. Wojan to George S. Bonner (mtg $40,000, R S $11.25) 1

WEST PLAINS ROAD, e s, 75 ft n of 6th St, 39x105; Mary A. Hayes to Charles I. Donahue, (mtg $2,000) 100

WILKINS PLACE, 2,368, e s, 25x100; Ernest B. Wintersmith to Nicholas Gagliotti, (mtg $4,600) 1

47TH ST, 73 East, 25x100; Samuel Makransky to Dore Golding, (R S $3.25, mtg $35,000) 100

220 ST, 226 West, 20x98.9; Charlotte J. M. Husson to Mary L. Rogers, (R S $5.75) 14,000

[illegible] n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 22x78.5, with strip on rear, 22x61; Sophie Auth to Frank Spaeth and another, (R S $5.25) 2

36TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of Park Av, 25x98.9; Anna Whiteside to John M. Ellsworth, (R S $27.50) 1

76TH ST, 132 East, 18x102.2; John L. Scherz to Carrie Scherz, (mtg $12,000). 1

91ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Harris Rubine to Samuel H. Rubine, (mtg $13,500) 1

104TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; William D. Phillips to Joseph D. Sawyer, (mtg $40,000, R S $11.50) .. 1

104TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Emma Rosenbaum, widow, to Rachel Blumberg, ½ part, (mtg $9,000) .. 1

109TH ST, s s, 171 ft e of Park Av, 10x100.11; Gabriel Orelli to Natan Wishny, (mtg $7,500) 10,000

110TH ST, s s, 347.6 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x100.11; Minnie Levy and another, heirs, to Florence Riggio, (mtg $8,500) 11,000

116TH ST, s s, 62.3 ft e of Park Av, 37.9x100.11; the Metropolitan Savings Bank to Charles Miller, (R S $31) 54,250

116TH ST, s s, 62.3 ft e of Park Av, 37.9x100.11; Charles Miller to Milton M. Reismann, (mtg $50,000, R S $6.50) 1

144TH ST, 710 East, 25.1x100.8x25x101.4; Mathilda Eichhorst to William Schellhas, (R S 75 cents, mtg $12,500) 16,300

Recorded Leases.

BOWERY, 74, w s; William Arenfred, Jr., to Esther Frank, 3 years 1,800

BROOME ST, 107; Henry Elfers to Samuel Austen, 3 years, from Sept. 1, 1901.. 504

BROOK AV, 497, w s; August Kuhn to George Keller, 9 7-12 years....$720, $840, 900

ORCHARD ST, 178 and 180; Samuel Wacht to Louis Burstein, 5 years 7,600

RIVINGTON ST, 120; Robert A. Dayton, executor, to James Bernstein, 5 years 540

3D ST, 132 East; the Fred Oppermann, Jr., Brewing Company to Christian Baer, 4 9-12 years 1,032

22D ST, 56 West; Isidore Bloche to Leopold Puhr, July 29, 1901, to April 30, 1910 4,500

457TH ST, 433 West; Mary McGinn to Michael Farrell, 3 years 540

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, John, to the City Mortgage Company; 137th St, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 16,000

ALEXANDER, John, to the City Mortgage Company; 137th St, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 16,000

ALEXANDER, John, to the City Mortgage Company; Bradhurst Av, s e corner 154th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 42,000

BLOSSOM, James B., to Samuel B. Goodale and another, executors and trustees; Teasdale Place, n w corner of Cauldwell Av, 3 years 18,000

BOARDMAN, Amelia W., and others to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 45th St, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 25,000

BRADY, Robert J., to John H. Schulze, administrator; 9th St, s s, being e ½ of Lot 191, map of Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent, gold 500

BRADY, Alice, to John J. Leslie and another; Lots 167 and 168, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, due July 1, 1904 200

CAMPONESE, Peter, to Mabel R. Cushing; Macdougal St, 126 and 128, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold 7,000

DOHERTY, Thomas F., to American Mortgage Company; 1st Av, w s, being Lot 227, map of Pelhamville, Westchester County, N. Y.; 14th St, s s, being e ½ of Lot 463, map of Unionport; Lafayette St, w s, being Lot 413, map of Unionport; Avenue A, n w corner of 11th St, being Lot 469, map of Unionport; High St, n s, being Lots 228 and 233, map of Fleetwood; High St, n s, being Lot 28, map of Fleetwood, 1 year, 17,000

FLEMING, Mary E., to United States Trust Company; Washington St, e s, 78.4 ft s of Cortlandt St, see Cons., due as per bond 87,000

GAGLIOTTI, Nicholas, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Willis Place, 2,368, installments, $44.80 per month, 6 per cent 5,975

HUPFELD, Louisa C., and others to Otto A. Hupfeld; Willis Av, s w corner of 143d St, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,500

JACOBSON, Morris, to Mabel R. Cushing; 58th St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent, gold 27,000

KASSEWITZ, Matilda, to Jonas Weil and another; Mott St, 308 to 316, demand, 6 per cent 60,000

MANGINI, Mary, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 2d St, n s, 268 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years, 4 per cent 12,000

MILLER, Charles, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 116th St, s s, 62.3 ft e of Park Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 50,000

OUSSANI, Joseph, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 5th Av, e s, 100.11 ft s of 111th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 20,000

RUSH, Michael J., and wife to Henry Elias Brewing Company; 62d St, n s, 209 ft w of 10th Av, demand 2,000

SCHELLAS, William, and wife to Mathilda Eickhorst; 144th St, 710 East, 1 year 1,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Samuel Blumenthal; 50th St, s s, 237.9 ft e of 2d Av, prior mortgage $39,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000

SMITH, William H., to Pauline Hauser; 25th St, 114 and 116 East, (mtg $27,500, ½ part, due Sept. 1, 1902, 6 per cent., collateral) 1,200

SMITH, Magdalena, to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; Hughes Av, n w corner of 191st St, monthly installments, 6 per cent 2,000

SPAETH, Frank, and another to Randolph Guggenheimer; 23d St, 349 East, 3 years, gold 12,500

STEWART, Perez M., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Riverside Drive, 353, 1 year, 4 per cent. 60,000

WOJAN, Emilie F., to Alfred Siegman; Webster Av, e s, 50 ft s of 70th St, 3 years, gold 22,500

WOJAN, Emilie F., to Moses Mendelsohn and another; 150th St, or Kelly St, n w corner of Wales Av, 3 years, gold.. 17,500

ZINK, Charles, to Hugh Martin; Courtlandt Av, e s, 28.8 ft s of 152d St, installments, 3 years 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company, assigns 2 mortgages ..... Nominal

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company ..... Nominal

FRANK, Henry, to Pauline Hauser ..... Nominal

HOFELD, Clara, to Westchester Trust Company ..... Nominal

HUPFELD, Otto A., to S. Hartwell Chapman, executor 5,300

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, 4 assignments, aggregating 65,000

NICHOLS, Martha A., to Union Dime Savings Institution 10,000

PATRICK, Cecelia E., to Julia A. Peck.. 5,076

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Agnes F. Tompkins, as trustee. 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

LENOX AV, 339; Frank S. Grob against Ambrose A. Gavigan Company and H. Abban Reever, contractors 198

MADISON AV, 1,675; Michael Casner against Henrietta-Gordon, owner; Samuel L. Lewin, contractor 31

MONROE ST, 27; Christian Jacobs against Well & Mayer, owners; M. Shapiro, contractor 60

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 84th St, s e corner, 112.3x126.8; Excelsior Terra Cotta Company against Dudley S. and Herbert S. Harde, owners and contractors 7,855

713D ST, 114 and 116 East; Jacob Landesberg against Frank W. Herbert and another, owners; Frank W. and Rosamond Herter, contractors 803

97TH ST, 205 and 207 East; Christian Jacobs against Well & Mayer, owners; M. Shapiro, contractor 65

103D ST, s s, 402 ft e of 1st Av, 150x35; William T. Hookey against Harlem Market Company, owners; Louis L. Cavinato, contractor 2,303

Lis Pendens.

LENOX AV and 111TH ST, n e corner, 33.11x100; Title Guarantee & Trust Co. and another against John Fish and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

ROAD leading from Hunt's Point to village of West Farms, e s, adjoining land of L. Simeson, 125x —, 23d Ward; Catharine R. Appleton against Arthur J. O'Leary, executor, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Kearney.

47TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Greene St, 20x58.5; Noel B. Fox against Marie K. Manier and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. V. Thornall.

71ST ST, 255 East; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Benjamin Reinhimer, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

84TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of East End Av, 21x102.2; Jenny Cohen against Henrietta Levenson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Bernard.

154TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100, two actions; Joseph Henning and another against George Kellermann and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. F. Frees.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE W. B. DANFORTH COMPANY.—Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has appointed Charles Divine of Brooklyn temporary receiver of the W. B. Danforth Company, stationers at 33 and 35 Liberty Street, in proceedings brought by two of the Directors, Charles Divine and William J. Murray, for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. Mr. Divine is the Secretary and Treasurer, and held 128 shares of stock in the company. William B. Danforth was President and held seventy-one shares, and William J. Murray held one share. The company was incorporated on Aug. 31, 1900, with a capital stock of $5,000. The liabilities are over $1,100 and nominal assets $1,000, consisting of merchandise $564, office fixtures $107, accounts $220. Mr. Divine stated that Mr. Danforth, who was in charge of the business, has since July 1 neglected to attend to it, has become involved in litigation.

Out of Town.

HENRY L. WILSON'S SONS.—Edward A. Wilson and William A. Wilson, individually and copartners, trading as Henry L. Wilson's Sons of this city, were adjudged voluntary bankrupts in the United States District Court at Philadelphia yesterday. Partnership liabilities, $64,569.82; assets nothing.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SIDNEY UNGER.—Sidney Unger, a clerk, of 1,096 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $100 and no assets.

MORRIS APPLE.—Morris Apple, manager at 621 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,040 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1895 and 1896.

BERNATH HEYMAN.—Bernath Heyman of Newburg, a manager there, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $1,855 and assets of $32 in cash. The liabilities were contracted in Jersey City in 1895 and 1896 when he was in the clothing and furnishing goods business. There are thirty-seven creditors in New York City.

BERNARD ZOLTY.—Bernard Zolty, maker of picture frames at 300 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $224 and no assets. He has only one creditor, George Blair, who obtained a judgment against him on Jan. 27, 1891, for merchandise. Mr. Zolty went through bankruptcy once before in May, 1899, when he had liabilities of $9,054 and no assets.

HARRY M. GOLDLEAF.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Harry M. Goldleaf, dealer in paints, formerly at 281 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, by the following creditors: George C. Choate, as Choate & Co., $139; Bridget Goodman, trading as Hanlon & Goodman, $168, and the Atlantic Varnish Works, $297. Mr. Goldleaf resides at 300 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Manhattan. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Aug. 1 gave a bill of sale of the business to Kempler & Selder, and also transferred real estate.

JAMES MCWALTERS.—James McWalters, builder, of 170 West Ninety-seventh Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $27,500, and nominal assets $1,300, in unliquidated claims. This is Mr. McWalters's second petition in bankruptcy, and includes six claims aggregating $1,569, which were omitted from the schedules in the first petition. One of these claims is for $1,000 in favor of Julia Walsh, who obtained a judgment against him on May 21, 1900. She brought supplementary proceedings against him, which he objected to on the ground that he had been discharged in bankruptcy on July 25, 1901. Last Friday Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court rendered a long decision, in which he refused to vacate an order for Mr. McWalters to appear for examination in these supplementary proceedings, on the ground that as her debt was not scheduled it was not discharged by the bankruptcy proceedings. Whereupon Mr. McWalters filed a new petition, in which her debt is scheduled. The largest claim mentioned in the new schedules is that of Simon Troll for $25,000 for damages for personal injuries in operating an elevator at 522 West Forty-third Street.

Against the Large Tree Company.

Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received two attachments against the New York Large Tree Company in favor of James G. Riley, $196, and Jane G. Smith, as executrix, $221, on claims for labor and services. They were obtained on the ground that it is a Virginia corporation. The company has been engaged for several years in transplanting large trees. It transplanted thirty large trees sixty feet high to the grounds of Andrew Carnegie, at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street. The Sheriff served the attachment on a representative of Mr. Carnegie to attach a payment of $400 to the company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BEECHER, Henry W. and Henry B.; Beecher, Schenck & Co., and the Southern National Bank of New York—S. Benedict and others, costs $453

BEECHER, Henry B., Henry W., and Beecher, Schenck & Co.—S. Benedict and others 1,527

BEECHER, Henry B.—S. Benedict and others 25,320

BEECHER, Henry W.—S. Benedict and others 5,514

BERRY, Wilton L.—G. B. Hecker and others 90

BELL, Thomas H.—Mackenzie Brothers.. 339

BELL, Thomas H. and George W.—E. Shaw 31

BELL, Thomas H.—G. B. Hartell 596

BURKE, Joseph P.—S. Gero 317

BEAUDET, Homer, Jr.—New York Telephone Company ..... A

CRUICKSHANK, Harry D.—G. L. Woolsey 670

CONSTANT, William S.—New York Telephone Company 28

CROSS, Benjamin F.—The Reform Club.. 115

DUNLAP, William A.—T. Healy 70

DORIS, Denis J.—May A. Andruss 18

DUFFY, Catherine—C. Schroeder 160

DAIBERT, Christian K. and George W.—M. Dowling 201

ELLERY, Chaning—F. Tupan 150

EVANS, George C.—H. S. Manning and others 719

EGERS, Alexander — The John Kress Brewing Company 1,395

FISHER, Peter F.—F. M. Burke 156

FOSTER, James J.—D. M. Koehler & Son, Company 34

GALLIGAN, Patrick H.—D. B. Duncan.. 132

HAY, James—D. Floro 182

HICKOK, W. Hyatt—K. E. Driscoll 287

HARRINGTON, Edwin J.—E. S. Eunson. 85

HELLER, Max—Meyer H. and Meyer H.—The Irving Savings Institution 635

KOHN, Jesse—United Electric Light and Power Company 40

KIMPTON, Edward—Richard D. Qualle.. 109

LINDSAY, Jeffery D.—A. B. Kickbride.. 799

LEVNER, Bertha—F. Grunit 542

MORRISON, James—J. Schaefer, receiver. 76

MELTONER, Joseph and Philip—M. S. Crutchfield 835

MATHEWS, Andrew W.—Ficken Paint and Oil Company 305

MORIARTY, John J.—H. S. Judd Company 219

MILLER, Samuel—J. C. Simon and others 247

PEAKES, Albert D.—D. Floro 182

PRUDEN, W. Edgar—Eureka Cement Company 1,913

REHFELD, Augustus—M. G. Pallister.... 3,155

SCHNELL, Philip, Jr., and John—Armour & Co 787

STEVENS, George C.—A. W. Farlinger... 110

SLAVIN, Tully F.—E. D. Depew and others 115

TAIG, Jacob—J. L. Bernstein and others. 30

TRACY, John S.—Sonn Brothers' Company 313

WHITE, Frank N.—W. R. Hunter 99

WENDORFF, Harris—H. B. Claflin Company 466

WILBUR, Charles S.—L. W. Lawrence... 3,329

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Aug. 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned case.

1—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Debohlow. Cases noticed.
2—Schneider vs. Gray.
3—Baille vs. Le Main Co.
4—Cent. Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. U. S. Flour Milling Co.
5—McIntire vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
6—Raphael vs. Trask.
7—Starkey vs. Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Co.
8—Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik vs. Klipstein Co.
9—Knippenberg vs. Wolff.
10—Von Faber vs. Faber
11—Schneible vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
12—Henning vs. Boyle.
13—Laurichesse vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14—Wolf vs. Grant.
15—Am. Sugar Refining Co. vs. U. S.
16—Same vs. same.
17—Moore vs. Navarre Hotel & Importation Co.
18—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.

In re H. L. & B. Rosenthal.
In re Samuel Weiss, (2.)
In re Emil Henschel.
In re Gross, Millman & Co.
In re David Herskowitz.
In re Joseph H. Schoen.
In re C. E. Jones.
In re Jacob Slomka.
In re Klein & Co.
In re Solomon J. Stahl.
In re Purdy & Wyatt.
In re Max J. Lewinson.
In re Henry Morris.
In re Andrew J. Debenham.
In re Ed. E. Rice.
In re Weidsler & Heltter.
In re Tobias Simnowitz.
In re H. Kantrowitz.
In re Wechsler & Heltter.
In re Lacon & Henkin.
In re O. M. Trumbull.
In re Union Cloak and Suit Co.
In re Solomon Feldstein.
In re Catharine W. Arnhejm.
In re M. C. Boynton & Co.
In re Read & Co.
In bankruptcy.
2963—M. A. McMonagle.
3773—Abbe Mfg. Co.
3847—A. Goldman & Son
4017—Samuel Margulies.
Discharges.
3942—Charles M. Maxwell.
2859—William W. Fleming.
3856—George W. Regan.
3927—Frederick Fischer.
3931—Joseph Goldberg.
3780—Jacob Kleiner.
3559—Sarah W. Searles.
3752—J. B. & W. Cathcart.
3944—Henry Berman.
3489—Safier & Wasserman.
3875—Oliver M. Trumbull.
3862—Mary E. Lease.
2833—Fred. C. Maston.
3762—Thomas M. Rasin.
3909—Cornelius Olsen.
3947—Abram Steinhardt.
3307—Z. Straight.
3078—Solomon & Hauben.
3737—Julius David.
3795—George N. Kilburn
Under objection.
3913—Deutsch & Eichler.
3854—Zindie vs. Corenman.
3841—Isidore Kosak.
3826—Howard W. Sumner.
3301—John V. McEvily.
3113—Samuel Wolff.
3911—Jeremiah Goldberg
Adjourned cases.
3668—Richard C. Garhart.
3816—Samuel Bieber.
3343—Abraham Bolton.
3829—August D. Meyer.
3840—Samuel Kraft.
2338—Henry A. Seymour
2136—Orlenstein & Brull.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Van Auken vs. Myllus.
2—In re L. Bindewald & Co.
3—Ralli vs. Pearsall.
4—Haskins vs. Haskins
5—Kahn vs. City of N. Y.
6—Dodge vs. Hartwell.
7—In re Tuttle.
8—Morris vs. Wicks.
9—Sherman vs. Tucker.
10—Stein vs. Greene.
11—Byrne vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Englert vs. same.
13—Bradley vs. same.
14—Redlich vs. same.
15—Demarest vs. same.
16—People, &c., vs. O'Shea.
17—Messinger vs. Spaulding.
18—People ex rel. Newman vs. Moffett.
19—Hollister vs. Hollister.
20—Blacker vs. Bittner.
21—Knickerbocker Trust Co. vs. Carson.
22—Bordenstein vs. Dorf.
23—Beeckman vs. Farmer.
24—Ratinez vs. Levy.
25—Lowery vs. Caring.
26—In re Marquand & Co.
27—Murphy vs. Murphy.
28—Gibb vs. Mertz.
29—Harlem Sav. Bank vs. Entwistle.
30—In re Shipman.
31—Kresler vs. Sloane.
32—Collins vs. Carter.
33—Coyle vs. Scannell.
34—Revel vs. Revel.
35—Booth vs. Dodge.
36—Finkelstein vs. United Garment Workers of America.
37—Baldwin vs. Dryden.
38—Kirk vs. Reinhardt.
39—Kelly vs. City of N. Y.
40—In re Mueller.
41—Hildreth vs. McCaul
42—Hinterhoff vs. Noulett.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned until Monday, Aug. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Louisa R. Vance,
Catharine Von Covern,
James McKie,
Lisette Hahn,
Mary E. Prucha,
Alice S. Brown,
Fredericka Meyer,
Caroline R. Butler,
Elizabeth M. Dorsey,
Samuel J.-Aschheim.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT — Special Term — Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—George Desantes.
2—Edward Taylor.
3—William R. Hand.
4—Harry Mackin.
5—Patrick Cantra.
6—Charles Hunter.
7—Frank McBride.
8—Barney Posimansky.
9—Maurice Bernardine.
10—George T. Anderson.
11—Paul B. Hudson.

To fix a day for trial.

1—John Melinsky, Frank Mosby, Frank Mysesky.
2—Thomas Nolan, Catherine Nolan. Pleadings.
3—William Martin.
4—Frederick Slack.
5—Abraham Ritterman, Joseph Danseyar.
6—George Carroll.
7—Frank Robinson.
8—John A. Henderson.
9—Robert Adams.
10—Marcus H. Martinbush.
11—Mary Johnson.
12—James Clark, Jr.
13—William C. Riehl.
14—James Farrell, Joseph Grady.
15—Ernest A. Smith.
16—Antonio Spicolo.
17—Louis Marchiodi.
18—Charles Brooks.
19—Thomas Cummiskey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—John Newhouse.
2—Ferdinand O. Jamin.
3—John Doreski. Hannah Doreski.
4—Jacob Sternkopf.
5—Lewis H. Silver.
6—Thomas McMahon. John Yates.
7—Gustave Grossman.
8—George Kelly, Patrick Shea.
9—Pasquale Getze.
10—Isidor Gordon.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Philip Goldstein.
2—Henry Smith.
3—Meta Bauer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—In re W. B. Danforth Company—Charles Divine.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Christian G. Moritz vs. Joshua B. Carter—A. Welles Stump.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Sheridan vs. Redmond—Thomas O'Callaghan, Jr. In re W. B. Danforth Company—Thomas H. Rouayne.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Sonn Brothers Company vs. Gallagher—Frederick L. Dresher.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Announcement is made of the formation of the Wisconsin Accident and Sick Benefit Association to begin business on Sept. 1.

W. J. Greenwood has been appointed Indiana general agent of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York.

Local fire underwriters say that advices from Evansville, Ind., do not show as yet any material likelihood of a rate war as the result of the competitive rate circular issued last week by the Northwestern National Fire Insurance Company.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted

City Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A NO. 1 STORES AND LOFTS TO LEASE. Fine 25-foot store and first loft over, in new fireproof building, No. 64 Fulton St.; will carry 250 lbs.
Also at 5 West 14th St., beautiful store, 25x103 feet, with gallery and light basement, and very choice light lofts, just completed.
On premises or
BUEK & CRAWFORD, Agents,
503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

3-story house, with stable for 8 horses, suitable for contractor. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

6 lots, suitable for builders, 150x115, in Bronx. Price, $20,000. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

P. J. HEANEY & CO., 787 TREMONT AVE.
HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

8th Av.—Three 5-story apartments, with stores; all rented; Big Bargain. Hayden, 320 W. 145th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

'Phone "559-Cort'l," for the high-dry choice
MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.
50c weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Real Estate.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 18 B'way, N. Y.
SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$40 buys 5 acres fine soil, with river front; about half timber; terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Harris, Box 28, Times Office.

Palisades Park.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; high ground; gas, electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W 116th.

Real Estate Wanted.

SONNABEND & GROMER, 162 W. 116TH ST., Buy, sell, and exchange real estate.
Rents collected. Estates managed.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Owners having city property to sell or exchange. Send particulars to Vail & Metra, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—$15,000 on 346 lots in White Plains; principa's or lawyers only. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Bargain!—2-story and basement frame house; price, $2,200; cash, $200. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Workingman's Opportunity.—Nice house, Richmond Hill, $1,050; $200 cash, $10 monthly. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.
All Improvements. We offer
FOR SALE
building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.
Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.
Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.
Agent on premises to show property and give full information.
C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

Long Island Property to Let.

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT EDGEMERE FOR SEASON OF 1902. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. T. J. McBRIDE, EDGEMERE, OR 71 B'WAY.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

Purchase and Exchange.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Soiled Overalls Bought.—Machinists, printers, engineers; any condition, if in good repair; 20 cents each. Send postal. Wagon will call. Scott, 1,008 Brook Av.

CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Auction Sales.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of
WILLIAM BYRON, BANKRUPT.
Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co.
Jos. Shosgood & Sons, U. S. Marshal's Auc'rs, sell this day, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard St., the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dress goods, materials, trimmings, fixtures, machines, cutting tables, furniture, &c. Order of
LEO FRANK, Trustee.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER,
Atty. for Trustee, 309 B'way.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,
Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

ORMISTON and LUCINDA
Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

Choice large light apartments to let of eight rooms and bath.
MASON, 6-12 EAST 58TH ST.,
CLOSE TO CENTRAL PARK PLAZA.
All modern improvements; elevators run all night; rents, $1,400 and $1,500. Possession Oct. 1. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

THE MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

58th St. and 7th Av., convenient to all cars. Corner apartment, eight large rooms, from October 1st, $900 per annum.
Others adjoining at $720 to $1,000 per annum. Six rooms and bathroom, $45 to $55 per month. See janitor, 917 7th Av., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS
19 AND 21 WEST 31ST ST.
Unfurnished family apartments from Oct. 1st; rents, $900 up. Meals served. Apply to Supt.

112 WEST 44TH ST.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS; 2 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

See These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 260-306 West; near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and elevated station; references; $24, $27.

THE PENATAQUIT.
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

129th St., 116 West.—Newly decorated, steam heated; hot water supplied; hall service; seven and eight large light rooms and bath; reasonable rents.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fireproof building, elegantly furnished, 8-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

54-56 WEST 105TH ST.
Seven large light rooms, bath, all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-$540 yearly.

A.— CORONADO. —A.—
New fireproof corner building, 7 and 8 sunny rooms to rent, $70, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $10 to $13, near schools, parks, and elevated station. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

Best city location; 509 West 112th St.; five rooms, elevator, electric light, telephone; $38-$45.

133d St., 138 West.—Six elegant rooms, bath; hot water; rent, $21; choice location.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE UNITED STATES,
194 CLINTON ST.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest and most luxuriously fitted apartment house in the city; two elevators; large reception room, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Second floor and one room third floor; 145 Clifton Place, Brooklyn; a bargain; $10.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

265 Franklin Av.—3-story and basement brick house; a bargain; $38. Haviland & Sons, 982 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

100 FACTORIES 100
Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars.
D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.

Hamilton Building, 22 Thames Street.—Large floor space, where good light is essential, for manufacturing or other purposes, with freight and passenger elevators and steam heat; power if required; rents moderate. P. M. Fletcher, 22 Thames Street.

Store, 19 Beekman St., with 2 large skylights, suitable for office, book store, stationery, druggist sundries, tailoring, newspaper advertising agency, &c. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 43d St., just off 9th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and reset while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 54 Maiden Lane.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
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REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

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Schools offer complete course (Kindergarten to College) combined with manual training
For enrollment apply
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Boys from six to nine years.
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Preparation for College & University. Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130. REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST.
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Preparatory Department.
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Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—JESSIE D. SERVADIO, plaintiff, against RICHARD D. VAN NAME, Harriet L. Van Name, Howard Van Name, Theodore S. Van Name, Margherita M. Servadio, Beatrice A. Servadio, Carrie L. Dudgeon, Franklin P. Dudgeon, Henry C. Dudgeon, Frank Dudgeon, Phoebe W. Dudgeon, William M. Dudgeon, Louise L. Dudgeon, his wife; Archibald D. Dudgeon, Helen Louise Dudgeon, William M. Dudgeon, as executor of the last will and testament of Richard D. Dudgeon, deceased, and Caroline A. Dudgeon, as executrix of the last will and testament of Richard H. Dudgeon, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial is desired in New York County.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York City, January 10th, 1901.
HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, office and Post Office address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendants Richard D. Van Name, Harriet L. Van Name, Howard Van Name, Theodore S. Van Name, Margherita M. Servadio, and Beatrice A. Servadio:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 15th day of July, 1901, and filed with a copy of the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of July, 1901, the original complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's office on the 14th day of January, 1901.
Dated New York, July 16th, 1901.
HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy17-1aw6wW.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB ROZINSKI, bankrupt. In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Jacob Rozinski of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Jacob Rozinski was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 20th, 1901.

NO. 4,069.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX GLASSBERG, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Max Glassberg of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Max Glassberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Aug. 20th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. WARD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,985.
Notice is hereby given that Charles L. Ward, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 12, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 4th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Aug. 20, 1901.

NO. 4,038.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEOPOLD H. WERTHEIMER, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Leopold H. Wertheimer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D., 1901, the said Leopold H. Wertheimer was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 20th, 1901.

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LA GASCOGNE'S STEWARD ACCUSED OF BRIBERY

Further Arrests Expected in the Immigration Fraud Case.

The French Line Will Offer Every Aid in Exposing Those Guilty of Illegally Passing Aliens.

Steward Ernesto Sapelli of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique steamship La Gascogne was the man who on Sunday last bribed a United States Treasury officer detailed as an Inspector to the Immigration Service to pass alien Italians as United States citizens. He planned in this way to enable nine men to avoid the scrutiny of the Ellis Island officials, and the bribe was $41 and a gold piece of 10 francs.

Sapelli was arrested yesterday on La Gascogne by Deputy United States Marshals Blake and McAviney, who were directed to this duty by Assistant United States District Attorney C. S. Houghton after he had advised with Dr. Lorenzo Ullo of the law firm of Ullo & Ruebsamen, attorney for the United States Commissioners of Immigration. When Sapelli was brought to United States Marshal William Henkel's office he was vehement in indignation, and he protested that he had done nothing to warrant his arrest. He wore the uniform of a steward of the French Line, and was garrulous about his career. He asserted that he was once in the service of the wife of Count Lyof Nicolaivitch Tolstoi, the Russian novelist.

He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander by the Marshal. Dr. Ullo appeared with District Attorney Houghton, and Inspector Junker made a complaint in part as follows:

William E. Junker, being duly sworn, says he is an officer of the Government, to wit, an Inspector in the United States Immigration Service, and as such officer it is his duty to inspect all immigrants arriving on vessels from foreign ports to the Port of New York, and to discharge United States citizens returning as steerage passengers from foreign countries; that on the 18th day of August, 1901, said Ernesto Sapeli, steward of the French steamship La Gascogne, did unlawfully promise, offer, and give to the said William E. Junker a certain sum of money, to wit, $41 in United States money and one 10-franc piece, with intent to influence the said William E. Junker to do an act in violation of his lawful duty, to wit, to discharge aliens who were not entitled to land, for a consideration of $5 apiece.

Commissioner Alexander decided to hold Sapelli in $2,500. The prisoner clamored for a lawyer, and again protested that he had not offended against the law. He was committed to the Ludlow Street Jail until this morning, when an examination will be had before Commissioner Alexander. Sapelli, when he went away with the Marshals, said he had relatives in New York, and would have them hunted up, so that he could secure his liberty on bail.

Oscar O. Czuchois, Assistant Agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, was indignant because the stories of what occurred on La Gascogne on Sunday between the Immigration Inspectors and some one on the ship appeared to reflect on the line. This he said was an insinuation that he could not be expected to tolerate. All that he would say on the subject officially was:

"The officials of the French Line say that if any one of its ships' companies can be found to have acted wrongly in the matter of immigrants or in collusion with any official he will be properly punished. Evgry facility will be given to the Immigration Bureau officers to have the subject thoroughly investigated, no matter who may be implicated."

Thomas Fitchie, Commissioner of Immigration, is on a short vacation. Assistant Commissioner E. F. McSweeney, who sanctioned the laying of the trap into which Sapelli fell, was yesterday morning in conference with Dr. Ullo and others, who are fathoming the extent of the system discovered by Sapelli's confidences to Inspector Junker.

"The story of the immigration frauds published in THE TIMES," said the Commissioner, "was correct, but I deprecate any sensationalism in this regard. We are utterly in the dark as to the extent and duration of this scheme to get immigrants through. It is an unexpected development that we are investigating. It may be a sporadic case of petty moneymaking, and it may be more serious. So far I have discovered no evidence of collusion between Treasury officers and Sapelli, or between Sapelli and the officers of the steamship company.

"At any rate, no statement in regard to the case will be made from the Commissioner's office. The matter is under investigation, and any report that is made will be made solely by the Treasury Department. Its officials will make public what they see fit. It will take three or four days to make up the report which will go to Washington. In the meantime it would not be prudent to give any inkling of what has been discovered. On the one hand, such publicity might hinder or thwart us. It would certainly serve no good end. I cannot in truth say if the passing of aliens in this way has been going on for a long time or not, and I do not know if any alien has so passed. I certainly know of no system of false naturalization papers. As to letting immigrants land at the ship's pier, that's absurd, as in any event they would have gone to Ellis Island. Just as absurd is a story that 'diseased' immigrants sought to evade scrutiny by bribery."

Dr. Ullo said it was likely that the arrest of Sapelli would be followed by others. A rigid investigation of the matter, he added, was in progress both by Treasury officials and those of the steamship line, and it was not likely that any one implicated in the scheme would escape detection. Dr. Ullo would not say if the inquiry would be confined to immigration by the French line.

POWDERLY NOT YET INFORMED.

Believed that Fraud System Was Exposed by Shifting of Inspectors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—T. V. Powderly, Commissioner General of Immigration, said to-night that he could give no information about the reported discovery in New York that immigrant Inspectors had been offered bribes by the officers on steamships. He was looking for a report about the matter, but until that arrived, which he expected would be the case to-morrow, he must decline to indulge in any speculation or afford any information, all his information about the case being confined to what he had learned from the newspapers.

It is ascertained at the Treasury Department that the practice alleged to have been uncovered in the case of La Gascogne has been suspected for some time, and that steps had been taken to prove all doubts. The business was managed with some care by those who had practiced the frauds, the manifests of passengers being so changed as to mislead the agents, and render it impossible to follow the immigrants after they had been landed.

The impression is that a change of Inspectors had been made and that the steamship officers who were in the habit of transacting business with trained Inspectors were not aware that the new men put on were not "coached" to do business in the old way. If this was the case, and the Inspector who learned of the willingness of an officer to pay for the release of an immigrant was discreet, he could have ascertained not only that the law was being evaded, but that there was a schedule of prices for which immunity from inspection could be procured.

The extent to which the frauds have been practiced is matter of conjecture wholly, but it is admitted by one Treasury officer who was not constrained by the official reticence that prevented Mr. Powderly from talking, that 10,000 is a very low estimate to give as that of the number of aliens who have thus secured the privilege of landing without going to Ellis Island. As stated before, the machinery run by the conspirators against the laws got the emigrants so safely out of reach that it will be next to impossible to prove anything by them.

CO-OPERATIVE BREWERS DIFFER.

Consumers' Company Stockholders Object to Salaried Managers Named by Board.

A circular has been sent out by the stockholders of the Consumers' Brewing Company of Hudson County, whose brewery is located in West Hoboken, which has created much interest among the parties involved.

At a meeting of the Directors held on May 24 last, it was resolved that the persons appointed as managers for five years should receive the following salaries: F. William Bender, $6,000; Edward Bergman, $5,000; Clause Basse, $4,000; Gustave Zimmerman and William Von Twistem, $2,500 each.

John Gerken, the New York liquor merchant, resigned as Treasurer of the company a few months ago. Mr. Bergman was then elected Treasurer. Mr. Gerken is one of the signers of the circular, which states:

When this brewery was organized it was expressly understood and agreed that no salaries would be paid to the officers or Directors until they had placed it on a paying basis, and had declared a dividend of at least 10 per cent.

We have been tied to the millionaire brewers and have been struggling to rid ourselves of them. In order to do this we started this co-operative brewery, and now we own the brewery and plant, and have the privilege of voting on one day in the year, at the annual election, to retain or change the management of our company, if it has not been properly conducted. But now, before the brewery is actually started, we find the combination among the Directors which has put the burden of a chain around our necks for five years. It will deprive us of our dividends and will burden us with large salaries for themselves. It is now up to you to attend at the election and determine whether you will disapprove such action or quietly submit when you have been imposed upon.

A majority of the stockholders are opposed to this sort of business and demand that the contracts provided for by this resolution shall be annulled and voided. If the present Board of Directors refuses to carry out our original plans, then new ones must be elected to succeed them who will do it.

The circular is signed by F. Brakman, J. A. Logan, and John Gerken.

F. William Bender is President of the company, Clause Basse is First Vice President, and Morton Bishop Secretary. The company started to brew recently and will not begin to sell beer for a couple of months.

THIS SHELTER CLOSED AT NIGHT.

So Sick Woman Sat for Hours in the Rain on the Steps of St. Barnabas House.

Shortly after midnight yesterday morning a well-dressed woman was noticed sitting in the drizzling rain on the doorstep of the St. Barnabas House, 306 Mulberry Street. The St. Barnabas House is an Episcopalian institution meant to shelter friendless women and children. The woman was seen to tug at the bell a number of times, but there was no response. At last she went away.

She wandered about the streets for over an hour, and finally, in desperation, accosted a policeman. She gave her name as Mrs. Olsen, and asked the policeman to arrest her so that she might at least have the shelter of a cell. She explained that she was about to undergo an operation in the Presbyterian Hospital, and that when she called at the hospital Monday night expecting to find a bed ready for her she was told that none could be had until morning. She was advised to go to the St. Barnabas House for shelter for the night, and though weak from sickness, had walked all the way from the hospital. The policeman urged her to return to St. Barnabas House and try again to gain admittance.

At 4 o'clock in the morning she began to ring the bell of the place, but could not attract attention. At 7 o'clock a Police Headquarters reporter found the woman sitting on the steps in a pouring rain. She was weeping, and when asked to explain told her story. Thereupon the reporter took a hand at ringing the bell, and when it remained unanswered, pounded the door until someone opened it and admitted the pair. When she learned that she had to do with a reporter, however, she would not give her address.

It was learned that every night at 9 o'clock the bell at St. Barnabas House is disconnected. The attendant who opened the door said that the Superintendent was not to be seen at that time, but that she herself could give all necessary information.

"You see, we have got to sleep some time," she said. "If the door bell was not disconnected we would not get a wink of sleep."

"Is that an official reason?" was asked.

"It is," answered the woman, who declined to give her name.

BIG LINER'S QUICK PASSAGE.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Reaches Here from Cherbourg in 5 Days 17 Hours 24 Minutes.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the first transatlantic steamship to make the westward passage this season via the short or northern track, came into port yesterday morning after a voyage lasting five days seventeen hours and twenty-four minutes from Cherbourg Mole to Sandy Hook Lightship, the fastest westward run she has made.

The vessel was not reported until she arrived in Quarantine at 8:24 o'clock, a fact accounted for by the almost impenetrable fog that from early morning till noon enveloped the harbor and lower bay. It was hours later when the Kaiser reached her dock. The marine observers said that it was impossible for them to make out any object any distance away, and though the Kaiser is one of the largest craft afloat she managed to slip by them unobserved.

On Monday afternoon about 3 o'clock she made out a two masted schooner flying a signal of distress. She bore down and inquired what the matter was, and the sekipper of the sailing vessel replied that he was very anxious to know just where he was as he had lost his reckonings in a storm. Capt. Hogemann gave the desired information.

The cabins of the Kaiser were filled with tourists returning from a Summer abroad. All the way across they made merry and many were the stories of big poker games, concerts, and other forms of amusement that the passengers related as having occurred. One of the poker games was a very interesting affair in which the limit, it was affirmed, at the start was $5 and at the end $100. Among those in the game, which lasted one day and well into another, were Jacob Rothschild, Beriah Wilkins of Washington and Florence Ziegfeld the husband and manager of Anna Held. Luck, it was reported, favored Messrs. Ziegfeld and Wilkins.

The Marconi wireless telegraph operator aboard the Kaiser managed to get connection with the new station at Nantucket as the vessel neared port. Several messages from people on board to friends ashore were successfully transmitted, it was said.

While the Kaiser was docking the yachts Irene and Electra were lying just off the pier. When the Electra backed away she came very near getting in collision with the Irene. As it was her bowsprit carried away the gold knob on the end of the Irene's flagstaff, causing the flag to drop into the river. Then the Irene backed out into the stream, and had it not been for the cool headed Captain of the tug Theresa Vernon she in all probability would have collided with that craft. Her bowsprit passed within a foot of the upper works of the tug, the Captain of the tug saving both boats from damage by ringing full speed ahead in the nick of time.

CAPT. ARTHUR LEE HERE.

Ex-Military Attache Denies that He Refused to Meet Bourke Cockran—Says Boer War Is Over.

On the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse there arrived yesterday, Capt. Arthur H. Lee, ex-Military Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington. He is accompanied by Mrs. Lee, and after spending some time at Winter Harbor, Me., will go to Washington to renew old acquaintances, and then come to New York to witness the contest for the America's Cup.

Concerning a recent cable dispatch to the effect that he had refused to meet Bourke Cockran when the latter was introduced to him by Winston Churchill, Capt. Lee said that the report was incorrect.

"I did not refuse to meet Mr. Cockran," said Capt. Lee, "but I did take occasion to remind him that I had heard him deliver a very eloquent oration at a pro-Boer meeting in Washington."

The Boer war from a military standpoint, Capt. Lee said, was at an end. It was now, he explained, a police rather than a military problem.

The English, said Capt. Lee, had a very high opinion of the American soldier. Asked to what this was due, he replied:

"I told them all they know, and naturally they would have a high opinion of the American soldier."

Consul Berliner's Marriage.

Congressman-elect H. M. Goldfogle will be best man at the wedding of Consul Solomon Berliner to Miss Jennie Otterberg. The ceremony will be performed in Carroll Institute Hall, Washington, D. C., on Sunday, Sept. 1. Miss Bertha Otterberg will be the maid of honor. Consul Berliner will leave for his post in the Canary Islands soon after the wedding.

DISCORD AMONG THE GERMAN-AMERICANS

Mr. Ridder Attacked by the Municipal League's Secretary.

George H. Davis Intimates that His Organization Alone Represents the Unbiased Reform Element.

While the indications were on Monday night that all of the German-American political associations intended to act in concert in the coming local campaign, there were developments yesterday that foreboded serious internal dissensions.

George H. Davis, Secretary of the German-American Municipal League of New York, was one of the delegates to the dinner and conference at the Union Square Hotel on Monday night, and he then impugned the motives of Mr. Ridder, who, he says, is working to secure the nomination of his brother-in-law, Edward B. Amend, for Justice of the Supreme Court.

"The German-American Municipal League of New York," Mr. Davis said yesterday, "was organized last December. Paul Goepel was made temporary President and I was chosen temporary Secretary. Last week our organization was made permanent, and Mr. Goepel and myself were, respectively, elected President and Secretary.

"We also elected the following Executive Committee, with power to increase the membership: Francis Charles Bonn of 280 Broadway, Dr. L. K. Boehm of 320 Broadway, George H. Davis, 1 Madison Avenue; Edgar Francken, 1 Madison Avenue; Paul Goepel, 290 Broadway; Gustav Loeb, 32 Broadway; Henry Meier, 346 East Eighty-seventh Street; Henry W. Metzing, 210 East Ninth Street; Paul Pfotenhauer, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway; John T. Boelkow, 370 Third Avenue, and Andrew Zerban, 334 Lenox Avenue.

"There is a very large element among German-born citizens who want nothing to do with Herman Ridder. He is looked upon with distrust. Organizations represented at the meeting last night other than the German-American Municipal League are purely political. Our organization was formed to bring out the votes of men who could not be influenced by politicians. The members of our league are business men, and many of them belong to the Liederkranz. They are looked upon, by the thinking citizen, as more than professional politicians, and can exert more influence. We are not fighting for ourselves; we are not fighting for the recognition of the German-Americans. Every so-called German-American should be an American, and nothing else. Our aim is to work among a certain class of voters that others cannot influence.

"Some time ago I suggested to Mr. Goepel, and he proposed the idea to Herman Ridder, that voters of German parentage should make Carl Schurz the Chairman of a united German organization. Mr. Schurz declined, on account of his age and ill-health.

"Next an attempt was made to unite on Hubert O. Cillis, an ex-President of the Liederkranz and Vice President of the Germania Life Insurance Company. But nothing definite resulted.

"Then Mr. Ridder sent for me and proposed the organization of a union committee of seven, but stipulated that he was not only to be the Chairman, but that the German-American Reform Union was to be given two members of the committee and the Brooklyn Democracy (Otto Kempner) one. The two German-American Municipal Leagues and the German-American Republican County Committee were each to furnish one member of the committee. This would give Mr. Ridder control.

"I conferred with the members of our organization on the proposition, and as there was a division of opinion I called a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday. Henry Meier and myself, the delegates to the conference, as a result of that meeting, were instructed not to vote or commit ourselves. We were directed to hear what was said and report back to the organization.

"Our league wants to get out a vote against Tammany that Mr. Ridder cannot secure. I don't approve of a distinct German-American movement. We are all Americans.

"Mr. Ridder wants the German-Americans recognized. We want good candidates, regardless of their nationality. If it is good politics to put a German on the ticket, well and good, but we won't insist on it.

"The fact is Mr. Ridder wants to nominate his brother-in-law, Edward B. Amend, for Justice of the Supreme Court. Now, our organization is decidedly against a union of German associations under the domination of Mr. Ridder. I shall call a meeting of our Executive Committee for Friday or Saturday, and we will then make our position plain.

"I have every reason to believe that the German-American Republican County Committee, of which Dr. Gustav Scholer is President, will not act with Mr. Ridder. The German-American Republican League, in which Ludwig Thomas and Benno Loewy are prominent, manifests a similar spirit, and they refused to send representatives to the dinner last night.

"Now, personally, I am a Republican, but I am not a Platt Republican. I live in the Twenty-ninth District, and we are going to beat Platt's man, Alexander T. Mason, who was forced on us as leader. Our candidate is Frank H. Partridge of 13 East Fifty-fourth Street, and it is our intention to elect him."

Herman Ridder yesterday expressed satisfaction with the result of the meeting on Monday night. He declared, however, that it was useless to talk of the nomination of Gustav H. Schwab or Arthur Von Briesen for Mayor, because they had approved in a letter of the action of Theodore Roosevelt as Police Commissioner.

In the published reports of the German-American conference on Monday night Dr. L. K. Boehm was erroneously reported as opposing Mr. Ridder. He supported that gentleman, but he spoke in German, and the person who translated his remarks for the reporters misunderstood him.

SENATOR HANNA TO REST.

With Wife and Children He Leaves for His Country Home in Michigan.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Senator and Mrs. Hanna, accompanied by their two daughters, the Misses Mabel and Ruth, left Cleveland to-day on the steamer Northwest, for Hay Lake, near Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., where the family will spend a few days at the Hanna Summer cottage.

Mr. Hanna will take an active part in the formal opening of the Republican State campaign, which probably will take place at Delaware on Sept. 21. Among the speakers will be Senators Foraker and Hanna, Gov. Nash, and Carl L. Nippert, candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Virginia Republican Convention.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 20.—The Republican State Convention will meet here to-morrow. The ticket seems now to be fairly well decided upon. Col. J. Hampton Hoge of Roanoke very likely will be the nominee for Governor. Judge L. L. Lewis has telegraphed that he will not accept the nomination. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser of Charlottesville is a possible candidate. A. P. Gillespie of Tazewell almost certainly will be the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, and Lawrence Groner of Norfolk for Attorney General. For the first time in many years in this State the Republican State Convention will seat few negroes. The delegates have been chosen from among the whites in pursuance of a policy which seems to have been adopted to that end.

Mr. Adler Named for Sheriff.

Friends of Assemblyman Charles S. Adler of the Eighth District are urging his nomination for Sheriff on the Union Anti-Tammany ticket. It is understood that Mr. Adler is willing to make the race. His friends assert that it would be good politics to make Mr. Adler the nominee for the shrievalty as his selection would arouse an enthusiasm east of Broadway that would bring many votes to the ticket.

WILLIAM BELVIN IN HOSPITAL.

Once Wealthy Broker Declares that He Has No Home.

A well-dressed man walked into Bellevue Hospital yesterday saying that he felt very ill and needed medical attendance. He said he was William Belvin, forty-one years old a broker. Asked to give his address, he declared that he had no home. He was then asked to give the name of his best friend and replied: "James R. Keene of 30 Broad Street." The man was examined by a doctor and sent to the alcoholic ward.

At the office of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., 30 Broad Street, where Mr. Keene makes his headquarters, it was said that Belvin's use of Mr. Keene's name was unwarranted.

It was learned that Belvin was at one time a broker, but that of late years he has done nothing, and that he is seldom seen in the Street. It was also said that he lost $250,000 in a wheat corner.

HENRY HART'S MISSING STOCK.

Inquiry Begun Before Justice MacLean—Testimony of Jules S. Bache.

Judicial inquiry to enable Henry Hart to discover what became of 8,500 shares of stock of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, which he says belong to him, commenced in a vacant room of the County Court House yesterday under the direction of Supreme Court Justice MacLean, being the first hearing in Mr. Hart's suit against Jules S. Bache, William J. Wollman, Herbert A. Scheftel, Samuel Hessberg and C. Loucheim, composing the firm of J. S. Bache & Co., stockbrokers. This action may enable Mr. Hart to form a proper complaint upon which to base further proceeding. Mr. Hart was represented by L. J. Morrison, as counsel, while the attorneys for the other parties were Louis Marshall and Arnold Nathan.

It is alleged that during the late difficulties of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, Mr. Hart put up 20,000 shares of its stock, then above par, as collateral for a loan of $2,000,000, agreeing to take the stock back at 125. He says that he did not get back the shares in question.

Mr. Bache who was the first witness, denied handling any of the stock, or that his firm had hypothecated any of it in the name of Mr. Hart. He was asked if any Third Avenue stock was transferred in January of February, 1900, from Henry Hart to his firm.

"I don't keep the books of the Third Avenue Railroad," he replied testily. "It would be impossible for me to know that. We have handled thousands of Third Avenue shares over our counters. Whether they were in the name of Henry Hart, I don't know."

Further questions only brought out more denials of transactions alleged and the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

FRANK S. THOMAS MISSING.

Absence of Montgomery Auction and Commission Company's President Declared to be Unaccountable.

The disappearance of Frank S. Thomas, President of the Montgomery Auction and Commission Company of 132 Front Street, became generally known in the tea and coffee district yesterday, where his house has been regarded for years as a tea exchange. A meeting of the Directors was called for the afternoon, but owing to the difficulty of getting them together it had to be postponed.

Mr. Thomas has been missing from the city since early in July. On July 8 he was in his down-town office, and was last seen the next day in his apartments, 25 East Forty-fourth Street, by the servants in the building. His wife was then in the country.

A little later F. R. Thomas, a brother in this city, received a letter postmarked New York, which, according to Secretary Winters of the company, advised the family not to worry, that the missing man was not about to commit suicide, and that there was no woman at the bottom of the affair. When the fact of Mr. Thomas's absence was made known to his wife she at once gave up their apartments in the Forty-fourth Street house and removed to Bay Ridge.

Rumors of a shortage were taken to Frank F. Winters, the Secretary and Treasurer of the company. Said he:

"It is true that there is a loan on the books of the company made to Mr. Thomas, but the thing is entirely above board and known to the officers and Directors of the company. I do not care to say whether that amount is $5 or $20,000. There can be no criticism about that. The only fact that requires explanation is the disappearance of Mr. Thomas. He certainly has not disappeared as the result of a discovery of a shortage. There was nothing morbid about him. He was a man of literary and artistic tastes, as well as a musician.

"His disappearance is unaccountable. We have tried to have a meeting of the Directors to-day, but there seems to be some difficulty in getting them together. There is no significance in the meeting, however, as we are in the habit of having them monthly.

"The Montgomery Auction and Commission Company has been for years the only institution of its kind in the country. It is devoted solely to tea, and its sales here to brokers representing interests the entire country over determine the price of tea hereabouts. The fact of Mr. Thomas's disappearance and the loan to him in nowise affects either the finances or the standing of the house."

A rumor that Mr. Thomas had borrowed $6,000 on securities before leaving the city of the firm of B. H. Howell, Son & Co. was denied at the offices of the sugar house, 109 Wall Street. There it was admitted that Mr Thomas had borrowed the money in question, but it was said to be a loan of some three years' standing and made on the personal securities of Mr. Thomas, having nothing to do with the affairs of the company of which he was President.

The Directors of the Montgomery Auction and Commission Company are Frank S. Thomas, William P. Roome, Valentine P. Snyder, Edward Byrnes, Alfred M. Bull, George W. Kenyon, and Frank F. Winters.

LUMBER COMPANIES' TROUBLES

Receivers Appointed for Muskoka and Chequasset Concerns—New Trust to be Formed.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Aug. 20.—Justice Kruse, in the Supreme Court, to-day, appointed receivers for the Muskoka Lumber Company and the Chequasset Lumber Company of North Tonawanda. This action is the result of the recent developments in Baltimore involving the alleged wholesale "kiting" of promissory notes.

When application was made for the appointment of a receiver of the Manor Lumber Company of that city, Milford F. Childs was appointed receiver of the Muskoka Lumber Company on his filing a bond in the sum of $75,000. The total assets of the Muskoka Company were said to be $282,913.75 and the liabilities $385,055.13. The company was incorporated in October, 1896, and was capitalized at $100,000, with its principal office in North Tonawanda. The dissolution became necessary because the company was unable to meet promissory notes for which it was liable, and also because suits have been instituted against it.

The failure of the Chequasset Company involves larger sums, and is alleged to be due to the failure of the American Hardwood Company of Cincinnati, which recently went into the hands of a receiver. The papers submitted set forth the actual insolvency, and state that Charles E. Corkran is the President and director. Eugene F. Perry, Secretary of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, was appointed receiver of the company on his filing a bond in the sum of $100,000.

The total liabilities of the Chequasset Company are $443,447.12 and the assets $376,104.13. The company was organized last November, and was capitalized at $300,000. Its Directors are Charles Corkran of New York and Charles W. Manning of Brooklyn. They and Kirk W. Hobart and Charles R. Demarest also are the sole holders of the 2,000 shares of stock. Mr. Corkran owns 2,090 shares, Mr. Hobart 250, Mr. Manning 150, and Mr. Demarest 1.

Charles E. Corkran, President of the Chequasset Lumber Company, at 66 Broadway, said yesterday that there is to be a new corporation formed from the old company. He said all the contingent liabilities had to be included in the total indebtedness, and the actual liabilities are not large.

From another source it was learned that the new company is to be called the Chequasset Company, the word lumber being omitted. All the stock of the new company is to be issued to Mr. Corkran, who will transfer it to the Trustees, after which the assets of the various other companies will be transferred to the new company, as well as the liabilities, by the receivers of the various companies. The Chequasset Company will then issue its obligations to the various creditors at 100 cents on the dollar at 4 per cent. interest.

The following organizations, it is said, will be absorbed by the new company, Mr. Corkran being a large owner in each: The Chequasset Lumber Company, New York; American Hardwood Company, Cincinnati; Muskoka Lumber Company, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Sylvania Lumber Company, Philadelphia; Daniel & Colline Co., Pittsburg; Baltimore Lumber Company, Baltimore; Chesapeake Lumber Company, Baltimore; Strock Lumber Company, Baltimore; Towson Lumber and Coal Company, Towson, Md.; Manor Lumber Company, Corbett, Md.; Parkton Lumber Company, Parkton, Md., and the Suburban Coal and Lumber Company, Garrison, Md.

FLOUR TRUST CASE ENDED

Former Hecker-Jones-Jewell Company Property to be Sold.

Judge Thomas, in Handing Down His Decision, Criticises the Attitude of the Complainant.

Judge Thomas, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down a final decree in the suit brought by the Central Trust Company of this city as Trustee of the United States Flour Milling Company, against the United States Flour Milling Company and Samuel Thomas, Albert C. Loring, and Charles Kimball, Trustees.

The decree provides a method of procedure for the sale of the property formerly held by the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, a member of the trust. It is directed that the property formerly owned by the defendant company in this city shall be divided into two portions, and that bids for these two portions shall be called for by the Central Trust Company. After the reception of these bids, other bids shall be called for the property as a whole. If the bid in bulk shall be greater than the two sums bid for the two portions, the property shall be disposed of to the highest bidder, otherwise the two portions shall be disposed of to the highest bidder, respectively, for each part.

It further provides that the Trustees are entitled to $25,800 expenses and compensation. The principal on mortgages, coupons, and interest of the Milling Company is placed at $8,270,158.

The decree also provides for the sale of all of the property of the United States Flour Milling Company wherever situated in this country.

Judge Thomas also handed down the following opinion:

"The complainant presented a form of decree herein for settlement, and a decree has been signed at this date pursuant to the decision heretofore rendered, leaving such amendments to be made as were not passed upon at the time of the argument.

"Upon the hearing of the motion it was obvious that the conduct of the foreclosure action enured to the benefit of the bondholders who had submitted their interests to the scheme of reorganization, and that such scheme did not offer adequate protection to such bondholders as declined to yield to the plan that had been concocted, therefore, it was ordered that the securities and stocks within the jurisdiction of this court should be sold separately in the City of New York at not less than an upset price to be agreed upon by those interested, if possible, or by the Court, if such agreement could not be reached.

"After the hearing and decision of the motion, the complainant, in aid of the bondholders interested in the plan of reorganization, and for the purpose of thwarting the direction of the Court, procured an order discontinuing the action, and attempted to remove the subject matter of the action from the jurisdiction of this court. The propriety of such proceeding on the part of the complainant is not now in question; however, it has disturbed the confidence usually entertained that suitors will treat the commands of the court with a certain conditional respect, and raises a doubt concerning the inclination of the Trustee to protect the interests of bondholders who have not suffered themselves to be constrained by the plan for reorganization; therefore, the decree is signed in conformity to the court's decision.

"If the complainant has not been consulted respecting the phraseology of the decree, it is for the reason that it has forfeited the privilege by its manifest efforts to embarrass the court in the formulation of its orders."

PLOW TRUST MANAGERS SUED.

Accounting Asked of Charles R. Flint's Profits in Forming Combine.

Frederick M. Pease, a promotor from Chicago, yesterday filed papers in the County Clerk's Office, instituting a suit against Charles R. Flint to obtain an accounting of Mr. Flint's profits from the formation of the American Plow Company, or Plow Trust, and asking an injunction restraining Mr. Flint, Joseph S. Auerbach, and George W. Young, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the American Plow Company, and about thirty other plow companies, from continuing any proceedings in the actual work of forming the syndicate.

Mr. Pease asserts that in 1897 he conceived the idea of combining the plow companies, and succeeded in interesting Mr. Flint to such an extent that the latter entered into a working agreement with him which continued for eighteen months, when, Mr. Pease says, Mr. Flint declared the project impracticable, and apparently dropped it. Mr. Pease says that the announcement of the actual formation of the trust last June made it clear that his idea had proved of value, and to determine that value the present suit is brought.

The concerns named as defendants include the Moline Plow Company, the Rock Island Plow Company, the Peru Plow and Wheel Company, the Morrison Manufacturing Company, the Grand Detour Plow Company, B. F. Avery & Sons, the Chattanooga Plow Company, the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company, the Butcher & Gibbs Plow Company, the Parlin & Orendorff Company, the David Bradley Manufacturing Company, the J. I. Case Plow Works, the South Bend Chilled Plow Company, the T. M. Bissell Plow Company, the Princess Plow Company, Alexander Speer & Sons, the Lacrosse Plow Company, the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company, the Gale Manufacturing Company, the Kingman Plow Company, the A. B. Farquhar Company, the Toledo Plow Company, the Pekin Plow Company, the Sattley Manufacturing Company, John Deere & Co., and the J. Thompson & Sons Manufacturing Company.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET WEAK.

Corn, Wheat, and Provisions Show Fractional Declines.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A falling off in clearances, heavy receipts, and an improvement in the corn crop prospects influenced the grain markets to-day. Trade was active moderately, and at the close was weak, wheat, 1⅛@1¼c; corn, ⅜c., and oats, ⅛c lower for September delivery. Provisions closed 12½@15 to 25c depressed.

Holders of provisions, influenced by the downward course of grain prices, sold freely during the session, and the result was a lower level of values.

GOLD AND CURRENCY.

The New York Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $1,400,000 for Australian gold deposited at the San Francisco Mint.

The sum of $200,000 in currency was transferred to New Orleans.

The Suit Against Guy G. Major.

Guy G. Major said yesterday that his 539 shares of Seventh National Bank stock were sold for him by a Stock Exchange house before the bank failure to a man of means, able and willing to pay any assessment, and that the price obtained was $5 a share. Mr. Major added that the chief question in Receiver Raynor's suit against him was whether the actual stockholder or the stockholder on record was liable to assessment, and that in the latter event he would then have recourse to his purchaser. He also said that he did not expect to get hold of the Ninth National Bank.

To Attend the Hay Convention.

President Barnes of the New York Produce Exchange has named a delegation to represent that body at the National Hay Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on Sept. 10, 11, and 12. The delegation will consist of Henry D. McCord, Theodore B. Chase, and Samuel Ingersoll.

To Prevent "Corners" in Grain.

The members of the Produce Exchange on Sept. 9 will meet to consider a committee recommendation to permit the delivery of inferior grades of grain at an allowance of 2 cents a bushel, the object being to prevent "corners" in the grain market in the future.

For an Extra Cotton Exchange Holiday.

A petition to close the Cotton Exchange on Aug. 31, the Saturday preceding Labor Day, is being circulated among the members of that body.

What a lot of men have already shed their straw hats!

And generally speaking, the new roof raised over their heads isn't the hard, stiff, winterish derby, but the soft, easy Alpine.

Sensible, isn't it?

Alpines, all shapes. $2.50, $3.50, $5.

During August stores close at 5.30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

BLAMES LAWYER FOR BIGAMY.

Woman Says She Was Told by Him that She Had Been Divorced from First Husband.

When Rosa Levey of 7 Conway Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of bigamy, she accused Henry Kunz, a lawyer, having offices in The World Building, with having deceived her, declaring that it was upon his representation that she was divorced that she contracted a second marriage.

Magistrate Furlong directed that she make an affidavit in accordance with her statement, and issued a summons for Kunz to appear before him and reply to the charges.

Mrs. Levey told the Court that she was married to Julius H. Levey, a Government life saver, stationed at Coney Island, about a year ago. She lived with him only ten days. After this, she said that she employed Kunz to obtain a divorce for her, paying him in installments. She says that the lawyer assured her that he would get her the divorce without compelling her to go on the stand. A few months ago he told her that she was free, and acting upon this assurance she became the wife of Joseph Goldstein, a trolley car conductor. Her husband discovered her first marriage, left her, and secured a summons for her a few days ago on a charge of bigamy.

She was held by Magistrate Furlong in $1,000 bail for further examination.

FIRE EXCITES BELLEVUE.

Slight Blaze in Building Opposite Hospital Causes Apprehension.

A slight fire was discovered at 6:10 o'clock last night, on the fourth floor of the unoccupied building at 410 East Twenty-sixth Street. Though it in no wise endangered Bellevue Hospital, directly across the street, intense excitement was created in the neighborhood, partly because of the location and because of the large number of engines that responded to the alarm.

The damaged building at 410 East Twenty-sixth Street was formerly occupied by the University of the City of New York. Its ownership is now a subject of litigation between Bellevue Hospital and Cornell University.

MURPHY WILL NOT PROBATED.

Grandson of Contractor Files Objection —Hearing Set Down for Oct. 7.

A contest is in prospect over the will of John Murphy, who died at the Park Avenue Hotel on July 30. Mr. Murphy, as a partner in the firm of Nesbit & Murphy, supplied the city with large quantities of building materials under the Tweed régime, and in this connection acquired the name of "Bricks" Murphy. By his will, recently offered for probate, he left all his property to his widow, who was his second wife.

The claimant for a share in the estate is Mr. Murphy's grandson, John J. Murphy, now about twenty years old. Ex-Senator John G. Boyd, as attorney, secured on Monday from Surrogate Fitzgerald, an order appointing Alexander Thain special guardian for John J. Murphy, and yesterday filed in the Surrogates' Court, on behalf of Mr. Thain, objection to the probate of the Murphy will. The case was set down for Oct. 7.

Ex-Senator Boyd said yesterday that he would not undertake to estimate the value of the estate. John J. Murphy said that he had heard estimates placing his grandfather's wealth at about $300,000.

STRONG ESTATE INVENTORY.

Total Value, $55,192—Legacies to Rutgers College and Y. M. C. A.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 20.—An inventory of the estate of Charles Strong has been filed at the office of the Surrogate. Mr. Strong was a hotel keeper and left legacies to Rutgers College and the Young Men's Christian Association.

The inventory shows the entire value of the estate as $55,192, although it was expected that it would amount to several hundred thousand dollars. The trust fund created by the will amount to about $28,000. Of this one-fourth upon the death of the life tenant goes to the Young Men's Christian Association, and another fourth after the life tenants' death to the Wells Hospital, three-eighths to Rutgers College and one-eighth to the Children's Industrial School.

EMMET ESTATE TO BE DIVIDED.

Justice Dykman Names Commissioners to Partition the Property.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 20.—In the matter of the suit of William Temple Emmet against Grenville Temple Emmet and others, among whom are Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh, Katharine Emmet

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, variable winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,107. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON HEARTILY WELCOMED

Harbor Noisy with Salutes While the Teutonic Slowly Passes.

SHAMROCK II. DIPS HER FLAG

British Yachtsman's First Words an Expression of Hope that Good Feeling Will Mark the Great Race.

Sir Thomas Lipton, smiling and bubbling over with enthusiasm over his new yacht Shamrock II., arrived here yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Teutonic. The vessel was sighted off the Scotland Lightship at 4:20 P. M.; she did not reach her dock until 8 o'clock.

The Teutonic was hardly past the lightship when the Erin, Sir Thomas's steam yacht, hove in sight, discharged a cannon shot, and ran up the signals, "Welcome." Soon afterward the Kanawha, with H. H. Rogers, her owner, and a party of friends on board, passed on her way to Long Branch, and a siren was started.

From then until the vessel reached her dock, the harbor was full of salutes. Even an old oil ship, the Helios, that was passed just outside the Narrows, tooted her welcome, while many excursion boats passing on their way to Sandy Hook, Long Branch, or Coney Island, seemed beside themselves in their efforts to make noise.

Just outside the Narrows the steam yacht Priscilla came alongside and fired a salute. On board her were Alexander Barrie, J. R. Buckler, Henry Siegel, Mr. Beach, Mr. Benjamin, and others. The steam yacht Wachusett of the Atlantic Yacht Club, owned by Edward Weston, was another of the welcoming craft.

Sir Thomas Lipton stood on the deck of the Teutonic bowing and waving his cap at every vessel that went by. Even the dingy o'd tug, the James A. Lawrence, which has been chartered to tow the Shamrock II., and do other errands, received her share of attention from him.

Dr. Doty and his little tug found the Teutonic out in the Lower Bay and quickly turned her over to the revenue officers, who, contrary to their usual custom, went outside the Narrows to board the vessel and give Sir Thomas a welcome of their own.

HIS WISH FOR GOOD FEELING.

Sir Thomas was on deck waiting for all who should wish to speak to him. He remembered many of the reporters, and called them by their first names as familiarly as if he had seen them the day before. They immediately began asking questions about the Shamrock, and as soon as this topic was broached, Sir Thomas replied:

"Now, there is just one thing I want you to remember, and I hope it will be kept in mind from now until the day when I set sail for home once more. That is that no matter how the race turns out, I hope we will retain the good-will of the American people. I would not be a sportsman if I did not want my yacht to win, and want that very badly, but there is going to be just as much good feeling this year as there was two years ago. Of that I am sure.

"I don't want any better treatment than I received from the New York Yacht Club and the American people two years ago. The welcome they gave me and the good-bye were as cordial as any one could wish. We are going to have a good race, and I want the best boat to win. If I haven't got the best boat this time perhaps I will have it next time."

Sir Thomas wore a flannel suit, with thin gray stripes running down it, white canvas shoes, and a dark blue cap with a visor coming very close to the eyes. He is slightly heavier than he was when here before, and his ruddy complexion and dark mustache make him look a much younger man than he is.

He had scarcely begun to talk when David Barrie, Sir Thomas's American representative, told him that a number of snapshot photographers wished to take his picture. He promptly went out on deck, called to his side Mr. Barrie and the Hon. Charles Russell, his friend, and stood on the upper deck while the photographers plied their trade for fifteen minutes.

Sir Thomas was anxious to hear about the Columbia and the Constitution. He said he had no opinion of either of them, but hoped the better boat would be sent against his. As soon as he learned that a race was to be sailed to-day at Oyster Bay he began planning to try to see it.

As the Teutonic passed Shamrock II. the little boat dipped her colors, and Sir Thomas looked at her with all the pride that a mother takes in her child.

"That is a good boat," he exclaimed, "and I am so happy to see that she is in such good condition. By the way, how do the people here who have seen her like her?"

He was greatly pleased to learn that certain yachting critics had said of the boat that she was without question a superior vessel to Shamrock I.

SHAMROCK II.'S SPEED.

"There is no doubt about that," he replied. "We tried the two yachts in a ten or twelve knot breeze just before Shamrock II. came to this country, and we found that the new boat, on a thirty-five-mile sail, was about nine minutes faster than the old one. The old Shamrock is several minutes faster than she was when she was here, too. I do not believe the old boat is even yet as fast as the Columbia, but she is in fine trim."

Sir Thomas said he did not himself know the length of the boom of his new boat, though, he added, the guess that her mast was 138 feet 6 inches in height was not far wrong.

"We have built a boat this time," he continued, "for the kind of weather we expect to get off Sandy Hook. It is not built primarily for English weather at all. We want to lift that cup, and in order to do it we must win the race in American waters. Therefore we have made our arrangements accordingly.

"We have lots of work before us, and I propose to devote my time to this work from to-morrow morning until after the races are over. We are going to work just as hard as we can, and get every inch of speed out of our boat."

Sir Thomas said that very much more interest was taken in England in the race for this year than was the case two years ago, although even then the whole country seemed excited about it. He said that the peculiar concern the King had manifested in the vessel's success had added to the interest. In speaking of King Edward, he said:

"We had an awful scare when the King was aboard the vessel and her big mast broke off. Had it not been for the fact that the yacht was careening over very gently at the time, some one would undoubtedly have been killed. As it was, the sail was already so near the water that when the mast broke it simply fell right off, and did not have to fall across the deck at all. We were all fearfully frightened, however."

Every item of information concerning American yachting seemed to interest Sir Thomas. He was especially interested in the Independence, he said.

"I know very little about Mr. Lawson's boat," he said, "except what I have read in the papers, but I am very much interested to hear of her. I had a letter some time ago asking if arrangements could be made for a race with that yacht independently of the contest with the boat the New York Yacht Club would select. My reply was that my first consideration was the New York Yacht Club. After the contest there was finished I could talk about other things, but that until that was over I could not consider any other proposition.

"I would like very much to see the Independence, and I hope that I may get an opportunity to witness her sailing powers. There is nothing in the report that she is to sail with us off Sandy Hook while we are preparing for the races. I have heard nothing from the managers of that yacht since the correspondence I refer, to."

THE DESIGNER'S OPINION.

Sir Thomas took the reporters down into a stateroom to see G. L. Watson, who designed the yacht. Mr. Watson is a typical Scotchman, and was evidently very confident of the possibilities that lie in Shamrock II. He said of her:

"She is the best boat I have ever seen or know anything about. We had to design her peculiarly because of the peculiar and very, very faulty tonnage rules that prevail in this country, but I think we have a boat that will give a good account of herself. I don't know whether the Shamrock II. will carry more sail than the Constitution, because I know comparatively little about the new American vessel. But we have a yacht that is equally good in light or strong airs, and I look for a very close race."

When Sir Thomas learned of the race between the Columbia and the Constitution, scheduled to take place to-day, he immediately said that he would like to see it. He sought Mr. Watson, and they consulted as to the advisability of taking Shamrock II. out for her first trial spin to-morrow.

"But, no," he said, "the sailors wouldn't think of going for the first sail on a Friday. They would rebel against it unanimously. So, I'll tell you what we will have to do. We will take a little spin out to Sandy Hook in the morning, just to say we have had a sail, and just to see how the boat does with her mast and spars, and then we will go up to Cold Spring Harbor to see the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club's race. Then, on Friday, we will take the real first trial spin. That will satisfy the sailors, and it will give all who wish to do so an opportunity to witness the race to-morrow and see our first trial spin, too."

Subsequently Sir Thomas decided that it would be best to go out for a full sail to-day. He will see the Constitution-Columbia race on Saturday as the guest of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club afterward dining at the club, to meet Vice President Roosevelt. He will see the races from the Erin.

Sir Thomas and Designer Watson will go aboard the tug James A. Lawrence at the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 11 o'clock this morning, and will board the Shamrock at Sandy Hook.

"After I have seen that race to-morrow, however, I shall not touch foot on shore again nor have anything to do with anything whatever, except the sailing of the Shamrock. I hope to see something of my American friends after the race is sailed. It is very pleasant to get back to New York, and I know I shall enjoy myself."

There were no members of the New York Yacht Club at the pier to meet the visiting yachtsman. He and his party got off the pier very quickly, by special courtesy of the Customs Department, which volunteered to examine Sir Thomas's baggage aboard ship, so as not to inconvenience him at all when landing. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was the only man on hand to extend a personal welcome to the visitor.

A stage from the Waldorf-Astoria was in waiting, and Sir Thomas and his party immediately boarded it and were driven to that hotel. A crowd was in the corridor as he passed through, and he was bowing to every one of them and beaming with happiness. He rushed up to the suite of rooms that had been engaged for him, and was down in the corridors again within fifteen minutes.

He then went into the Palm Room for a dinner party, at which the following were present, in addition to the members of Sir Thomas's party: Henry Siegel, Alexander Barrie, Samuel Jarvis, A. J. McIntosh, E. P. Benjamin, E. S. Vaughan, Daniel Beach, T. R. Conkling, and John R. Butler.

News of the death of Pilot Godbey, who was drowned in the collision which sank the tug James Gordon Bennett last week, was told to Sir Thomas at the Waldorf last night, and he said it was the first he had heard of it. He expressed great sorrow. Godbey was the old Shamrock's pilot last year, and was to have held the same position on the new Shamrock. Sir Thomas said he did not know whom he would engage, that he had re-engaged all his old men as far as possible, and that he did not want a finer set of men.

Accompanying Sir Thomas on the vessel yesterday were the Hon. Charles Russell, son of the late Lord Chief Justice, who was a great friend of Sir Thomas's; J. B. Hilliard, the well-known English yachtsman, who was here for the former races; C. O'Malley, another yachtsman; Mr. Watson, the designer; W. M. Duncan and J. Westwood, secretaries to Sir Thomas, and a valet.

According to Sir Thomas, Mr. Ratsey, the sailmaker for the Shamrocks, and Capt. Jameson will come over next week on the Campania. Capt. Ring will come over later, as will Mr. Fife, the designer of Shamrock I. and assistant designer of Shamrock II.

WOMAN KILLED IN CAR CRASH.

Train at Gloucester City, N. J., Dashed into a Trolley Car—Fourteen People Badly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 21—A train on the Camden, Gloucester and Mount Ephraim Railroad, a narrow gauge branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, tonight ran full speed into a trolley car at Gloucester City. One woman was killed, two girls were injured, probably fatally, and twelve other passengers received injuries. Mrs. Albert Winters, aged forty, was the woman killed. Her neck was broken.

The accident happened at the corner of Broadway and King Street, where the tracks of these two lines cross, and where there are no safety gates. The train left Camden for Grenloch at 6:40 o'clock, and when it reached the King Street crossing Engineer Ward failed to slow up. The engine struck the car a glancing blow that cut off the end of the car and hurled it some feet away, while the other part of the car was jammed into a telephone pole beside the trolley tracks.

The cars on the north-bound tracks of the trolley road were filled at the time with persons leaving the farmers' picnic at Washington Park. Many of these passengers assisted the trolley men in clearing away the débris. Mrs. Winters's body was jammed under the wrecked portion of the car. A screwjack was necessary to enable the men to reach the body.

Low Rate Tour to the Pacific Coast.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT CALIFORNIA UNDER THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR SYSTEM.

On September 23 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run another low-rate personally conducted tour to the Pacific Coast, covering a period of thirty days. The party will travel by special train of Pullman sleeping, dining, and observation cars, and on the going trip will pass throught the famous scenery of Colorado, stopping at the principal points of interest, including Salt Lake City. A stop of five days will be made in San Francisco during the General Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. On the homeward trip the route will lie through Southern California via the Grand Canyon of Arizona; thence across the southwestern plains to St. Louis. Round trip rate, covering all the essential expenses while traveling on the special train, $185.00 from New York.

For further information apply to Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New York, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.—Adv.

SCHLEY MAY NOT QUESTION HOWISON

Department Refuses to Ascertain If Sinister Statements Were Made.

Having Once Agreed to Howison for Court of Inquiry, Schley Cannot Challenge Him Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Rear Admiral Schley must challenge the right of Rear Admiral Howison to be a judge of his conduct during the war before the court begins its work, but may not challenge it now. Having declared that Howison would be an acceptable member of the court to him, he is admonished by Assistant Secretary Hackett that he may not now, upon the strength of a newspaper publication setting forth that Rear Admiral Howison has expressed opinions showing partiality for Sampson in the Santiago campaign, retract his decision to accept Howison as entirely acceptable.

Mr. Hackett determined also that Howison shall not be permitted to say whether he made the statements attributed to him by a Boston newspaper, and which Schley had not heard of at the time he accepted Howison as unexceptionable as a judge. The decision of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy was the result of two days of correspondence, interrupted by a visit.

The letter from Rear Admiral Schley asking that the Howison interview from Boston be sent to Admiral Howison reached the department yesterday morning. Receipt of it was acknowledged. Then Capt. Parker called upon Mr. Hackett, and had a conversation with him, during which the visitor spoke of his intended visit to Boston, and his purpose to make inquiries for himself and Admiral Schley concerning the assertion that Howison had made remarks to a reporter showing his preference for the Sampson side of the Santiago controversy.

This led the Assistant Secretary to dispatch another letter to Admiral Schley, asking if he desired to have delayed an answer to the letter of inquiry proposed to be submitted to Admiral Howison. To this Admiral Schley made answer at once, saying that he did not desire to have it delayed, but would like it disposed of at once.

Over this letter there was a consultation this morning at the Navy Department, about which everybody was curious all day long. Assistant Secretary Hackett called to his room Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Lieut. H. H. Ward, formerly his assistant, and the compiler of the much referred to appendix to the bureau report of 1898, and Edward P. Hanna, solicitor in the office of the Judge Advocate General. Before they had left, it had been decided that Admiral Schley's right to challenge a member of the court of inquiry could only be exercised upon the convening of the court.

Some inkling of the decision leaked out and was talked over, but Mr. Hackett officially waited until the correspondence had been written out, the reply to Admiral Schley sent to him, at his hotel, and assurance brought that he had received it before it was given to the press.

The feeling among the counsel and friends of Admiral Schley is that Schley ought not to be prevented, because the question about the propriety of Howison's participation in the court was not presented until after Schley had declared, by his counsel, that Admiral Howison would be unobjectionable, from making later objection to him if the reply of Rear Admiral Howison to the proposed question to him concerning the Boston interview should show that he had entertained a prejudice in favor of Sampson.

Admiral Schley's counsel hoped to save time by bringing the question fairly before Howison now, instead of making it necessary to delay action on Sept. 12 by putting the Secretary of the Navy to the trouble of selecting a substitute for Admiral Howison.

The impression among Schley's friends here was and is that Howison will himself relieve the counsel for Schley and the department of all embarrassment by asking to be relieved from service on the court. The Navy Department is confident that he will establish full confidence in himself, so far as the public is concerned, by repeating his assurance to the department that he knew of no reason why he was not available for membership of the court.

Admiral Schley knew of no reason to doubt his impartiality until he learned of his alleged interview expressing positive opinions about the events at Santiago, which are to be aired before the court.

There are at least three other Rear Admirals acceptable to Schley, who may be selected from in case Admiral Howison asks to be relieved, or steps down at the time of the court after challenge by the counsel of Schley. Besides that number offered as available, there is a long list of retired Rear Admirals, who have not been mentioned, who are not invalids, and who may not have expressed opinions, even if, like Admiral Howison, they have not read the documents about this case that have engrossed the interest of the navy ever since 1898.

The letters that passed between Rear Admiral Schley and Acting Secretary Hackett were as follows:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19, 1901.

The Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: I have the honor to inclose herewith a newspaper clipping in which Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison (who has been selected to fill the vacancy caused by the relief of Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberly from the court of inquiry) is represented to have expressed certain opinions.

If this statement, taken from The Boston Record, be true, it would in the judgment of my counsel disqualify him for serving in this inquiry.

I respectfully request that a copy of this letter with this inclosure be submitted to Rear Admiral Howison for his consideration; and I would further request that I may be favored with a copy of his answer.

I have entertained high personal regard for Rear Admiral Howison throughout a long professional service, so that I feel sure that if the statements expressed in the inclosure are true, Rear Admiral Howison would not be willing to serve as a Judge under such circumstances.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

W. S. SCHLEY,

Rear Admiral United States Navy.

Navy Department,

Washington, Aug. 20, 1901.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Your letter of 19th, inclosing newspaper clipping in regard to alleged statements of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, was received by mail this morning.

Soon after the receipt Capt. James Parker, one of your counsel, called at the department and stated that he intended to go to Boston on Saturday to make a further investigation in the premises, and wished that no step be taken by the department until the result of his visit could be communicated to the department.

The department would be pleased to learn immediately if it be your desire that action be withheld for the present. Respectfully,

F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

The Arlington, Washington D. C., Aug. 20, 1901.

Sir: In reply to the department's letter of this date referring to clipping containing alleged statements of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, I would say that I believe that the action requested should not be withheld, as its purpose was to avoid any delay in the court after its session had begun.

Second—I beg, therefore, that the request of my letter of yesterday may be communicated to Admiral Howison. Very respectfully,

W. S. SCHLEY, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.

To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Aug. 21, 1901.

Sir: In reply to your letter of 19th inst., inclosing a newspaper clipping and requesting the department to send it to Rear Admiral Howison, together with a copy of your letter, you are informed that the appointment of Rear Admiral Howison as a third member of the court of inquiry was accomplished only after taking great pains to insure absolute impartiality in the officer selected. To a question unofficially put as to his availability in case the department should require his services, Rear Admiral Howison replied:

"I know of no reason why I should not be available for such duty should the department so decide. I have made no public utterance relating to the subject, and I have seen none of the official reports and papers bearing upon the questions to be decided by the court."

Your counsel, Capt. Parker, before the appointment had been announced, mentioned to the Acting Secretary the names of certain Rear Admirals, any one of whom, he said, would be perfectly satisfactory to Rear Admiral Schley. One of the names so mentioned was that of Rear Admiral Howison. It may be added that of four officers consulted by the department the names of three were upon the list thus mentioned by your counsel.

This much has been detailed in order to remind you of the fact that a fair-minded officer of excellent reputation and of unblemished character had been found in the person of Rear Admiral Howison, who, at the date of his appointment, appears to have enjoyed the confidence of both the department and yourself.

Your request is based upon a newspaper clipping that purports to contain statements in regard to the truth of which you do not yourself express an opinion.

You ask the department to lay before Rear Admiral Howison a statement wholly unsubstantiated, that appears to have been made by some person unknown at a time and place likewise unknown.

The department is unable to view your request in any other light than that of a preliminary challenge of the fitness of Rear Admiral Howison to serve as a member of the court. It will be treated as is usual in cases of courts of inquiry. The established practice in the military as well as in the naval service has fixed the method in which the right of challenge before courts-martial and courts of inquiry shall be exercised.

The department, having constituted the court, should not at this stage of the proceedings undertake to hear and determine questions that may arise respecting the competency of its members. Such a proceeding would be irregular, all questions of this nature being left to the determination of the court itself.

This correspondence will be transmitted to the President of the court for its information.

Respectfully,

F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N., city.

Capt. Parker said to-night that he had been totally misrepresented in the correspondence, and that the department letter was intended to give the impression that he had delayed the sending of the newspaper clipping to Boston, when that was not the case. He had not caused the slightest delay, and there was no reason to assume that he sought to.

There is much criticism of the make-up of the conference at the Navy Department to-day that decided that Howison should not be asked to say whether he gave the Boston interview. Rear Admiral Crowninshield has already frequently been alluded to by the friends of Schley as the man most responsible for the maintenance of the Sampson-Schley controversy, and for the silencing of all talk in the department and service that sounded like approval of Schley.

Lieut. Ward has been a cordial and persistant Sampson man since he became assistant to Crowninshield, and as both are men of strong personalities, it is asserted that they could have had no difficulty in reaching a conclusion adverse to the application of Schley, by whose friends Crowninshield and Ward are regarded as the promoters of the controversy. Judge Wilson declares that "the case cannot be conducted as if it were a cross-roads cow case; this business shall be attended to with the decency and order that it deserves."

TRIED TO LYNCH MOTORMAN.

Big Crowd Attacked Him When His Car Killed a Little Girl on Madison Avenue.

Motorman Julius Seibel of 1,697 Madison Avenue was in charge of Car 863 of the Madison Avenue line last night when near One Hundred and First Street it knocked down Annie Emory, nine years old, the daughter of a carpenter at 22 East One Hundred and Second Street, cutting off the back of her head. While the body of the girl lay under the car the crowd of men, women, and children who sat on the stoops of the neighborhood, ran out and attacked Seibel.

The girl at 8 o'clock started across Madison Avenue between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Streets, where there is a sharp hill rising toward One Hundred and Second Street. Car No. 863 was coming down town at the usual rate of speed. The girl saw the car, stopped in the middle of the track, and then turned around to go back. At that moment the car hit her. The women and children who saw the accident shrieked, and all the people dashed toward the motorman, crying "Lynch him!" "Kill him!"

The motorman seized his controller to defend himself. It was snatched out of his hand and the man who got it tried to hit him on the head with it. Seibel dodged, a man hit him in the face, a woman struck out at him, and in a moment the crowd was struggling to and fro, each one trying to do him some damage. Seibel struck out right and left, but was pressed back against the car. He fought on, and when the man with the controller struck at Seibel again, Seibel rushed the crowd, and was in the midst of a mob of men and women, when Policeman Fisher of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and Frobationary Policeman Costin, who was with him, ran up. They fought their way to Seibel's side and found him almost exhausted.

"Don't let them get me!" cried out Seibel, who stood with doubled up fists ready to continue his battle for life. The crowd came up again and Policeman Fisher kept it back. Policeman Swirz came up, and the three men surrounded Seibel and moved off with him. The crowd followed the party all the way to the station house, the policemen with difficulty keeping it from attacking Seibel.

All this time the forgotten body of the girl lay under the car. It was many minutes, before she was thought of, and then a man pulled the body out. It was taken to the station house, followed by the girl's half-crazed father.

MRS. BECKHAM ILL.

Wife of Governor of Kentucky, a Bride of Nine Months, Lying at Point of Death.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 21.—The wife of Gov. Beckham, a bride of nine months to-day, and a mother of five days, is lying at the point of death in the Executive Mansion. Her disease is diagnosed as septicemia.

Since the accouchement, Mrs. Beckham had apparently progressed favorably, but this morning alarming conditions were discovered by the attending physicians, Drs. E. E. Hume and C. C. Owens.

They telegraphed to Louisville, asking several noted physicians to come at once. Meantime a special train was provided for.

Of the physicians asked for only Drs. A. M. Cartledge and Frank C. Simpson could be found in time. The train departed at 11:15 o'clock, covering the fifty-seven miles to Frankfort in an hour and seven minutes. The physicians found Mrs. Beckham's temperature 105, and her pulse 120. There were other alarming symptoms. They set about at once to reduce the fever, and resolved to remain with her over night.

Late this afternoon and again this evening it was announced from the Executive Mansion that Mrs. Beckham's condition was unchanged. The crisis is expected before morning. Mrs. Beckham's mother, Mrs. J. A. Fuqua, is at her bedside, as is Gov. Beckham, who has not left it to-day. Her father arrived from Owensboro this evening. Other relatives have been summoned. The little daughter is doing well.

At 8 o'clock to-night the physicians attending Mrs. Beckham gave out the following bulletin:

"Mrs. Beckham is alarmingly ill. Her temperature was 106½ and her pulse 130 at 1 P. M. Septicaemia, complicated with nephritis, is the cause of her illness. Her condition shows a little improvement at 8 P. M."

Mrs. Beckham has not lost consciousness, or ceased trying by smiles and jests to dispel the gloom caused by her illness.

At midnight the doctors in attendance on Mrs. Beckham stated that her condition was more favorable than at any time during the day. Her temperature was 102¾ and her pulse 110.

WHEAT PAID CHURCH DEBTS.

Unique Plan to Liquidate a Mortgage in Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

ABILENE, Kan., Aug. 21.—The Evangelical Church at Industry, in the northern part of the county, has just paid off its church debt with a crop of wheat.

Last Autumn the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Bruner, together with a number of the leading members, rented forty acres of ground near the church house. The work of seeding and the seed grain were contributed. At harvest this year it was found advisable to hire the cutting done, but the threshing was contributed.

The yield was 950 bushels, of which one-third was paid for rent, and the remainder has just been sold for enough to pay the $350 mortgage on the church. The congregation is planning to sow another field this year to raise funds for improvement and church expenses.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST ACCUSED POLICEMEN

Glennon's Counsel to Have No Chance to Examine Witnesses.

CASES READY FOR GRAND JURY

Bigger Game than "Wardmen" Expected to be Trapped—Precinct Detectives Are Panic-Stricken.

Indictments will be handed up by the Grand Jury to Recorder Goff to-day against "Wardman" Edward G. Glennon, Devery's intimate friend; Sergt. John H. Sheils, and Patrolman John Dwyer of the Tenderloin Police Station, arrested on Tuesday charged with wilful neglect of duty in failing to suppress the disorderly house at 148 West Thirty-third Street, and with aiding and abetting the maintenance of the place as a disorderly resort.

The indictment of the three policemen will obviate the necessity of any examination of them before Justice Jerome. It will also prevent the cross-examination of the witnesses for the people by the accused men's counsel. Assistant District Attorney Garvan stated to Abram I. Elkus before Justice Jerome on Tuesday evening, when Glennon, Sheils, and Dwyer were arraigned, that the proceedings were instituted simply to apprize the men of the charges against them. He declared that the District Attorney's intention was to go with the complaints immediately before the Grand Jury, irrespective of any preliminary examination before a Magistrate.

The District Attorney will take this action in an endeavor to hasten the trial of the three officers. In the light of past occurrences in police cases he said that he deemed such action advisable. After indictment no time will be consumed, except that granted to conusel to examine the indictment, unless a transfer of the case is asked or a change of venue demanded, as was done in the case of Capt. Diamond.

With the arrest of Glennon, Sheils, and Dwyer, the judicial inquiry of Justice Jerome has not ended. The inquiry concerning Glennon has terminated, but there are still some others involved according to the statement of one of the parties to the investigation.

Justice Jerome has had laid before him several "informations," or depositions. Proceedings upon these depositions will continue to-day, and for some time thereafter, until tangible results are obtained. Capt. Flood will be examined to-day. On Friday Justice Jerome goes to his country home, but the inquiry will be resumed upon his return.

All of Whitney's confession was not made public. Only those portions relating to Glennon, Sheils, and Dwyer were given out. With certain of Whitney's statements as a basis for procedure, together with the affidavits of Parkhurst agents, Justice Jerome expects to land bigger game than "wardmen" before the investigation is permanently closed. Neither the Justice nor Mr. Garvan would be quoted on this subject, contenting themselves with the declaration that the proceedings would be continued.

Among those who were mentioned in Whitney's confesion, or were subsequently caught in the trap of the Parkhurst society when the false "tip" to the poolrooms was sent out over the police wires are Capts. Flood of the West Thirtieth Street Station, Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station, and Gannon of the East Twenty-second Street Station. Capt. Vredenburgh, it is said, stands the best chance of these three to escape indictment.

Of the civilians mentioned in the confession of Whitney, Thomas McCabe, known as the "Policy King," who has not been seen around his usual haunts for some time, is the most prominent in gambling circles. Whitney declared in his confession that he had given money to one Sigmund Neftelburg, a reputed representative of McCabe, to be given to Superintendent Reardon of the Anti-Policy League. Neftelburg, before Justice Jerome, denied that he had ever given any of the money to Reardon. McCabe's chance of becoming entangled in the legal drag net prepared by Justice Jerome and Mr. Garvan is regarded as very good.

Sergt. Raphael Schulum of the East Fifth Street Police Station, who was said to have received the bogus "tip" of the Parkhurst society at the East Fifth Street Police Station, it is understood, is now out of the deliberations of the official inquisitors as far as criminal prosecution is concerned. Capt. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, who was credited with the remark to Superintendent McClintock that there were no honest people, is also regarded as practically safe from legal attack at present.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan completed the preparation of the complaints against Glennon, Sheils, and Dwyer, for the Grand Jury's consideration, yesterday. He also issued summonses for the witnesses who will appear before that body. They are Capt. John F. Flood, Superintendent McClintock, Edgar A. Whitney, George P. Hammond, Charles Dillon, and Mrs. Eliza McAuliffe of 146 West Thirty-third Street.

ACCUSED MEN SUSPENDED.

Commissioner Murphy Says He Acts in Justice to the Rest of the Force.

When Police Commissioner Murphy arrived at the Central Office yesterday he sent for Deputy Chief Clerk Delamater, Senior Inspector Cortright, and a stenographer. He was with them an hour, and then announced the suspension of Sergt. John H. Sheils and "Wardmen" E. G. Glennon and John Dwyer, who were arrested Tuesday evening for neglect of duty in respect of the woman Mauret's disorderly house, in West Thirty-third Street. Asked on what grounds the suspensions were ordered, he replied:

"There were no grounds assigned. I didn't think that it was fair to the rest of the department that these men, who have been held under bail, should be permitted to do police duty. That's all there is to it."

"When did you take this action, Commissioner?"

"As soon as I got here to headquarters."

"Were you formally notified by the District Attorney of the arrest of these men?"

"No; I got no communication from the District Attorney."

"Did you get notification on the report of Capt. Flood this morning, or from the Court?"

"Both."

"Do you know any of these men whom you have suspended?"

"No; I never saw any of them, that I remember."

A copy of Whitney's confession was handed to the Commissioner, with the paragraph marked in which Deputy Commissioner Devery is charged with helping to send out "tips" to poolrooms.

"Are you going to take cognizance of that part of the confession?" was asked.

"No," he replied. "The courts have cognizance of that. They are the parties to act."

"Then you won't investigate on your own motion?"

"No; there is nothing furnished me to investigate. I have no copy of that confession; they have. If I am given any warrants to serve, or am asked to do anything, I'll do it."

"If a copy of the confession should be sent to you, would you make an investigation?"

"No; they are investigating down there. They are the ones to do that."

The Commissioner was asked if he had had any communication with the District Attorney.

"The only thing is this," replied the Commissioner. "I have notified him that this department has sent over 87,000 notices to tenement house proprietors about the new law, holding them responsible for disorderly women living in their tenements. The Committee of Fifteen people say we don't do anything; this will show something we've done."

The notice sent to the District Attorney shows a total of 87,260 notices sent to tenement house proprietors, of which 50,210 are in Manhattan and the Bronx, 35,150 in Brooklyn, 1,550 in Queens, and 350 in Richmond.

The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners York and Devery had a private conference of half an hour. Col. Murphy said it related to routine matters. He went to Far Rockaway at his usual hour, 12:30 P. M.

Deputy Commissioner Devery was very busy the rest of the afternoon with Inspectors Cross, W. W. McLaughlin and Thompson, Capt. Flood of the Nineteenth Precinct, and Abram I. Elkus, Devery's personal counsel, who is counsel for Sergt. Sheils and "Wardmen" Glennon and Dwyer. When Mr. Devery was leaving his office an endeavor was made to get a statement from him in regard to the arrest of Sheils, Glennon, and Dwyer, and his indirect implication in their doings.

"Let me out of it to-day," he requested. "I'm not doing any talking—and I have nothing to say."

"WARDMEN" MAY REVOLT.

Their Dangerous Lot as Scapegoats for Their Captains—Panic-stricken Over Arrests of Their Fellows.

Precinct detectives and other "plain-clothes men," according to an official prominent in the prosecution of police offenders, in all of the "fat" precincts of the city are in a state of alarm verging on panic at the arrest of Sergt. Sheils and Patrolman Dwyer, especially the latter. The arrest of Dwyer has caused to be made public the system by which complaints of disorderly houses and other illegal resorts are "investigated," so that the Captain becomes practically safe from all prosecution upon charges of neglect of duty and the hapless special duty man is made the scapegoat.

After the Lexow investigation it was decided to inaugurate the system at present in vogue. When a complaint is received against any disorderly house or other resort the Captain assigns some precinct detective to make an investigation. This assignment is duly recorded. The precinct detective is required to report in writing the result of his investigations. The stereotyped form of report is that the detective has been unable to find any violation of the law at the place mentioned. This report goes on file.

The written report in many instances is supplemented with a verbal report that the place is "John Doe's," a friend of "John Roe," and therefore cannot be disturbed. This verbal report, however, does not go on record, and if ever any trouble arises over the particular resort the Captain simply refers to his reports and puts the blame upon his precinct detectives, after declaring that he cannot look after all the violations of law in his precinct and has to depend to a large extent upon his detectives.

This scheme of protecting the Captain, it is said, has worked beautifully, but the special duty men are now inquiring where their protection is to be found and what return they get for being offered up as a sacrifice in times of trouble. The arrest of Dwyer is pointed to by these men as an example of the system.

It is well known among those familiar with police affairs, the official says, that the "wardman" is the only person who gets any money or does any collecting from the keepers of illegal resorts in a precinct. The "wardman" makes no written reports and therefore escapes having a record kept of his actions. Capt. Flood and Sergt. Sheils testified before Justice Jerome that Glennon made no written report of his actions, though all the other precinct detectives did.

Getting no part of the proceeds of protection, the precinct detectives, it is asserted, are on the verge of revolt against the system and will henceforth, or at least during the reform period, tell the truth in their written reports and thereby cause the closing of many disorderly places, or will, by refusing to make incorrect reports, force the issue, get transferred for their honesty, and then complain to the District Attorney and have the methods of police government in that particular precinct searchingly inquired into by the Public Prosecutor.

Raid Prisoners Not Examined.

The six persons arrested in the Tenderloin raids by Superintendent McClintock and assistants of the Society for the Prevention of Crime last Thursday night were before Justice Jerome for examination yesterday afternoon, but, after a conference between the Justice and Louis Lowenstein, counsel for the defendants, it was announced that the cases would go over on their own recognizance. The defendants, who had been released on bail, were allowed to go.

ST. LOUIS BANISHES SMOKE.

Step Taken Toward Beautifying City for World's Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—The signing of the Smoke Abatement bill last night by Vice President Boyce of the Council and Speaker Cronin of the House of Delegates marks the first great step taken toward beautifying the city for the World's Fair.

The ordinance provides for a Chief Smoke Inspector at a salary of $125 per month and five deputies at $83.33. Eugene McQuaillan, one of the most enthusiastic promoters of the crusade against smoke, said this morning:

"We can now do something tangible in the matter, and a meeting will be held inside of a week by the Smoke Abatement Association for further action. The ordinance signed last night is in accordance with the State law passed by the Legislature last Winter. The ordinances cannot go beyond the State law. The difficulty before was that the city, under its charter, in order to establish a case against a smokemaker, had to trace the particular smoke and show that it had annoyed or injured somebody. The State law conferred the city power to declare that the bare emission or discharge of dense smoke into the air within the corporate limits of the City of St. Louis was a nuisance."

The punishment of an offender is a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100, and every day when such smoke is emitted will constitute a separate offense.

CRESCEUS AGAINST THE ABBOT.

Trotting Champions Matched to Race at Hartford.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 21.—A match was made to-day at Readville between Cresceus and the Abbot for a race to take place at the Grand Circuit meeting at Hartford Sept. 4. The purse offered is $7,000, and there is a side bet of $5,000.

Cresceus (2:02¼) is the world's champion trotter, having defeated The Abbot, (2:03¼,) the ex-champion, at the Brighton Beach race track, New York, last week. In that race, a match for a purse of $12,000 and the greatest harness event that ever took place, Cresceus made a new world's race record in the first heat and distanced The Abbot in the second heat, promptly following the race.

Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, owner of The Abbot, and his trainer, E. F. Geers, made the offer to match The Abbot against Cresceus for a return race. George H. Ketcham, owner of Cresceus, declined to consider any proposition for a race at the time, as his horse has a number of engagements, among them being in the fifty-thousand-dollar sweepstakes with Boralma and Charley Herr at Readville, in the week beginning Sept. 16. It was said, however, that after the Readville race he would consent to meet The Abbot again. The match announced as having been made yesterday will take place twelve days before the Readville race, thus giving Cresceus plenty of time to recover if he should have a hard struggle.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

CRISIS REACHED IN THE FRANCO-TURKISH DISPUTE

Ambassador Constans Breaks Off Diplomatic Relations.

**No Naval Action Yet Decided on by France—Bulg

countries, a condition not ended until after the settlement of the contention by an arbitration tribunal.

It is admitted by persons in the State Department familiar with affairs in Europe that there may be phases of this dispute between Turkey and France, not known here, that may make the controversy more dangerous than it is believed to be from such information as was received to-day. At present, however, war is not regarded as a necessary or even probable outcome of the disagreement.

GERARD A. LOWTHER PROMOTED.

Secretary of British Embassy at Washington to be Minister to Chile.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Gerard A. Lowther, First Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, has been appointed Minister of Great Britain to Chile.

Gerard Augustus Lowther is now at New port, where the British Embassy is situated for the Summer, and in the absence of Lord Pauncefote, he is Charge d'Affaires. He is regarded as one of the ablest of the younger British diplomats, and becomes a plenipotentiary at an earlier age than is usual in the British Diplomatic Service.

Mr. Lowther was born in 1858. He is a son of the Hon. William Lowther, (brother of the third Earl of Lonsdale,) who was also in the Diplomatic Service, being at one time Minister to Argentina. Mr. Lowther's mother was before her marriage the Hon. Charlotte Alice Parke, and is the youngest daughter of the only Lord Wensleydale. Mr. Lowther was educated at Harrow, and entered the Diplomatic Service in 1879. He served in Madrid, Paris, Constantinople, Vienna, Sofia, Bucharest, Tokio, and Budapest before taking up his present position.

Since he came to this country Mr. Lowther has become very popular in society, and hardly an important entertainment has been given at Newport this season at which he has not been present.

GERMAN MILITARY JUSTICE.

Conviction of Sergt. Marten Raises a Storm of Protest.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—A storm of protest throughout Germany has followed the verdict and sentence in the second trial of Sergt. Hickel and Sergt. Marten on the charge of murdering Capt. von Krosigk. The papers are unanimous in their condemnation of the methods of German military tribunals.

The new trial, which resulted in the acquittal of Sergt. Hickel and the conviction and sentence to death of Sergt. Marten, produced no evidence, in the opinion of the press generally, beyond that upon which the accused were acquitted at the first trial, although the military authorities offered a very large sum for fresh evidence.

The Public Prosecutor asked for a verdict of manslaughter only, but the military judges pronounced a death sentence.

Revision will probably be granted in deference to public sentiment.

THE FIGHT TO SAVE BISSERT.

Convicted Man's Counsel Plead Before Justice Hooker for a New Trial—District Attorney Philbin's Argument.

FREDONIA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Oral arguments were present to-day in Justice Warren B. Hooker's court on the order granted by him compelling the people to show cause why a certificate of doubt should not be granted in the case of George Bissert, convicted of receiving bribes while a policeman in New York City. At 10 o'clock the chambers of the Justice contained several metropolitan lawyers who were prepared to argue the points at issue.

After the array of counsel had discussed the case thoroughly Justice Hooker granted them ten days in which to prepare and submit briefs. He will consider these documents and then decide whether there is warrant for granting the convicted policeman a new trial.

District Attorney Philbin and Assistant District Attorney Gans of New York were present to oppose the granting of the certificate. Louis J. Vorhaus and Henry Unger of New York and ex-Judge J. Rider Cady of Hudson, N. Y., represented Bissert.

Judge Cady opened the argument. The second indictment, he said, had been served against Bissert while the action in the first indictment was still pending. A demurrer had been filed against the first indictment on the ground that the time when Policeman Bissert is charged with having received the bribe was not mentioned. He accused the District Attorney of error in stipulating the time of Bissert's acceptance of money from the woman who kept the disorderly house as Aug. 15, when she swore that it was Sept. 20 in the second indictment.

Judge Cady's closing remarks were that Bissert could not be legally convicted without the conviction of Lena Schmidt, the woman who gave him the bribe.

Mr. Vorhaus followed Judge Cady and submitted a brief. Mr. Unger concluded the argument for the defense, and then the people's representatives had an opportunity to reply.

District Attorney Philbin opened his address shortly before 3 o'clock, saying that he would speak of the facts in the case and would leave the technical part to his assistant, Mr. Gans. Mr. Philbin denied many of the statements made by Judge Cady in regard to the indictments, and further stated that he considered it an insult to the Justices of the First District to have Bissert's attorneys seek a certificate of reasonable doubt from a Justice in the Eighth District. He also considered that a new trial for Bissert would defeat rather than conserve the ends of justice, as he was legally convicted.

Assistant District Attorney Gans followed with a mass of evidence showing the conduct of Bissert and Capt. Diamond, his superior officer. He answered the technical points raised by the defense by citing cases to prove that the whole matter from the time of Bissert's arrest was strictly in accordance with the statutes of the State. He stated that Bissert's attorneys had ample time to appeal before Bissert was sentenced by Recorder Goff, therefore, the charge of sharp and unfair practice could not be raised with truth.

KILLED HIMSELF IN HIS AUNT'S PRESENCE.

Fred H. Porter, a Young Brooklyn Man, Drank Acid in a Restaurant.

Fred H. Porter, son of James F. Porter, a wealthy real estate broker, with offices at 134 West Twenty-third Street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in the presence of his aunt, Miss Josephine Gibson, by taking carbolic acid. In her efforts to prevent the young man from killing himself she was severely burned by the fluid.

Young Porter, who was twenty-four years old and had caused his father much trouble through his wild habits, was driven away from his home, at Eighty-sixth Street and Twentieth Avenue, Bensonhurst, two days ago. When this happened, Miss Gibson, who also lived at the house, declared that she would not remain where her nephew could not stay, and went to the home of a friend in Remsen Street.

The nephew called on her there yesterday, and they had a long talk together. He was much discouraged, and his aunt had hard work to cheer him up. She gave him some money she had earned as a seamstress, and he made her promise that she would take luncheon with him in the afternoon. At 3 o'clock he met her, and took her to a restaurant on the second floor of 52 Court Street. After talking for a while he ordered two drinks, and insisted that she drink one of them. Then, taking a sheet of paper from his pocket, he started to write a letter to his father.

After writing for a few minutes he said he was tired of being an outcast and that he would end everything. Thereupon he extracted from his pocket a bottle of carbolic acid and drank the contents. Miss Gibson caught his arm, but was too late, for he had taken the greater part of the liquid. As he fell to the floor, writhing, Miss Gibson grasped his sleeve and attempted to raise him, some of the acid dropping on her left arm as she did so.

By the time a hospital surgeon arrived the young man was dead. His body was removed to the Adams Street Police Station. Young Porter was a grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Porter, at one time pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Williamsburg.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN OF THE REPUBLICANS

County, Borough, Assembly, and Aldermanic Convention Dates.

The Time Designated for the Nomination of Judicial and County Candidates, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The Republican County Committee at a meeting held in the Assembly Chamber of the Public Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, last night, made arrangements for the County, Borough, Assembly, and Aldermanic Conventions. President R. C. Morris presided.

William H. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented a report and moved its adoption.

It provides for the election of a County Committee of 215 members to be chosen at the primaries on Sept. 17, and this body will meet for organization in the Public Charities Building on Sept. 19.

The County Convention of 293 members to nominate candidates for county offices and Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District is to be held at the Murray Hill Lyceum, on Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, on Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The Manhattan Borough Convention will meet at the Murray Hill Lyceum on Oct. 2. It will be composed of 261 delegates.

The Bronx Borough Convention of 32 members will assemble on Oct. 3, at the Union Republican Club, 1,004 Boston Road.

The Assembly Conventions will meet on Oct. 7 at the following places:

First—Republican Club, 41 North Moore Street.
Second—Republican Club, 156 Park Row.
Third—Republican Club, 3 St. Luke's Place.
Fourth—Republican Club, 280 East Broadway.
Fifth—Lincoln Club, 12 East Eighth Street.
Sixth—Republican Club, 37 Marion Street.
Seventh—Republican Club, 16 Abingdon Square.
Eighth—Lincoln League Club, 271 Grand Street.
Ninth—Republican Club, 253 Eighth Avenue.
Tenth—Progress Republican Club, 40 Second Avenue.
Eleventh—Republican Club, 265 West Thirty-fourth Street.
Twelfth—Republican Club, 464 Grand Street.
Thirteenth—Republican Club, 625 Eighth Avenue.
Fourteenth—Republican Club, 246 East Tenth Street.
Fifteenth—Republican Club, 758 Eighth Avenue.
Sixteenth—Alpha Republican Club, 73 Avenue D.
Seventeenth—Republican Club, 838 Ninth Avenue.
Eighteenth—Republican Club, 283 Third Avenue.
Nineteenth—West End Assembly Rooms, 125 Amsterdam Avenue.
Twentieth—East Side Republican Club, 225 East Thirty-first Street.
Twenty-first—Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue.
Twenty-second—Leroy Hall, 2,163 Eighth Avenue.
Twenty-third—Republican Club, 135 East Forty-ninth Street.
Twenty-fourth—Liberal Republican Club, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.
Twenty-fifth—Liberal Republican Club, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.
Twenty-sixth—Republican Club, 241 East Fifty-seventh Street.
Twenty-seventh—Madison Square Republican Club, 1,146 Broadway.
Twenty-eighth—Republican Club, 179 East Seventy-third Street.
Twenty-ninth—Republican Club, 769 Sixth Avenue.
Thirtieth—Republican Union Club, 165 East Eighty-first Street.
Thirty-first—Republican Club, 624 Madison Avenue.
Thirty-second—Hell Gate Republican Club, 310 East Eighty-sixth Street.
Thirty-third—Mount Morris Republican Club, 25 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.
Thirty-fourth—Central Republican Club, 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.
Thirty-fifth—Union Republican Club, 208 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.
Thirty-sixth—Republican Club, 1,850 Lexington Avenue.
Thirty-seventh—Republican Club, 158 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.
Thirty-eighth—North Side Republican Club, 2,661-2,663 Third Avenue.
Thirty-ninth—Turn Hall, 585 Courtlandt Avenue.
Fortieth—Union Republican Club, 1,004 Boston Road.
Forty-first—Tremont Republican Club, 4,117 Third Avenue.
Forty-second—West Farms Republican Club, 2,042 Boston Road, West Farms, between One Hundred and Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Streets.
Forty-third—Hoffman House, Main Street and Eastchester Road, Westchester.
Forty-fourth—Keating's Hotel, White Plains Avenue and Twelfth Street, William's Bridge.

The Assembly district committees to be chosen on Sept. 17 will meet for organization in the respective districts on Dec. 23.

The report was adopted and the committee adjourned.

VIRGINIANS NAME HOGE.

A Day of Wrangling for Republicans—Hugh Gordon Miller Prominent in the Debates.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 21.—The Republican State Convention assembled here in the Academy of Music at noon to-day, and late to-night Col. J. Hampton Hoge was nominated for Governor. When the convention assembled, on the faces of the 1,200 persons in the auditorium there was a look of expectancy. This is the first Republican convention that has named a straight ticket in this State since the days of Gen. William Mahone.

The crowd was good-natured, and every one seemed to feel kindly disposed to his neighbor, whether Hoge or anti-Hoge. If there was bitterness it was latent, and was to become evident, if at all, later on when the proceedings were under way.

Pictures of McKinley and Roosevelt were in prominence. While the roll was being called a great storm was aroused by the decision of the Secretary to omit from the call Richmond and Roanoke because of contesting delegations from those places. Hugh Gordon Miller of Newport News tried to speak on the ruling of the Secretary, but his voice was drowned in the tumult. He finally succeeded in having the contesting delegations sent to the Credentials Committee.

C. A. Hermans of Montgomery was made temporary Chairman. The names of J. Hampton Hoge and Generals Walker and Rosser were cheered. Of the five living Confederate Generals in Virginia four are in attendance.

The convention spent nearly three hours to-night in hearing speeches and wrangling over committee reports. Among those who addressed the convention was Hugh Gordon Miller of Norfolk. The report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted. It recommended the seating of the contesting delegation from Richmond and that both Roanoke delegations be seated and allowed half a vote each. The regular delegations from Goochland and Orange were seated.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: Permanent Chairman—S. Brown Allen of Staunton; Secretary—Asa Rogers of Petersburg. At that hour (11 o'clock) there was confusion in the convention hall.

Chairman Allen, in taking the chair, pointed with pride to the achievements of the National Administration and touched upon the election "farces" in Virginia. The Committee on Resolutions said it would not be ready to report before to-morrow.

Thomas L. Moore of Montgomery then placed Col. J. Hampton Hoge of Roanoke in nomination for Governor and was greeted by a regular ovation. Gen. John Roller of Harrisonburg nominated Warren S. Lurty of Rockingham for Governor.

NEW JERSEY FIGHT OVER A DOG.

Has Caused Arrest of Man That Killed It, His Wife, Constables, Justice, and Recorder.

It was Recorder Hensel's turn yesterday, so he was arrested in the much-complicated dog case in Union Hill, N. J. As matters now stand every person who has had anything to do with the case has been under arrest. They are the man who shot the dog that bit his child, that man's wife, the Constables who served the summons, the Justice who issued the summons, and now, the Recorder.

The dog bit the child of a man named Bauer, and he got permission from Recorder Hensel to shoot the dog on the street. He shot the dog, but it is said he did it on its owner's property. Justice Francois issued a summons for Bauer, and sent Constable Sontag to serve it. There was a fight, and counter-charges of assault followed. Then another summons was issued for Bauer, and Justice of the Peace Francois and Constable Ruland went to serve it. They searched the house, and were afterward arrested on warrants issued by Recorder Hensel charging them with having stolen while making the search money from Mrs. Bauer's pocketbook.

Then the Justice and the Constable had the woman arrested for perjury. She was discharged, and so were her accusers, on the charge she made against them. After their discharge Ruland charged the Recorder with having caused his arrest illegally. Ruland then swore to a complaint before Justice Francois, charging the Recorder with false arrest. The papers were drawn and served upon the Recorder, who was marched before the Justice. Mayor Bergcamp became the bondsman for the Recorder.

This evened up Ruland's grievance, but Francois found he could not proceed criminally against the Recorder. He might follow the same line as Ruland, but did not believe another Justice would issue a warrant. He, therefore, directed that his counsel proceed civilly against the Recorder for alleged defamation of character. The suit is to be based upon an alleged remark made by the Recorder. Francois decided that $20,000 would about assuage his injured feelings.

The whole affair, it is said, is a fight on the part of the Justices of the Peace against the Recorders. The Recorders take away from the Justices many dollars in fees, and have practically wiped out their business. This feeling exists all over the State.

CLEVELAND TUNNEL EXPLODES AGAIN.

Five Men Killed—Mayor Johnson Takes Action to Insure Future Safety—Grand Jury Inquiry.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Five men were killed last night at Waterworks Crib No. 3. An explosion of gas wrecked the shaft and let in tons of mud and water on the gang working at the bottom. The force of the explosion blew seven of the steel cylinders lining the tunnel forty feet into the air.

A wild panic among the workmen on the crib followed the explosion. The accident extinguished the lights. When it was discovered that the danger was past the crib men tried to signal to the shore for help.

Crib No. 3, five miles from shore, and two miles beyond Crib No. 2, where nearly a dozen lives were lost a week ago, was the scene of the latest accident. The work of sinking the big in-take shaft at this point was completed yesterday, and five workmen were engaged in digging a tunnel in the direction of No. 2 crib when the fatal explosion occurred.

The accident occurred early last night, but nothing was known of it on shore until to-day. For some unexplainable reason no boats are kept at the cribs. Thirty men who were on the crib when the explosion took place spent the night vainly signaling for assistance. It was long after daylight before a tug reached them.

Mayor Johnson visited the scene of the accident early to-day and immediately upon his return ordered all construction work on the tunnel stopped until every safeguard shall be provided for the protection of the men. The Mayor said that in his opinion the city was now justified in taking the work out of the hands of the contractors, and that if possible, this would be done.

As to the cause of the explosion the most plausible theory yet advanced is that in lowering a heavy steel rib to the bottom of the shaft and electric light wire was cut, causing a spark, which ignited the gas in the tunnel.

Judge Dellenbaugh of the Common Pleas Court has summoned the Grand Jury to meet to-morrow to inquire into the disaster and place the responsibility.

Subsequently Mayor Johnson decided not to interfere with the construction of the tunnel and operations will at once be resumed. The cribs will, however, be supplied with boats, life preservers, and rockets, to be used as signals. Experts will also be employed to detect the presence of gas in the tunnel and in other ways to look after the safety of the workmen.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CENTRAL TUNNEL PROBLEM.

President Newman Says the Health Department Has Made No Demand for Immediate Action.

Regarding the Health Department's action on the tunnel problem, President Newman of the New York Central, who returned to town yesterday from an inspection trip, said that he had received from Dr. Cosby a copy of the report of the Sanitary Inspector, with a note from the doctor, which, however, contained no demand by the Health Department for action.

Mr. Newman stated that there was nothing new in the way of plans, and that no remedy had as yet been settled on. Later in the afternoon Mr. Newman had a conference with H. McK. Twombly, who is reported to be the personal representative of Mr. Vanderbilt. It is believed that the tunnel problem was the subject discussed by the two men, but nothing definite could be learned about what was decided.

It is generally understood that nothing further will be done by the officials of the company until the Executive Committee has acted on the matter. When the next meeting of that committee will be held has not yet been decided, but it is expected that it will be within a very short time.

WABASH ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

New and Shorter Routes to Chicago and Pittsburg—Stock Movement.

The cut-off of the Wabash Railroad between Montpelier and Toledo, Ohio, which shortens the line between Cleveland and Chicago, will be ready for traffic early in November. When it is completed the Wabash will have the shortest route between Cleveland and Chicago, and for that distance will be on a standard line footing. When the line to Pittsburg is completed that city will be also very much nearer to Chicago by way of the Wabash. Opposition to the entrance of the Wabash into Pittsburg has been withdrawn, and that project will now be carried out as originally planned.

These facts, its was said yesterday, were responsible largely for the activity developed by Wabash securities on the Stock Exchange, the stock being traded in to the extent of 26,000 shares, and the Wabash Debentures B constituting nearly half the volume of transactions in the bond market.

ATCHISON'S PACIFIC TRAFFIC.

May Have Its Own Steamships—San Diego Contract Not to be Renewed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—It is stated positively here that at the end of the present year the Santa Fé Company will abandon its trans-Pacific steamship line from San Diego, and will establish an Oriental service from this port with connections for Central and South America. San Diego's steamship line is owned by an English corporation, the California and Oriental Steamship Company.

It is said the traffic contract with the Santa Fé, which terminates at the end of the year, will not be renewed and that notice to this effect has been given.

SENATOR PLATT SAYS GIBBS MUST EXPLAIN

Credited with the Authorship of New Conferrees' Resolutions.

Ex-Senator Advised Mr. Morris to Further Their Passage—Mr. Ten Eyck Disclaims Responsibility.

The talk in political circles yesterday centred on the resolutions for another Republican Conference Committee adopted at the meeting of the Executive Branch of the City Committee on Tuesday, and which, because of the great dissent occasioned by their introduction, were not pressed to a passage at the full meeting of the committee on the evening the same day at the Murray Hill Lyceum on East Thirty-fourth Street.

Senator Platt disclaims all knowledge of the intention to present the resolutions, which were printed in full in THE TIMES. Their authorship is generally attributed to ex-Senator Gibbs, who was not in the city yesterday.

The presentation of the resolutions was regarded in many quarters as part of a plan to discredit some of the gentlemen elected by the Republican County Committee to represent that body in the joint conference of the anti-Tammany organizations.

These resolutions were presented by William Halpin, a lieutenant of Mr. Gibbs, and were bitterly attacked by Abraham Gruber and Capt. F. Norton Goddard. The former in his remarks is said to have asserted:

"You iterate and reiterate so much that many are inclined to doubt the sincerity of the Republican organization in the fight against Tammany Hall."

The resolutions were adopted, 21 to 15, a very strong minority in an organization supposed to be operated under practical tactics. Five committeemen from New York County voted in the negative. They were Franklin B. Miller of the Seventh; F. Norton Goddard of the Twentieth, Abraham Gruber of the Twenty-first, Richard J. Lewis of the Twenty-seventh, and Ambrose O. Neal of the Thirtieth.

MR. MORRIS SAW MR. GIBBS.

The statement was made yesterday by two members of the County Executive Committee that President R. C. Morris called on ex-Senator Gibbs and asked the latter if he had any suggestions to make with relation to the action that should be taken by the executive branch of the Republican City Committee.

"Yes," Mr. Gibbs is alleged to have replied, "I think these resolutions should be introduced."

Then, it is said, he handed a copy of the resolutions to Mr. Morris, who after reading them is alleged to have inquired:

"Is it your best judgment that these resolutions should be offered?"

"It is," Mr. Gibbs is said to have answered.

Some minor changes were made in the phraseology and the paper was then handed to Mr. Halpin with instructions to have an amended copy prepared. The latter was the document adopted by the Executive Committee at its meeting in Parlor DR at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday afternoon, and not adopted at the meeting of the whole committee in the evening.

When the attention of Senator Platt was called to the matter yesterday afternoon he expressed great surprise that an effort should have been made to create another Conference Committee, which would have the power to control the anti-Tammany conference, and he seemed pleased that the plan was foiled at the later meeting of the whole committee. He denied that he had any knowledge in advance of a purpose to have Executive Chairman W. H. Ten Eyck appoint a new committee.

"Was not the real purpose of such a resolution to give the Republicans control of the anti-Tammany conference?" he was asked.

"It looks very much that way," he answered. "I don't understand the motive that prompted the resolution."

"Was President Morris consulted about the matter?"

"I understand that he was not," replied the Senator. "He was in to see me this morning, and he came to the conclusion that the whole thing was the work of Fred Gibbs. I want to see Mr. Gibbs about it, but I understand he is at his country place near Long Branch. From what I learn it is up to Mr. Gibbs to explain."

"Don't you think, Senator, that the adoption of the resolutions would have discredited the present Republican Conference Committee, and have given rise to a suspicion that certain Republicans were not working in the interest of harmony?"

"It would look that way," was Senator Platt's reply, "and that, too, at a time when all good Republicans ought to be doing all they can to insure harmony. There must be absolutely fair treatment all round if we are to have an effective anti-Tammany force this Fall."

"Do you consider W. H. Ten Eyck, Aqueduct Commissioner under Tammany Hall, the man to manage the Republican local campaign?"

"I don't think, under the circumstances," was the Senator's answer, "that Mr. Ten Eyck would accept the job of running the campaign."

MR. TEN EYCK'S PROTEST.

When Mr. Ten Eyck was questioned, he said, with a smile:

"Some people seem to have their hammers out. The resolutions did not originate with me, and I have no feeling over their defeat. I am not satisfied with the present Republican representation in the anti-Tammany conference. It is not equitable or fair and ought to be changed.

"The Republicans ought to have votes in proportion to their party strength. It makes no difference whether we are represented by one man or 100 men if we are allowed to cast votes in a ratio proportioned to the size of our organization."

Asked about a report that the committee would issue an official statement to-day about the resolutions and their origin, Mr. Ten Eyck replied:

"I don't know, but I won't say that such a statement will not be issued."

When the same question was put to President Morris last night he answered:

"Such a matter has been informally discussed, but no decision has been arrived at. It is possible that a statement may be given out to-morrow."

It is conceded, however, that no further attempt will be made to pass the resolutions which were referred back to the executive branch of the City Committee.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, one of the Republican County Committee's conferrees in the anti-Tammany bodies, did not attend the meeting on Tuesday night, although he was near at hand. Postmaster Van Cott, another of the conferrees, left the meeting, a circumstance which induced Capt. Goddard to remark.

"I have great faith in Mr. Van Cott. I believe he is doing all that a man can to compass the defeat of Tammany. There are times when I cannot attend meetings, and I send John Shea to represent me. I have instructed him to watch Mr. Van Cott and vote as he does. I think I will add to the instructions and tell him to leave if he sees Mr. Van Cott go out."

Willis L. Ogden of the Citizens' Union, who is Chairman of the Anti-Tammany Conference, said yesterday that there was no reason for any change in the Republican conferrees. The members of the present committees had worked loyally and in perfect harmony with the representatives of all the other organizations, and no good purpose could be served by changing to a new committee at this time.

LETTER TO PASTOR KELLER.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—The Postal authorities at Washington have been communicated with in regard to the registered letter sent to the Rev. Mr. Keller of Arlington on Aug. 1, by H. R. Kearns, Secretary of the Thomas G. Barker Defense Association. The receipt for the delivery of the letter has never been received by Mr. Kearns, who said to-day:

"I wrote to the Postmaster of New York, from which city the letter was sent on Aug. 14, and asked why I had not received a card that the letter had been delivered. A tracer was sent out, and the answer I received was that the letter was at the Arlington Post Office and had not been delivered."

Mr. Kearns has requested the Washington authorities to inform him by what authority the letter is being held back. It is understood that an effort was made to deliver the letter and that it failed, and that the letter has been held the usual length of time and will now be returned to Mr. Kearns in the usual form.

H. M. Flagler to Marry Saturday.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 21.—A telegram received here to-night announces that Miss Mary Lilly Kenan and Mr. H. M. Flagler will be married at Wilmington next Saturday. No further particulars were given.

CHILE MAY IGNORE THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Chamber of Deputies Refuses to Grant Funds for the Country's Representation.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 21.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies has refused to grant the funds necessary for the representation of Chile at the Pan-American Congress.

It is probable that Chile will not take part in the Congress.

The refusal of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies to appropriate funds for the republic's representation at the Pan-American Congress, to be held in Mexico City, will probably prove a surprise to the State Department at Washington.

Chile, it is known, has all along protested against the Tecna and Arica territory dispute with Peru being brought up before the congress for settlement or even discussion. It was believed, however, that it had been agreed that this long-standing dispute over the land taken by Chile from Peru in the war of 1878 should not be settled by the congress.

While the dispatch from Santiago does not say why the Deputies have taken the action reported, it is said to be probable that they have not received sufficient assurance that Peru would not bring the matter before the Congress.

If the decision of the Chamber of Deputies is the final word of Chile the Pan-American Congress will be robbed of much of its importance.

NEW SHIPPING COMPANY.

United States Corporation to Operate Steel Vessels on the Lakes—Capitalization $1,200,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—The United States Transportation Company, with headquarters at 161 Washington Street, this city, filed articles of incorporation at Trenton to-day. The company intends to build and operate steel ships on the great lakes. Its headquarters will be in Cleveland, Ohio.

The company is capitalized at $1,200,000, divided into shares of $100 each. William A. Jones of Whitehead & Hoag of this city, a Director and stockholder in the new company, will be the legal agent in the East. The incorporators of record are William A. Jones, six shares; Joseph B. Short, two shares; Melville A. Carpenter, two shares.

The controlling interest in the corporation, it is said, is owned by prominent shipping men of Cleveland and by capitalists of Syracuse, N. Y. Beyond this Mr. Jones will not talk.

PENATAQUIT Y. C. ELECTION.

Reports of Officers Showed Prosperous Condition of Club's Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY SHORE, Aug. 21.—The annual election of officers of the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club was held to-night in the clubhouse on Penataquit Point. There was a large attendance. Reports of officers showed that the club was more prosperous than ever before. The following amendment to the club laws was adopted:

The Governing Committee of the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club may elect to honorary membership any adult citizen of the United States. Honorary members so chosen shall not pay any initiation fee or annual dues. They shall be entitled to the privileges of club membership excepting voting and holding office.

Officers were elected as follows: Commodore—J. Adolph Mollenhauer; Vice Commodore—Regis H. Post; Rear Commodore—Charles A. Schieren; Treasurer—R. A. Bachis; Secretary—J. E. Owens. Members of the Board of Governors—Rawson Underhill, B. R. Richardson, Charles A. O'Donoghue, William A. Hulse, Allan Pinkerton, George W. Burchell, John R. Suydam, and J. Campbell Smith.

SHAMROCK'S MAINSAIL BENT.

Challenger in Racing Rig, Ready for a Spin To-day.

Ready for business, the Shamrock II. swung at her anchor off Stapleton, Staten Island, at sundown last night. In the afternoon her crew, under Capt. Sycamore's direction, had bent the big cross-cut Ratsey mainsail with its dark yellow tint, and the jib and staysail and a couple of club topsails were on board.

When the yacht's owner, Sir Thomas Lipton, hove in sight at Quarantine, soon after 6 o'clock, his private signal—a shamrock—was at the cup challenger's masthead, the Royal Ulster Yacht Club's ensign at her stern, and the mainsail was snugly stowed away on the boom under a sail cover.

Capt. Sycamore and his crew lined up on the starboard side and gave Sir Thomas three British cheers as he passed up the bay in the Teutonic, and then went contentedly to supper on board the Porto Rico—the tender.

This morning the Shamrock II. will be taken in tow by the tug James G. Lawrence, Capt. George Brandon, and moored in Sandy Hook Bay. In the afternoon it is expected she will take a trial spin off Sandy Hook. All her sails were delivered on board the Porto Rico during the day, but only those needed were bent.

Yachts at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Commodore David Banks's schooner yacht Water Witch, Atlantic Yacht Club, has been hauled out on the marine railway at the Jacob yard to prepare for the Atlantic Yacht Club cruise Monday. J. R. Maxwell's sloop yacht Humma has been hauled out at Wood's yard, and is receiving the necessary attention for racing. The last of the City Island Yacht Club one-design craft was finished last week. An interesting series of races was looked forward to, but through dissatisfaction over some members carrying more sail area than others a regatta cannot be held without protest.

Cycle Racer Attacked Rival.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—At the final Grand Circuit meet in Washington to-night, McFarland, claiming that Lawson caused him to fall by a foul in the semi-final for the half-mile circuit championship, pulled Lawson off his wheel and struck him a vigorous blow in the face. The police interfered and the race was given to John B. Fischer, who finished third. Tom Cooper started in the mile consolation race for the first time in his professional career, winning by three lengths. Summaries:

Half-Mile, Circuit Championship, Professional.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; John T. Fischer, Chicago, second. Time—1:46 2-5.

Half-Mile Invitation, Amateur.—Won by John Hill, Washington. Time—1:41 2-5.

One-Mile Professional Handicap.—Won by Iver Lawson, Chicago, (scratch;) H. B. Freeman, Portland, Ore., (30 yards,) second; Jack Green, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:01 2-5.

One-Mile Consolation.—Won by Tom Cooper, Detroit; Owen S. Kimble, Louisville, second; Otto Mayo, third. Time—2:34 3-5.

Madison Square Garden Cycle Races.

Marcus Hurley, the amateur cycling champion, will make his first appearance at the Madison Square Garden to-morrow evening in a special match team race. George Schreiber of the Harlem Wheelmen will be Hurley's team mate, and the pair will compete against McConnell and Metting of Boston, two of the fastest riders in New England, in a match race, to be run in mile heats. The other events will be as follows: One-mile, handicap, amateur; half-mile, open, amateur; half-mile, National Circuit championship; one-mile, handicap, professional, and one-mile, 2:10 class, professional. Kramer, Lawson, Fenn, McFarland, Cooper, Jenkins, Kimble, Collett, and Fisher are among the professionals who will start, while in the amateur races Hurley, Sullivan, Schreiber, Van Cott, Schofield, Billington, Losee, Haggerty, Lindley, and over twenty others have already entered.

New Cycle Path at Oakdale.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ISLIP, L. I., Aug. 21.—Commissioner L. A. Higbie has just finished the construction of what promises to be one of the most used cycle paths on Long Island. It furnishes communication with some of the leading highways in this vicinity, and has been laid out through a most beautiful country. The path is cut through the woods at Oakdale, and is splendidly made. It has been thrown open to the public, and cyclists who have used it say it is one of the best they have ever ridden over.

GEN. URIBE ASKS FOR ARMS FOR HIS FORCES

Also Wants Cartridges for Captured Field Pieces.

Rebel Chief Wires, "Enemy Retreating; Will Pursue"—Rifles and Cartridges Will Be Sent to Him.

Dr. A. J. Restropo, diplomatic representative of the Colombian revolutionists, received a cable dispatch yesterday from Gen. Rafael Uribe Uribe, in which the latter asks that arms be shipped immediately for his increasing army, and also for cartridges to be used in the field pieces taken from the Government forces in the battles on the Venezuelan frontier. The message, which is a long one, was sent from San Cristobal, Venezuela, via Maracaibo, although Dr. Restropo believes that Gen. Uribe is now in the interior of Colombia, and that the message was sent by messenger to the frontier of Venezuela, whence it was cabled here.

The rebel chief adds: "Enemy retreating into interior. Will pursue. Clericals severely beaten in both battles. Have no time to write letters. Am busy fighting." The battles referred to are those which took place at San Cristobal, in which the General led the combined Venezuelan and Liberal Colombian forces.

"I will send Gen. Uribe immediately 5,000 rifles and a quantity of cartridges for the captured guns," said the diplomatic agent last night.

"Will you send these from New York?" he was asked, whereupon he changed the topic of conversation.

Other news of a favorable character was received. One story was to the effect that Col. Andreas Marquesz had landed an expedition from Trinidad at Boyaca. This filibustering expedition, which reached its destination by way of the Rivers Orinoco, Meta, and Arauca, is supposed to have landed 5,000 rifles and 5,000,000 cartridges.

Gen. Vargas Santas, Commander in Chief of the insurrectionary army, who is now at Curacao, where he is directly the organization of the rebellion, reports that everything is progressing favorably. He is seventy-five years old, but says he is determined to return soon to Colombia and take up the fight against the Government where he left it off.

Representatives of the Colombian Government here continue purchasing war materials. They have just bought a Driggs-Seabury gun, which will probably be shipped on the steamship Athos within a week. Five hundred rounds of ammunition will also be sent.

That several battles have recently been fought in the interior of the republic was positively confirmed by advices that Señor Tomas Herran, Secretary of the Colombian Legation at Washington, received yesterday. These say that one battle took place at Tumaco, in the south of Cauca. The Government is reported to have been victorious, taking several prisoners and arms and ammunition. The prisoners have been confined on board the gunboat Caldas. Another battle was fought at Anapolma, in Tolima, but the details are lacking, and both sides claim the victory.

Señor Herran said yesterday: "It looks as if the situation was getting serious. Gen. Marin, they say, has now quite an army. The guerrilla bands have probably united." The force of Gen. Marin, it is known, numbers 2,500 men, and their objective point is Bogota, the capital. It was this army that fought the Government troops at Anapolma.

Since the visit here of Gen. Herbert O. Jefferies, the American who is now taking an active part in the warlike preparations being made by the Colombian Government, it has been known that military supplies were being quietly shipped from American ports to Colombia. These shipments were quietly made, and some of the arms are said to have been manifested as machinery.

Gen. Jefferies, since his return to Colombia, has been fitting out the yacht Namouna, which has been converted into a small warship, and is now called the General Pinzon.

COLOMBIAN GUNBOAT LOST.

La Popa Sinks Near Cartagena—Only Four Persons Known to be Saved.

COLON, Aug. 21.—News received here from Cartagena says that four men in an open boat have arrived there and report that the Colombian gunboat La Popa is lost.

The vessel last week struck a rock in the vicinity of the harbor of Savanilla, injuring her bottom, her stern, and her propeller. She managed to get to Cartagena, where temporary, faulty repairs were effected. On the return journey to Savanilla the bottom plates of La Popa appear to have given out immediately, for she collapsed and sank by the stern.

There were some troops and several passengers on board. Their fate is not yet known, but hopes are entertained for their safety, as the gunboat had some gigs, in first-class condition, on board.

As soon as the news of the loss of the vessel was known steam launches were dispatched to search for La Popa, but no trace of the gunboat was found. She recently underwent a thorough overhauling at Colon, the repairs costing $25,000.

La Popa was an iron auxiliary schooner gunboat, built in 1887 at Wilmington, Del., and having one propeller. She was 120 feet long, had 20 feet beam, and was 11 feet deep and cost $65,000.

PRESIDENT CHOSEN BY LOT.

Procedure Followed in Nicaragua If the Holder of the Office Is Unable to Perform His Duties.

MANAGUA, Aug. 3.—The Nicaraguan Congress has designated José D. Gamez, Lino Oguel, and Juaquin Samson, members of Congress, as the three persons from whom a successor to President Zelaya is to be chosen in the event of the inability of the President, from death or other cause, to perform the duties of the Presidential office.

The names of the three candidates are each placed in a tube. The tubes are then sealed and placed in a box, which is also sealed and given into the charge of the Minister of State. On the disability of the President the Minister opens the box in the presence of the public, and a blindfolded child takes one of the tubes therefrom. The name that this tube contains is that of the President of Nicaragua until another person is elected to that office.

The man whose name is on the selected tube usually announces himself to be "Dictator," and, after he has matters in readiness, orders an election for President. The election is nominally free to all legal voters, but,

NOTHING BUT RUMORS IN STRIKE SITUATION

Steel Managers and Men Preserve Respective Positions.

No More Mills Started, and Ranks of the Strikers Have Received No Further Accessions.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—There were many interesting rumors afloat to-day bearing on the steel strike, but of actual developments there was little of importance. Among the rumors was a story of a plot to destroy the Monongahela tin plant. This was emphatically denied at strike headquarters. Another report was that the steel corporation contemplated the removal of its largest works to England. This was denied by the trust officials. Both sides denied a further rumor that negotiations looking to a settlement were under way.

No gains were made, apparently, by either the managers or the strikers to-day. There was no extension of the strike, and, on the other hand, the steel managers did not attempt to start more mills. Late in the day the fires were lighted in the Demmler tin plate works at McKeesport, but the machinery was not started and no attempt was made to operate it.

It is believed, however, that the move there is preliminary to a start with non-union men. The managers of the company have been preparing for several days to reopen a number of their properties, and it is thought that they have decided to act at once. Their Monessen plant is moving ahead uninterruptedly with full crews, and the Crescent works at Cleveland has about half the machinery in operation.

There has been no break in the Carnegie group, and the mills that have been started with non-union men since the strike began are going ahead with about the same force. The leaders on either side were busy all day, but at nightfall both said there were no announcements to make.

Veryl Preston was at the offices of the Carnegie Steel Company and conferred at length with President W. E. Corey and other leading officials. President Shaffer was at the office of the Amalgamated Association all day, and spent most of the time conferring with delegations of strikers.

It was another day of peace in all the strike districts, although the general probability of trouble still holds good at the places where feeling runs high.

John Sternsdroff, a rougher, from Richmond, Va., who claimed that he was a member of the party of strike breakers brought to Monessen on Sunday by "Alabama Joe" Carter, was at strike headquarters to-day. He said that Carter had entirely misrepresented the facts to him, and that he had slipped out of the works the first time a chance presented itself. He says that fourteen men left Richmond; that five deserted en route, and that three left when he did. He placed the number of men now in the mill at eighteen, and said very little work was being accomplished. The strikers welcomed Sternsdroff, and when told that another party was being formed to come North took steps to head it off.

According to the strike leaders, only twenty men who were formerly members of the Amalgamated Association have gone to work in mills that are now being operated partly or in full with non-union men. The steel managers place the number of desertions at a higher figure.

Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe of the Amalgamated Association said to-day that he was still of the opinion that most of the men in the South Chicago mills would be out before the end of the present week.

President Shaffer said that the strike would be won by the men. He believed that when he started the strike, and he still believed it. He said he was still prepared to discuss honorable terms of settlement with the steel corporation, but that he did not look for any move in that direction for some time to come.

President Shaffer added later that he had well-defined plans to bring the strike to a close. This, he said, was to be done by bringing about such a crisis in the differences between the steel corporation and the Amalgamated Association as would force a settlement. Just how this was to be accomplished he would not say.

President Shaffer further said:

"I have told the other side that personally I would consent for disinterested arbitration in the hands of such public men as Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, and Seth Low. Although I did not, as an officer of the association, suggest such a move, I was willing to advise it."

The report of an attempt to wreck the Monongahela works of the American Tin Plate Company had its origin in a story told by John Schuster, general labor boss of the plant, who said that a pressure gauge was knocked off of an eight-inch gas main and burning paper thrown into the place. Schuster said he plugged the break before the brand was thrown, and saved the works. The strikers indignantly deny that they had anything to do with any plot to wreck the plant, and are inclined to discredit Schuster's story entirely.

At the general offices of the American Tin Plate Company the incendiary theory was also discredited. The officials said that during the evening a broken gas main had been discovered and repaired, and that was all there was to the incident.

At Martin's Ferry to-day, the American Tin Plate Company put a force of men to work building a high board fence around its plant. It is believed there that this clearly indicates an early attempt to reopen the plant.

Seven strikers were arrested near the gates of the Pennsylvania Tube Works in Soho this evening. When the whistle blew at 5:30 o'clock a crowd of about 1,500 gathered to give a warm reception to any workers who might come from the mill. None came, but the crowd became noisy, and the large force of policemen on hand ran the leaders, who were all foreigners, into the mill office and called for the patrol.

American Federation officials offered bail for the prisoners, who are charged with disorderly conduct, but the Magistrate refused to accept it. The men will have a hearing in the morning.

JOLIET MEN MAY GO BACK.

Striking Steel Workers Hold Another Meeting and Rumor Says They Will Resume Work.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 21.—The striking steel workers held another joint conference to-day. They were addressed by Vice President Davis of Chicago. Nothing official could be learned of the proceedings, but persistent rumor is that the men are preparing to go back to work.

It is said that if notice is posted calling them back the men will go, and such notice is looked for by Sunday. The rod mill men may hold out, but the others will go back.

Superintendent J. Y. Brooks of the American Steel and Wire Company has resigned, and will go to Pueblo, Col., to take charge of the works of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

REPLY TO ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Anti-Trust League Asks If Reward Will Be Offered for Evidence Against Steel Trust.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21.—H. P. Martin, Chairman of the joint committee of the American Anti-Trust League and District Assembly No. 66, Knights of Labor, has made a reply to the letter of Attorney General Knox, sent to the committee yesterday and generally published. The reply is, in part, as follows:

We were not aware that there was any impropriety in a citizen or body of citizens publicly addressing the chief prosecuting officer of the United States in reference to grave violations of law that were being committed to the great injury of the people of the United States.

Attorney General Knox says: "Neither at the time of the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, nor at any time, was I officially connected with the Carnegie Steel Company." This looks like a very sweeping denial on the part of the Attorney General as to the many charges that have been made in the public press to the effect that he was formerly connected with the Carnegie Company or the steel trust. But the force and effect of this denial are entirely destroyed by the remarkable admission which the Attorney General makes in the next sentence when he says: "I was formerly one of its legal advisers in the conduct of its manufacturing business." This language of the Attorney General certainly looks evasive in view of the fact that it is currently believed that the members of the steel combine selected one of their former attorneys for Attorney General in order that they might have a friend at court in time of popular clamor for the enforcement of the law against trusts.

We will give him an opportunity now to reassure the people as to his desire and intention to enforce the law against trusts. Will Attorney General Knox offer a reward for the production of the incriminating evidence against the trusts for which we asked, and which he says he does not possess? Will he announce to-morrow that the Department of Justice of the United States will pay a substantial reward to any person or persons who will produce evidence that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or corporation guilty of violating the Federal statute against trusts? Let him do this and institute vigorous proceedings against trust lawbreakers and the people will no longer have doubts as to his faithfulness to his oath of office, and he will no longer be the target for criticism, innuendo and invective on the part of the press because of the fact that while the trusts ride rough-shod over the people, the Attorney General, who is the sole officer under the Federal law who is vested with authority to prosecute them, refuses to take any action.

QUESTION OF INCORPORATION.

Trust Official Says Strikers Show No Disposition to Become Responsible.

United States Steel Corporation officials yesterday said that there were no developments here in regard to the strike troubles. A denial was made of a report that Samuel Gompers was seeking to bring about arbitration.

One of the officers was asked what would be the chance of the strikers getting their original demands, provided they first filed incorporation papers for the Amalgamated Association. His reply was:

"If the Amalgamated Association were incorporated, so that employers as well as employes would have legal redress in the case of the violation of contracts by either party, matters would of course stand very differently, but there seems to be no disposition on the part of the strikers to make their body a legally responsible organization."

It was stated that the Bethlehem Steel Company will meet in Philadelphia to-day, and that at this meeting Edward M. McIlvain, Vice President of the company, will be elected President.

TAMPA STRIKERS GIVE UP.

Citizens' Committee Threatened More Kidnappings and That Ended It.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 21.—The Business Men's Committee, which deported thirteen of the leaders of the striking cigarmakers two weeks ago, yesterday notified seventeen of the new leaders of the union who constitute the Central Committee, that they must leave the city within twelve hours.

The committeemen at once resigned, and all but three of them have already left, it is said, for Key West and Havana. Between 400 and 500 members of the Resistencia Union seceded from the ranks of the strikers and issued a manifesto to the business men of the city and the cigar manufacturers, that they wished to go back to work at once.

The secessionists will resume work to-morrow, and by Monday all of the strikers, it is believed, will be at work again. The manufacturers reserve the right to select and control their own selectors, packers, and pickers, and have arranged to get as many of these as are wanted from New York and Havana.

TROY STRIKER SHOT IN THE HEAD.

First Act of Violence in the Collar, Shirt, and Waist Cutters' Troubles.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The first act of violence that has attended the strike of the Collar, Shirt, and Waist Cutters' Union in this city took place at 6 o'clock last evening near the factory of the United States Shirt and Collar Company. Joseph Dugrenier, one of the strikers, was shot in the head by John Morris Collins, a non-union cutter, and sustained a severe scalp wound.

Collins and his brother left the factory at 6 o'clock, and were met by a number of union men at the corner below. The union men tried to induce the Collins brothers to join their ranks, but they refused. John Collins says one of the union men grasped him by the coat and pulled him about. Collins and his brother both drew revolvers and the former fired the bullet striking Dugrenier.

The Collins brothers were released on bail. Charles C. Hovey, a non-union cutter, used a billy in an altercation with strikers last night and was arrested. He was bailed for examination.

PREACHER HANGS HIMSELF.

Mr. Harnington of Oxford, N. J., Commits Suicide a Fortnight After Marriage.

BELVIDERE, N.J., Aug. 21.—The Rev. George B. Harnington, who has been preaching in the Methodist Church at Oxford, committed suicide to-day by hanging himself in the belfry of the church. He was twenty-nine years of age, and was still a student at Drew Seminary, not yet having been admitted to full orders. While acting as pastor of the church at Oxford he gave great satisfaction. His home was in Delaware.

He was married here two weeks ago to the organist of his church, and had seemed happy since then. This morning after breakfast he remarked to his wife, as if joking, that he guessed he would kill himself during the day. Mrs. Harnington says she thought nothing of the remark after saying to him that it was a sorry joke to talk in that way. He did not return to the house at noon as usual, and search for him was begun. It was learned that during the morning he had visited the store of the Oxford Mining Company and had there purchased a piece of half-inch rope. The church was one of the last places searched, and it was late this afternoon before the body was found.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Both Were Crowded with Excursionists at Sayville, L. I., but None Was Hurt.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 21.—A collision between the steamer Bivalve and the steam yacht Ditto caused much excitement here this morning. The two boats were crowded with excursionists for Cherry Grove Beach. They were members of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, and numbered about 300. The vessels left the wharves at the same time, and had not gone far when the accident happened. It is said that the Bivalve's pilot signaled to the yacht that he was about to pass her, and for her to keep on her course. The Captain of the yacht, it is supposed, misunderstood the signal, and he steered directly across the path of the steamer.

The Bivalve struck the yacht, and knocked a hole in her at the water line. The force of the impact threw many of the passengers to the decks, and for a short while there was danger of a serious panic, but the officers and crew of the two vessels soon quieted the passengers. A big piece of canvas was fastened over the gap in the yacht's side, and the vessel returned to her pier, where the passengers were transferred to another boat. The steamer was not damaged.

To Impeach Texas State Treasurer.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 21.—In the lower house of the State Legislature to-day Representative Henderson of Lamar introduced a resolution for the impeachment of State Treasurer Robbins, in connection with the depositing of State funds in the First National Bank at Austin, which failed on Aug. 3, and with the loss of more than $300,000 of the Treasury funds on deposit, in violation of the State law. The resolution went over till to-morrow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ELMA, Iowa, Aug. 21.—Fire to-day destroyed one block of business buildings, including the stocks of eight merchants occupying the block, together with the Post Office and four residences. Loss, $75,000, with little insurance. There was no protection against fire and the flames burned themselves out.

HARBOR SPRINGS, Mich., Aug. 21.—Fire to-day destroyed three business buildings with their contents. Loss, $53,000, partly insured. Above the stores were flats occupied by Summer visitors. Several of the occupants had narrow escapes. The Petoskey Department arrived in time to check the fire, just as it was communicated to the Foster-Burke department store.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:10 A. M.—155 Norfolk Street; Morris Fisher; damage slight.

3 A. M.—33 Essex Street; Fannie Wolf; no damage.

3:10 A. M.—719 Seventh Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

3:15 A. M.—2,413 Second Avenue; Michael Carfell; damage, $100.

2:30 P. M.—201 West Fifty-third Street; Patrick J. O'Connor; damage, $500.

REPUBLICANS MEET IN PENNSYLVANIA

Democrats Charged with Subserviency to "Yellow Journalism."

GOV. W. A. STONE COMMENDED

President McKinley Indorsed—Senator Quay Not Present at Convention, Which Lasted an Hour and a Half.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—The Republican State Convention met in the Harrisburg Opera House to-day and nominated Judge William P. Potter of Pittsburg for Supreme Court Judge and State Representative Frank G. Harris of Clearfield for State Treasurer. Senators Quay and Penrose and other party leaders were absent, and there was an unusually small attendance of active party workers.

Judge Potter was formerly Gov. Stone's law partner, and was appointed to the Supreme bench last year to succeed the late Judge Green. Mr. Harris is serving his third term in the House of Representatives, and has always been a follower of Senators Quay and Penrose.

The platform opens with a commendation of the Administration of President McKinley and the prosperity of the country, and a recital that "the right of capital to make proper and legal combinations has been recognized by legislative enactments in many of the States."

In regard to the State issues recently raised by the Democrats, the platform says:

We are amused rather than concerned by the declarations of the late Democratic State Convention, for we readily recognize, as all the people must, the co-operation of certain newspapers in their preparation, which papers, failing in their attempt to disrupt the Republican Party, have crawled under the tents of the Democracy with their stale and false charges and succeeded in having them adopted as a Democratic platform. The platform of the late Democratic State Convention will be found in the files of the so-called yellow journals during the past few months. We believe in surrounding the press with every constitutional guarantee vouchsafed to it since the foundation of our Government, but it is a public menace that these constitutional guarantees should be so misused as to have permitted many of our newspapers to have degenerated into a yellow journalism such as is detrimental to any State or country. We charge the so-called yellow journals with being subsidized by the full-page advertisements which they carry. The advertiser is permitted to dictate their policy, and at his behest these newspapers have perverted the news columns and the editorial page from being an honest record of daily events to a labored attempt to misrepresent facts.

We arraign the Democratic Party as incompetent, incapable, insincere, and untrustworthy. The citizens of our State, within a very few days, have witnessed a spectacle seldom seen in the history of a political party asking the suffrages of the people. The Democratic Party, ashamed of its record in the past, and afraid to name a single issue of a National character on which it is willing to appeal for support, asks the people to forget that in the past, when intrusted with the administration of public affairs, it has ruined our business enterprises, shut down our mills, closed our factories, put in idleness our great laboring classes, ruined credit of the State and Nation, and now appeals to the public on what it chooses to call local issues. We condemn it in the administration of our State affairs as much as in the incompetency shown in its administration of our National affairs.

When the Democracy went out of power in our State it left to the Republican Party a legacy of almost forty millions of dollars of debt. This debt, by wise administration under Republican rule, has been almost entirely paid. We have increased the appropriations to the common schools until we stand at the head of the American States in support of popular education. Under Republican administration, there has been paid each year for educational purposes more than was appropriated by the Democratic Party in their quarter of a century of misrule. We have increased our appropriations to charitable and eleemosynary institutions until we can make the boast that the people between the two oceans supports these institutions as well as does our own. Our seven millions of people are industrious, honest, law-abiding, and happy. Yet, surrounded as we are on every side with prosperous business conditions, with people happy, employed, and contented, with every avenue of business and trade fully occupied, and with the prospect of the future brightening and growing more hopeful, the old historic party of obstruction and negation sets up a hysterical cry of false pretense, hypocrisy, and insincerity for the purpose of misleading the people and regaining lost power.

Indorsements of United States Senators Quay and Penrose, Gov. William A. Stone, and the record of the last session of the State Legislature conclude the platform. The convention, which was called to order at 11 o'clock and adjourned at 12:30 o'clock, was said to be the briefest in the history of the party.

After its adjournment Gen. Frank Reeder was reelected Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

IOWA DEMOCRATS INDORSE FREE SILVER.

By a Narrow Vote the Kansas City Platform Is Reaffirmed — State Ticket Nominated.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 21.—The Democrats of Iowa here to-day nominated a full State ticket on a platform reaffirming the National platform adopted July 5, 1900, at Kansas City, with the addition of a plank on State issues, demanding reform in taxation laws, the repeal of the mulct liquor law, and the enactment of local option license law, and several other matters. The ticket nominated was as follows:

Governor—THOMAS J. PHILLIPS, Ottumwa.

Lieutenant Governor—G. E. FERGUSON, Logan.

Judge Supreme Court—JOHN SHORTLEY, Dallas County.

Superintendent of Schools—W. P. JOHNSON, Carroll County.

Railway Commissioner—A. C. BRICE, Bedford.

The chief contest in the convention was on the adoption of the platform. The struggle began in the district caucus held before the convention assembled in the morning, the anti-silver forces succeeding in naming a majority of the Committee on Resolutions. There was a protracted session of this committee, and finally at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon a majority and two minority reports were submitted to the convention.

The majority report ignored National issues entirely and confined itself exclusively to the State issues outlined above. The first minority report agreed with the majority report, except in a preamble which reaffirmed the Kansas City platform.

The second minority report differed from the others in its preamble only, which set out that State issues were paramount in this campaign. The first minority report, reaffirming the Kansas City platform, was adopted on the call of roll by counties, amid much confusion, by a vote of 668¼ to 550½.

E. M. Sharon of Scott County was temporary Chairman of the convention. He said in part:

"We are facing to-day conditions that are monstrous, destructive to our industries, our commerce, and the welfare of our people—conditions that have been created by the Republican Party in violation of the Democratic doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none—that it was the destiny of the United States to be the great American power—the dominant power of the Western Hemisphere.

"Imperialism and trusts are the two great dominant evils of our National life. They produce the two great issues which the Democratic Party must meet.

"The colonial policy of the Administration had its inspiration and its demand from place hunters, concession grabbers, from those who have or seek special privileges in our acquired possessions.

"There can be no solution of the trust problem, there can be no breaking down of monopoly until Government favor is withdrawn from them. Destroy monopoly and special class privileges and you kill the trusts. Commence in the Patent Office, the fountain head of legalized monopoly.

"If Congress persists in refusing to submit necessary amendments to the Constitution of the United States, it is the duty of the States to call a convention for that purpose and revise the Constitution by adding to it the grants necessary to enable Congress to control the trusts, destroy monopoly, provide for the election of United States Senators by the people, and provide for an income tax on persons and corporations sufficient in time of peace to pay the greater part of all the expenses of the National Government."

For Nervous Debility

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A food and strengthening tonic for the nerves, restoring to their normal condition organs that have been deranged, and vigor and vitality where there has been debility and exhaustion.

A Tonic and Nerve Food.

The genuine bears the name "Horsford's" on label.

MAYOR OF NEWARK FAVORED FOR GOVERNOR

Majority of New Jersey's Democratic State Committee for Him.

Members Met at Asbury Park and Discussed the Holding of the State Convention—Will Ignore W. J. Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 21.—The New Jersey Democratic State Committee met at the Coleman House at noon to-day. The members present were Chairman William B. Gourley of Passaic, Harry B. Paul of Camden, Edward E. Grosscup of Cumberland, Col. E. Livingstone Price of Essex, William H. Martin of Hunterdon, James W. Lanning of Mercer, David S. Crater of Monmouth, Charles L. Rogers of Ocean, Louis F. Braun of Passaic, William J. Keys of Somerset, and Peter Egenolf of Union. Hudson County was not represented at the conference.

Chairman Gourley reported that the opera house at Trenton could not be secured for Wednesday, Sept. 18, so it was decided to leave the matter of calling the Gubernatorial Convention with the chairman. The Republican State Convention is to be held at Trenton on Thursday, Sept. 26. The Democrats want to hold their convention after the Republicans, so it is likely that Chairman Gourley will direct the Democratic clans to assemble at Trenton on Tuesday, Oct. 1, or the following day. Committeeman Crater of Monmouth suggested that the convention be held in Asbury Park, and in case a suitable date cannot be secured for Trenton, Chairman Gourley may decide to call the convention for this place.

The matter of selecting a temporary Chairman for the convention was left to a committee composed of Chairman Gourley and Committeemen Price and Crater.

There will be 1,089 delegates in the convention. The basis of representation will be one delegate for each 200 Democratic votes cast in the Gubernatorial election of 1898, and one for each fraction of the same over 100. This is the basis of representation as used at the last State Convention, held in May, when delegates were chosen for the Kansas City Convention.

It was developed at to-day's conference that a majority of the committeemen present favored the nomination of Mayor James M. Seymour of Newark for Governor. Committeemen Lanning, Egenolf, Martin, Grosscup, Price, and Rogers were outspoken in their advocacy of Mayor Seymour, while Committeemen Crater, Keys, and Braun, while non-committal, declared in favor of the strongest man, no matter who he may be.

Committeeman Paul stood out for the nomination of former Judge Carrow, and said that South Jersey practically was united for him. Chairman Gourley declined to express his preference. It was hinted at the conference that an effort would be made soon to arrange a conference between the Seymour and anti-Seymour factions, with a view to induce former United States Senator James Smith, Jr., to withdraw his opposition to Seymour, providing he could be convinced he was the choice of the rank and file of the Democratic Party for the nomination.

The committeemen will try to make the campaign on State issues and will ignore the Kansas City platform. Nearly all favor throwing W. J. Bryan overboard.

BOLD MOUNT VERNON BURGLARS

They Loot the Whole House, but Find Time to Eat and Drink Their Fill.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The house of Charles Barry, a carriage manufacturer of New York City, on Chester Street, Chester Hill, this city, was entered by burglars yesterday or early last night. It was so thoroughly stripped that the burglars must have used a wagon to cart away the booty.

No less than $5,000 worth of property was taken. Mr. Barry and his son, Dr. James F. Barry, discovered the burglary. They had been sleeping in the house nightly, while the women members of the family were away in the country. The house was all right when they left it on Tuesday morning, but by the time they returned at midnight everything was in confusion. The thieves had taken away several sealskin coats, a lot of clothing, jewelry, silverware, and bric-a-brac. Even the hall clock was taken.

Drawers, closets, trunks, bureaus, dressers, and a sideboard had been forced open, the contents hauled out and picked over. What the thieves did not want they threw on the floors.

In the course of their operations the burglars went to the kitchen and served themselves with supper. From the icebox and pantry they obtained food of various kinds, which Mr. Barry and his son had kept on hand. A fire was kindled and a big pot of coffee made, also a bottle cracked.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy, variable winds.

Temperatures are lower in the Missouri Valley, portions of the Southwest, and in California, and have generally risen elsewhere. There will be showers to-day in the Southern and Southwestern States and upper lake region, and probably showers Friday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the lower lake region, and eastern upper lake region; elsewhere generally fair weather will prevail. Temperature changes will not be marked.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light east to south. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast light southerly. On the Gulf Coast variable, and over the great lakes light east to south.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light east to south winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—	—TIMES.	
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	69	74	76
6 A. M.	68	74	78
9 A. M.	68	78	86
12 M.	71	84	90
3 P. M.	71	84	88
6 P. M.	73	81	82
9 P. M.	70	75	80
12 P. M.	69	74	78

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82¼
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date 1900	70
Corresponding date for the last 25 years	73

The barometer registered 30.07 inches at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 93 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 80 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 87 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the minimum 74 degrees at 7 A. M.

"With my last interview with King Edward still uppermost in my mind, I may be allowed to say that nobody takes a greater interest in this race of ours than Edward VII., and that the American nation has no greater admirer than he. That he wishes good luck to SHAMROCK II. on patriotic grounds is only natural. But if I may make a guess at another motive for his Majesty's desire that she may win, it would be this: Her victory would mean the return visit of American boats to our shores, and a royal welcome to American yachtsmen."—*Sir Thomas Lipton in Collier's Weekly.*

LIPTON IN Collier's

Sir Thomas Lipton arrived on the Teutonic yesterday. He has prepared a statement of his hopes and ambitions concerning Shamrock II., which is published in Collier's Weekly—out to-day. What he says may be taken not only as an expression of his own kindly feelings toward American sportsmen, but also as a MESSAGE FROM KING EDWARD VII. to our yachtsmen. The King has taken a deep interest in the outcome of the pending aquatic struggle, and offers one gracious reason, among many, why he hopes for Sir Thomas Lipton's success.

Price 10c. *All News-Stands*

OUT TO-DAY

OUT TO-DAY.

CONAN DOYLE'S
— NEW SERIES OF —
SHERLOCK HOLMES
Stories, Just Begun in the
STRAND MAGAZINE
HARVEST NUMBER, 10 CENTS.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH'S WORK.

The Teutonic Sighted in Fog from the Marconi Station.

The top of the Marconi signal pole at Nantucket Lightship was sighted by the Teutonic through the heavy mist at 5:10 o'clock yesterday morning, but those aboard the steamship did not think that the lookout had reported the vessel. They were surprised to learn upon their arrival that their whereabouts had been announced by wireless telegraphy from the Nantucket Lightship at 5:15 A. M.

Charles Dixon, artist of The London Graphic, arrived on the Teutonic. He will sketch the international yacht races. The Right Rev. Samuel Morley, Bishop of Tinnevally and Majura, India, on his way for a short visit to friends in Toronto, Canada, was another passenger.

New White Star Liner Here.

A new White Star liner, the Suevic, commanded by Capt. Alford and flying the flag of the British Naval Reserve, arrived here late yesterday afternoon from Liverpool. She brought 127 cabin passengers and general merchandise. She was built for Australian service, and on the voyage hither was used as an extra ship. She was made by Harland & Wolff at Belfast, measures 12,482 tons gross register, is 565 feet long, 64 feet in breadth, has four masts, and a single smokestack. She is a twin-screw vessel, but is not an express steamship, although supplied with all the modern improvements for ocean travel.

Gold Bullion Thief Sentenced.

MARTINEZ, Cal., Aug. 21.—Jack Winters, who recently stole $320,000 in gold bullion from the Selby Smelting Works, was sentenced to-day to fifteen years in the Folsom Prison.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Albany; Sir Thomas Lipton, Hon. Charles Russell, and George L. Watson, of the Shamrock II.

WESTMINSTER—Sir Cecil and Lady Moon, London.

HOLLAND—Neil Turner, London; Preston Gibson, Chicago; D. J. Russell-Duncan, London.

CAMBRIDGE—F. Mayer, Germany; H. Frerichs, Mobile.

GRAND—M. D. Furland, London; J. W. Forsyth, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Alcides Modrado, Brazil; G. A. Sacher, Johannesburg, South Africa; Edouard O. Olivera, Buenos Ayres.

VICTORIA—A. W. Street, General Manager of the Northern Steamship Line, Buffalo; State Senator George E. Green, Binghamton; Col. W. H. McCord, Omaha.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lieut. D. W. Blake, United States Marine Corps; Howard H. Berry, Melbourne, Australia; G. Wade Shaw, London.

HOFFMAN—Major A. Reynolds, United States Army; Aaron Walker, Jackson, Tenn.

MANHATTAN—Willard Potter, Philadelphia; James McCredie, Albany; C. F. Gildersleeve, Montreal.

MURRAY HILL—F. Kenney-Tynte, Clevedon, England; James H. Drake, Chicago; the Rev. H. von E. Scott, Eastbourne, England.

NETHERLAND—H. E. Everett, Columbus, Ohio; J. M. Taylor, Washington; H. P. Eells, Cleveland.

PLAZA—James Mungall, Dumfermline, Scotland; L. D. York, Portsmouth, Ohio.

SAVOY—E. Anheuser, St. Louis; Angelo Myers, Philadelphia; F. W. Higgins, Chicago.

ASTOR—Lloyd F. Jennings, Bardstown, Ky.; Louis d'Levary, Budapest, Hungary.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. Loewy, suits, waists, and wrappers; Herald Square Hotel.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. Von Ende, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Filene & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filens, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Petersen, J. H. C., Sons, Davenport, Iowa; H. F. Petersen, linens, carpets, notions, and underwear and hosiery; A. L. Petersen, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Vanzwoll, S. M., Chicago, Ill.; hats and straw goods; Victoria Hotel.

Keene, Leo, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Keene, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Briggs, notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. French, notions and toilet goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.

Halle, Schwarz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; S. L. Halle, overalls; S. M. Skall, overalls; 14 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; A. Silberberg, domestics, linens, and white goods; 337 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Ambach Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Sonneborn, H., Wheeling, West Va.; furnishing goods; M. Sonneborn, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. G. O'Brien, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Clarkson, E. E., Company, Burlington, Vt.; E. E. Clarkson, cloaks, suits, notions, laces, and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Wright, W. H., & Sons Co., Ogden, Utah; P. T. Wright, cloaks and laces; 347 West Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 450 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. F. Hart, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; P. M. Hogue, carpets; J. J. Nicholson, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hoyt, Kent, Safton Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Hoyt, dress goods and silks; Miss Rohl, millinery; Hotel Rossmore.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; J. J. Hughes, notions, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Cairo, Ill.; A. Kaufman, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Solomon, clothing, 13 Astor Place; Hotel Netherland.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, dress goods, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Hertle, notions, 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. A. McLeod, ribbons, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Nathanson, R., Washington, D. C.; S. Behrend, notions and hosiery; Herald Square Hotel.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; H. B. Litten, furnishing goods, 51 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. B. Hamilton, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Holland House.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. Gromter, silks; Hotel Earlington.

Schwartz, A., & Sons, New Orleans, La.; G. Dieberman, laces and infants' wear; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; O. R. App, ladies' wear; 13 Astor Place; Hotel Cadillac.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; H. L. Gilkieson, furnishing goods; J. W. Walsh, ladies' and infants' wear; 377 Broadway.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, notions and furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Albermarle Hotel.

Trankla, C., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Wells, millinery; 57 White Street.

MacInnes, J. C. Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, and cloaks; A. S. Dagleish, millinery; 57 White Street.

Solomon, S. & B., Wilmington, N. C.; B. Solomon, notions; Belvedere House.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. G. Jessup, dress goods and silks; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhatian.

Meldrum, H. A., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Soules, house furnishing goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. W. Porter, ribbons; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Earlington.

Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. A. Mills, cloaks and suits; 106 Grand Street; Westminster Hotel.

Beseten & Langen, Louisville, Ky.; H. Besten, cloaks and furs; Hotel Navarre.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; D. G. Braham, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Rhea, R. P., Company, Forney, Texas; Miss E. F. Jones, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Hack & Co., Dayton, Ohio; A. W. Hack, merchant tailors; Hotel Gerard.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis, Mo.; M. B. O'Quoh, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Mayer, E., & Co., Montgomery, Ala., dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Feats, E. M., Salt Lake City, Utah, E. M. Feets, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; E. Crosby, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Prange, H. C., Company, Sheboygan, Wis.; S. C. Hedgeman, dry goods; Ashland Hotel.

N. B. Josey, Scotland Neck, N. C.; N. B. Josey, general merchandise.

H. Ward & Co., De Kalb, Texas; H. Ward, general merchandise, St. George Hotel.

E. Guggenheim & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. D. Guggenheim, ladies' waists; Hotel Albert.

Kahn, Heller Company, New Castle, Ind.; B. Heller, dry goods.

J. W. Allison, Danville, Ill., dry goods.

Ringheim & Ringheim, Nevada, Iowa; A. M. Ringheim, dry goods.

Mott & Co., Decorah, Iowa; B. Mott, dry goods.

Nebraska Shirt Company, Omaha, Neb.; R. N. Burgest, manufacturer of shirts.

Fitzgerald, D. G., Company, Lincoln, Neb.; Lizzie Stevens, dry goods.

J. T. Wall & Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.; J. T. Wall, clothing; H

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

LARGE SAVINGS on FURNITURE
Which Bears Not the Least Taint of "Cheapness"

WHAT a fine collection of new goods it is! Nothing old, nothing imperfect, nothing cheapish among the thousands of pieces of furniture offered in this sale, at such decisive reductions in price.

It would be the poorest economy to buy furniture you didn't like, merely because it was *cheap*. But it would be far worse to risk getting furniture made of badly seasoned wood, poorly put together, and glossed over with paint and varnish.

You may spend your whole lifetime with the furniture you buy this year. For your pocket-book's sake you want it to last—for your own sake you want to have furniture you like. There is no need to take any quality risk, for Wanamaker furniture—for the August Sale, as well as all other times—comes only from factories that use best woods and employ expert labor.

Getting just the furniture you like is provided for here in two ways. First, because every piece we show is refined and artistic in style, however low its price.

Second, there is now on our floor such a wide variety of excellent furniture as few other stores can show in their fullest regular stock, when prices are a half more, or even double the prices that are marked on the splendid pieces that comprise this August Sale.

Today there is some very special news of Wicker Furniture that will interest immensely every wise and wide-awake housekeeper.

The details follow:

WICKER ROCKERS

200 wicker or reed rockers at prices a third less than regular. An unexpected shipment that must be closed out at once.

At $4.50, from $8—Thirty-eight wicker rockers; full roll back and arms; deep apron below seat; maple seat frame with cane seat; finished in natural shellac.

At $5, from $8—One hundred and twenty reed rockers; large size; of finest quality reed; back and arms made with a continuous roll; maple seat frame with cane seat; deep apron below seat. A splendidly finished rocker.

At $6, from $10—Thirty-nine reed rockers; high back; full roll back and arms; ornamental reed work in back; cane seat; natural shellac finish.

At $6.75, from $10—Thirty-three reed rockers; large size; full roll arms and back; ornamental reed work on legs; cane seat; shellac finish.

Throughout the furniture store in every line will be found a good assortment of furniture at the August sale prices. In fact, the selection is about as complete now as when the sale opened. We have unloaded a number of cars that should have had attention the first week of the sale, but through the crowded condition of our warehouse, samples from these cars have just reached our show rooms.

We give prices in some of the lines.

Odd Bureaus—

$16, from $22—Bird's-eye maple
$18.50, from $25—Mahogany
$22, from $30—Golden oak
$23, from $36—Mahogany
$25, from $38—Golden oak
$30, from $40—Golden oak
$32, from $45—Golden oak
$35, from $48—Mahogany
$40, from $55—Bird's-eye maple
$42, from $55—Mahogany
$40, from $62—Golden oak
$52, from $75—Golden oak.
$90, from $118—Bird's-eye maple

Toilet Tables—

$11, from $15—Golden oak
$12, from $16—Bird's-eye maple
$14, from $20—Mahogany
$14, from $21—Curly birch
$16, from $25—Golden oak
$20, from $31.50—Mahogany
$21, from $31—Bird's-eye maple
$25, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
$38, from $60—Golden oak
$45, from $60—Mahogany
$50, from $75—Mahogany

Chiffonniers—

$12, from $18—Golden oak
$15, from $25—Mahogany
$18.50, from $25—Bird's-eye maple
$20, from $30—Golden oak
$20, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
$22, from $30—Mahogany
$25, from $35—Mahogany
$26, from $36—Golden oak
$28, from $40—Golden oak
$30, from $48—Bird's-eye maple
$32, from $40—Mahogany
$32, from $48—Curly birch
$35, from $55—Curly birch
$40, from $55—Mahogany

Chiffonniers—

$40, from $60—Golden oak
$60, from $85—Mahogany
$90, from $110—Mahogany

Sideboards—

$18, from $25—Golden oak
$27, from $44—Golden oak
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$40, from $50—Golden oak
$42, from $60—Golden oak
$48, from $62—Mahogany
$50, from $80—Golden oak
$55, from $85—Mahogany inlaid
$60, from $90—Golden oak
$65, from $100—Golden oak
$70, from $120—Flemish oak
$75, from $100—Golden oak
$75, from $125—Mahogany
$95, from $135—Mahogany
$165, from $225—Mahogany

Extension Tables—

$18, from $25—Mahogany, 6 ft.
$20, from $28—Golden oak, 6 feet
$25, from $32—Mahogony, 8 feet
$30, from $45—Golden oak, 8 feet
$38, from $60—Flemish oak, 10 feet
$40, from $52—Mahogany, 8 feet
$40, from $67—Golden oak, 10 feet
$50, from $80—Mahogany, 10 feet
$55, from $72—Golden oak, 10 feet
$60, from $90—Mahogany, 10 feet

China Closets—

$22, from $30—Golden oak
$27, from $35—Mahogany
$30, from $40—Golden oak
$35, from $55—Golden oak
$40, from $65—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Golden oak
$45, from $60—Golden oak
$60, from $85—Mahogany

SACK SUITS to Order
At Reduced Prices

More than one hundred men can share in this splendid opportunity to anticipate their needs of a Fall suit, and save $5 or $10 by so doing.

We have grouped about that number of handsome patterns—no two alike—of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds, in the medium weights that will be extremely comfortable wearing a few weeks hence, and given them all a new price-marking of

Twenty Dollars a Suit

These are materials from which a suit made to order has cost, until now, from $25 to $30 a suit. To the man given to looking ahead a little, this opportunity to get a Fall suit made to order, for the price of a ready-made suit, is too valuable to be passed by. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Have Summer days, crowded full of out-of-door pastimes, played havoc with the youngster's wardrobe? Here's material for repairing damages—at next-to-nothing prices:

Blouse Suits, with belt, and Vestee and Sailor Suits, in fancy and plain cheviots, for boys of 3, 4 and 5 years, worth $3.50 to $5, at $2.50.

All-wool Trousers, made of remnants of choice suitings, sizes 3 to 16 years; good value at $1; now 65c. Second floor, Ninth street.

Mid-August Offerings of HOSIERY and Underwear

Items of interest to both men and women are included in these offerings of excellent kinds of Summer hosiery and underwear, at much less than customary prices.

If you are thinking of replenishing a perhaps depleted supply of these articles, or are getting ready for the vacation you have deferred until now, these hints will prove helpful and economical:

Women's Stockings—

At 12½c pair; worth 18c—Fast black lisle thread; open work allover in neat patterns.

Men's Half Hose—

At 12½c pair; value 18c—Fast black fine gauge cotton, imported; regular made, with double soles and high spliced heels.

Women's Vests—

12½c each—White ribbed lisle thread vests; low neck, short or no sleeves; plain or crocheted. Regular 25c grade, with slight imperfections, which do not affect their wearing quality. Broadway.

Upholstery Helps
For Home Furnishers

You undoubtedly know of many a corner around your house that could be made more attractive if you only knew how to go about it. Effective hangings and window draperies play an important part. Odd pieces of picturesque furniture brighten many a nook. Hints of such things now marked at reductions that are very much worth while, follow, for the benefit of those housekeepers that are open to suggestion:

Portieres—

Two lots of tapestry portieres, with a heavy valance fringe at top, and edging on bottom, in a good line of colors. Closed out at these prices:

At $5 and $7.25, from $6.50 and $10.

Lace Curtains—

Tambour at $3.75, $5.75, $7 and $7.75, from $5, $7.25, $9 and $9.75 pair.

Renaissance at $5.50, $6.50, $9.50 and $12.50, from $7, $8.25, $12.25 and $15.75 pair.

White Irish Point at $3.85, $4.65, and $7.75, from $4.85, $6.50 and $10 pair.

Ivory Irish Point at $5.85, $8.35, $11 and $14.25, from $7.50, $10.50, $14 and $18 pair. Third floor.

Sash Muslin—

36 in.; figured and in three patterns; suitable for full size and half sash curtains, at 12c, from 18c yard.

Decorated Furniture—

Fancy art furniture, pyro-etched, "burnt" and tinted.

Tabourettes, in large variety, at $4.25 to $10.50, from $5.50 to $13.50.

Folding Tables—

At $5, from $6.50.

Writing Desks—

At $10.50 to $17, from $13 to $21.

Foot Rests—

Covered in leatherette, at $1.35, from $1.75.

HAMMOCKS
At Distinct Price-Savings

If you have given your hammock the hard usage that is apt to fall to its lot in Summer, you are probably ready for a new one by now. Or perhaps the needs of your Summer guests make one or two additional hammocks necessary.

At any rate, here are several splendid kinds, full of prospective comfort for just such days as yesterday, and all marked at considerably less than their real value:

At $1, regularly $1.50—Assorted colors; open weave; pillow, spreader and valance; 36x72 in.

At $1.50, regularly $2—Assorted colors; canvas weave; pillow, spreader and valance; 40x80 in.

At $1.75, regularly $2.75—Assorted colors; canvas weave; pillow, spreader, 2 end bars and valance; 48x80 in.

At $2.75, regularly $3.75—Large size; canvas weave; pillow and spreader; 2 end bars; wide valance, assorted colors.

At $2, regularly $2.75—All white or with red and blue stripe; no pillow or valance; made of heavy twine and very strong; can be rolled up very small; large size; especially suitable for camping.

At $4.50 regularly $6.50—Large size; strong canvas weave; pillow and spreader; 2 end bars; wide valance.

At $1.50, regularly $2.50—Baby hammocks with canopy. Not many of these left.

At $4.50 and $6—Paris Lawn Swings.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway, or 76 E. Ninth street

Children's APRONS
For the Approaching School Days

Too early to think about school-time? Mercy, no. We began planning for the children's school needs in the middle of play-time, and here are some of the results.

Children's school aprons—almost as necessary as school-books. Indispensable, if the little dresses are to be preserved. We have gathered a most attractive assortment, which is ready for you to-day.

All kinds are here—some of serviceable and good-looking gingham at 25c and 50c; others of white lawn, prettily trimmed with hemstitching, insertion, embroidery or plaits, in Mother Hubbard or bib style, at 30c, 38c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 75c, 90c, $1, $1.15, $1.50, $1.85 and $2.25. Sizes for 2 to 12 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Decorated LAMPS, Globes
And ELECTROLIERS—at Half, or Less

Are these last weeks of August fraught for you with plans for Autumn decoration and embellishment of your home? The sagacious housekeeper begins her Fall campaign long before the leaves turn yellow.

This rich collection of handsome Lamps, Lamp Globes and Electroliers offers an easy solution of the lighting problem for the house at prices on which actual savings average a half, or more. The Main Aisle holds the display.

Among the Lamps are beautiful specimens in metal and Louwelsa ware, others mounted on bronze vases, and elaborately decorated Banquet and Reception Lamps. Five groups:

At $15, Lamps that were $30, $35 and $40
At $10, Lamps that were $18, $20 and $25
At $6, Lamps that were $10, $12 and $15
At $4, Lamps that were $7 and $8
At $3, Lamps that were $5 and $6

The Electroliers, of bronze, and holding 2 to 5 lights, have been exhibited by us as samples, and have become somewhat scratched or tarnished in consequence. Note the effect on the prices:

At $50, Electroliers worth $150
At $45, Electroliers worth $125
At $40, Electroliers worth $100
At $37.50, Electroliers worth $75
At $17.50, Electroliers worth $35
At $30, Electroliers worth $90
At $20, Electroliers worth $50

Lamp Globes—Here is another lot of 11 and 12 inch Lamp Globes, handsomely decorated on light and dark grounds. **$1 for Globes worth $2 to $3.50.** Main aisle.

New Fall Styles in Women's Tailor-made Suits

Women who are leaving the seashore in order to spend the last few weeks of their vacation at the mountains, will want new dresses. Those who are particular in the matter will prefer to wear the new Fall styles, which are already here in abundance—provided for just such needs.

These brief descriptions of some of the new Tailor-made Suits:

At $20—Three styles—one of canvas cloth, one of cheviot and one of Venetian cloth. The first has close-fitting Eton jacket and is silk-lined throughout. The others have variously shaped Eton jackets, and stylish skirts; percaline lined.

At $22.50—Smartly tailored street suits of Venetian cloth, in blue and black; made with fly front jacket and gored skirt; all silk-lined.

At $26—Yoke Norfolk suits; both waist and skirt finished with piping of satin on stitched bands; all silk-lined.

At $35—Suits of pebble cheviot; made with tight-fitting Eton jacket, and turnover collar of velvet; both waist and skirt artistically trimmed with braid, and silk-lined throughout.

At $40—Covert suits with flaring collar.

At $60—Suits of pin-stripe tailor cloth, with three-quarter jacket and new serpentine skirt.

The new Bisected or Garter Petticoats are attracting wide attention. They are a distinct novelty; and yet women are already enthusiastic over the promise of relief from heavy, bulksome petticoats.

The garter petticoat is so new and different that it must be seen to realize its effectiveness. Second floor, Broadway.

More Good News of Excellent PIANOS

Most of these pianos are very fine instruments; but they have been used. Some of them were taken in exchange, and have since been thoroughly gone over by our expert tuners. Others have been rented for a short time, but are practically as good as new.

You'll not expect much of the twenty dollar piano named below; but you'll find it surprisingly good for such an insignificant price. These hints of them:

Grand Pianos—

One Chickering Concert Grand, was $1,000; now $375.

One Chickering Baby Grand, was $750; now $475.

Upright Pianos—

One Royal, studio size, was $175; now $135.

One Marshall & Wendell, ebony case, was $300; now $135.

One Weser Bros., ebony case, was $300; now $135.

One Cable Upright Grand, was $350; now $145.

Square Pianos—

One Kranich & Bach, was $350; now $115.

One Worcester, was $250; now $60.

One Ullman, was $350; now $75.

One Chickering, was $450; now $95.

One Decker & Sons, was $400; now $75.

One Waters, was $300; now $75.

One Peek & Son, was $300; now $75.

One Chickering, was $500; now $145.

One Hallet & Cumston, was $325; now $75.

One Walker, was $300; now $20.

Vose Pianos—

One Vose Upright, very latest style, in beautiful mahogany, was $325; now $275.

One Vose Upright, largest size, elaborately carved case, was $390; now $315.

Symphony Self-playing Organs—

One mahogany Grand, beautifully carved, was $750; now $495.

One Walnut Grand, was $275; now $195.

One walnut, small size, was $180; now $125.

One Æolian, with cabinet and about 60 rolls of music, was $450; now $125.

Angelus Orchestrals—

One mahogany, was $285; now $200.

One walnut, was $250; now $165.

One mahogany, was $250; now $165.

Fifth floor.

Mason's JARS
and Jelly Tumblers

Fine perfect jars for less than "seconds" cost elsewhere.

This is fine news for preserving time. We owned an immense stock of the best machine-made Mason's Jars *before the price jumped up so high.*

These are of clear glass, with *smooth* tops, yet selling at the following little prices:

Pints, 45c a dozen Quarts, 55c a dozen
Half Gallons, 70c a dozen

Covered Jelly Tumblers—perfect in every way, at 18c, 20c and 25c a dozen.

Basement.

For the Fruit Season
The "MUDGE CANNER"

Peaches and pears are at their best just now. But how difficult to retain their delicious flavor in preserving them. And the toil, heat, and trouble of it all! No wonder the housekeeper shrinks in terror from "preserving time."

But the "Mudge Canner" has changed all that. You needn't even take the pains to cut up the fruit, unless you want to. Just pop it into the Canner, whole, and take it out in a wonderfully short time, sterilized, perfect in form, color and taste—good to keep all winter.

We will show you how to preserve peaches and pears with the "Mudge Canner," in the basement today.

Prices are $2.25 to $9

Basement.

News of CORSETS

Women buying Corsets, now, do so with a view to their Fall needs. Numerous excellent sorts are here, in appropriate Autumn styles, among which our two notable corsets, the "Lillian" and "L. R.," are especially deserving of further mention.

At $1.50—L. R. corsets, straight front, in white and drab.

At $2—L. R. corsets, straight front; of white and drab coutil and black sateen.

At $3.75—L. R. corsets; excellent model; low bust; straight front; of coutil.

At $2—Lillian corsets, of coutil or batiste; short; low bust.

At $3.75—Lillian corsets of coutil or batiste, straight front; short over hips; no side steels.

At $4.50—Lillian corsets, of batiste or coutil; low bust; extended hips; straight front.

Other graceful models, of whalebone; straight front; from $5 to $14.

At 25c and $1—Summer corsets, of strong net; sizes 18 to 21; worth $1 and $1.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

New Flannelette Wrappers

With the advent of the first cool September days—maybe even earlier—comes a demand for these light, but cozy wrappers of flannelette. We have prepared for your wishes, and this is the first word about a varied and attractive collection of these comfortable house-garments that is now awaiting your viewing.

Brief mention, too, of Kimona Dressing Sacques at a little price:

Wrappers—

At $1—Of flannelette, in pretty stripes; yoke front; trimmed with 2 rows of braid; fitted back; flounce on skirt.

At $1.25—Of flannelette, in figures; full front; bretelle over shoulder; trimmed with braid; flounce on skirt.

At $1.50—Of flannelette, in stripes; full front; trimmed with braid, forming yoke; bretelle over shoulder; fitted back; flounce on skirt.

At $1.75—Of flannelette; yoke front; trimmed with 2 rows of braid; pointed ruffle over shoulder; deep flounce on skirt.

Many other styles, in light and dark colors, up to $3.75.

Kimona Dressing Sacques

At 50c—Of white lawn, with colored borders, in light blue, pink, and lavender.

Second floor.

Women's Suede Lisle GLOVES
20c a Pair

Much too late for us to carry in stock such things as suede lisle gloves. Far from being too late, however, for you to wear them—weeks of Summer glove weather ahead of you yet.

Looking at it from *our* point of view, we have marked all these splendid gloves—half of them regular 50 cent values, the rest 25c and 35c kinds—at

Twenty Cents a Pair

—an end-of-the-season price. Whites and grays, mostly—all sizes.

Tenth street

Gen. Funston's Own Story
OF THE
Capture of Aguinaldo

In the September Number of
EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

The public has long awaited the picturesque Kansan's own narrative of his audacious exploit. Here, for the first time, is told the marvelous story, with all the graphic details of dangers and hardships encountered and overcome by true American grit and wit. Published in the September Number, which is now on all news-stands.

Price, Ten Cents

Besides Funston's Story the September Number contains a dozen other bright and timely articles and stories.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Publisher NEW YORK

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GREAT TROTTERS RACED

Onward Silver Lowered His Record to Beat Fleet Eleata.

CONTEST TOOK FIVE HEATS

The Mare Won the First Two, Then the Victor Went on in the Next Three at Readville.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 21.—When Eleata, Frank Jones's mare, the M. & M., winner, trotted the second heat in 2:09 in the race for the Massachusetts Stake, worth $10,000, at the Grand Circuit meeting here this afternoon, and lowered the stake record by one-half second, the crowd in the grand stand rose as a unit to applaud the performance.

When, in the next heat, Onward Silver strode over the mile in 2:08, the enthusiasm was redoubled. The race went to Onward Silver, for he took the last three heats, and thereby thousands of dollars changed hands, for Eleata, having taken two heats in comparatively easy style, was a tremendous favorite, the betting standing $100 on the mare to $25 on the field. Third money in this event went to Cornelia Belle, the West Virginia mare, and fourth to Alan, an Indiana gelding. Veteran turf followers will tell for a long time of the notable heat in which Onward Silver defeated Eleata, and at the same time reduced the stake record held by Boralma by 1½ seconds.

It was just after Cresceus, the king of trotters, was exhibited to the admiring crowd, that the word was given for that third heat, which was really the decisive one. Eleata led even to the beginning of the home stretch. It was then that Geers gave the word, and Onward Silver closed up the gap. Twenty-five yards from the wire Onward Silver's head was up to Eleata's shoulders. As they went under the wire Geers's horse had no more than the tip of his nose in front of the black mare from New Hampshire.

In the next heat Eleata was coming home beautifully with Onward Silver close behind, when all of a sudden the mare went into the air, and Onward Silver sped to the finish line fully four lengths ahead of Cornelia Belle, who was just in front of Alan, with the favorite fourth. In the fifth heat Geers seemed to be in great good fortune. On the home path the mare broke as she did before, although not so badly, and the heat and the race went to Onward Silver.

The 2:14 class trot for $1,500 was won handily by Susie J., after the first heat, with Miss Whitney, the favorite, second, and Alkalone third. Miss Whitney went to pieces after the first heat, and in the third it was a string of horses with Susie J., at the head. The 2:15 class pace was unfinished, with Frazier first in two heats. Summaries:

2:19 Class.—Trotting; three in five. Purse $1,000. (Concluded.)

Leola, br. m., by C. F. Clay-Lady Pepper, by Onward, (Hutchings)	14	2	1	2	1 1
Sallie Simpson, b. m., by J. C. Simpson, (Middleton)	1	1	2	5	3 2
Henrietta, blk. m., (Young)	6	4	3	3	2 ro
Vic Scheller, br. g., (Van Bokkelen)	10	13	9	1	6 ds
L. R., ch. g., (McLaughlin)	3	15	4	10	7 ro
Easter, b. g., (Kilborn)	15	11	6	7	4 ro
Roberta, b. m., (Ryan)	11	8	14	13	5 ro
Limerick, b. g., (McClary)	2	7	12	6	dr.
Sphynx Lassie, b. m., (L. Turner)	8	3	5	4	dr.
Charles D. Jacobs, ch. g., (Kenney)	4	9	8	12	dr.
Ben Hal, b. g., (F. Turner)	5	5	7	8	dr.
Debut, b. h., (McHenry)	12	6	11	9	dr.
Oneonota, ch. m., (Olney)	7	10	10	11	dr.
Mary C., b. m., (Johnson)	9	12	15	dr.	

Time—2:15¾; 2:16; 2:15¼; 2:15¾; 2:15¾; 2:17¾.

2:05 class, pacing, three in five; purse $1,500.

Royal R. Shelton, blk. g., Constantine-Flaxie, by Bourbon Wilkes, (O'Neil)	1	1	1		
Edith W., b. m., (Turner)	2	2	2		
The Maid, b. m., (Garth)	3	3	3		
Bonnie Direct, blk. h., (McHenry)	dis.				

Time—2:05; 2:07; 2:06¼.

2:12 class, trotting, three in five, the Massachusetts Stakes; value $10,000.

Onward Silver, ch. h., Onward-Sylvan Maid, by Aberdeen, (Geers)	7	3	1	1
Eleata, b. m., by Dexter Prince, (Marsh)	1	1	2	4
Cornelia Belle, b. m., (Kirby)	3	4	5	2
Alan, b. g., (L. Turner)	6	6	3	3
Dan T., b. g., (Pattison)	4	8	6	5
Chainshot, b. g., (McDonald)	5	5	7	6
May Allen, ch. m., (Wilson)	2	2	8	dis.
Dolly Dillon, b. m., (Sanders)	8	7	4	dis.
Bell Kuser, b. m., (Riter)	dis.			

Time—2:09¾; 2:09; 2:08; 2:10¼; 2:11¼.

2:14 class, trot, two in three; purse $1,500.

Susie J., r. m., Javhawker-Millionaire, by Norwood, (McKee)	8	1	1
Miss Whitney, b. m., by Edgemark, (McDonal)	1	3	13
Alkalone, blk. h., (Dore)	2	4	2
Glory, ch. g., (Page)	4	2	3
Eula Mc., b. m., (Sanders)	3	10	12
Captain Bracken, b. g., (Ervin)	7	9	4
Coxey, b. g., (Spear)	6	5	9
Bird Eye, ch. h., (Biggs)	5	7	7
Prince of India, br. h., (Lyons)	13	12	5
May C., b. m., (Cahill)	11	8	6
Listerine, b. m., (Clark)	9	6	10
Axtello, b. g., (Marsh)	10	11	8
Hunter Hill, b. g., (Humphreyville)	12	13	11
Lita W., br. m., (Hutchings)	14	14	14
Ebba, g. m., (Winings)	Dis.		

Time—2:12½; 2:13¾; 2:13.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; three in five; purse, $1,000. (Unfinished.)

Frazier, ch. g., by Sphynx, (McHenry)	1	1	
Reed Patchen, ro. g., (Hyde)	5	2	
Tommy Mc., b. g., (McCarthy)	2	7	
Darnette, blk. m., (Carpenter)	3	3	
The Grazer, b. g., (Lyons)	4	5	
St. Patrick, ch. g., (McVey)	7	4	
Dandy C., b. g., (Garrison)	6	6	
Fred H., g. h., (Noble)	Dis.		

Time—2:14; 2:14.

TURF TRIUMPH FOR WHITNEY.

First and Second in Saratoga Stake Race with King Hanover and Goldsmith.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—W. J. Arkell's filly Belle of Lexington broke the track record for six furlongs this afternoon. She covered the distance in 1:12 2-5, the previous record being 1:12½, made by Voter two years ago. Belle of Lexington's weight was but 95 pounds, and, aided by her light impost, she went to the front early in the race and won easily by two lengths from Chuctanunda, who was shut off on the back stretch and made up a lot of ground.

William C. Whitney scored a double triumph in the Grand Union Hotel Stakes, in which his two-year-olds King Hanover and Goldsmith finished first and second, respectively. King Hanover made all the running, and won by half a length, ridden out, while Goldsmith finished four lengths in front of Dixieline, with Masterman a neck away. The track was fast, and the weather very warm. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap for all ages. Belle of Lexington, 95 pounds, (Rice,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won; Chuctanunda, 117, (Turner,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Demurrer, 116, (Garrigan,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:12 2-5. John Ruskin, Sly, Lucent, and The Musketeer also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Bowen, 104 pounds, (J. Woods,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Alfred Vargrave, 111, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Blueaway, 106, (McGinn,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Larkspur, Alsike, Lord Oglesby, Chaos, and Inshot also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Grand Union Hotel Stakes of $10,000, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. King Hanover, 110 pounds, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Goldsmith, 127, (Turner,) coupled with King Hanover in betting, second; Dixieline, 117, (Beauchamp,) 8 to 1 and 11 to 5, third. Time—1:13 1-5. South Elkhorn, Stranger, Masterman, Saturday, and Homestead also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Isidor, 126 pounds, (Shaw,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, won; Ben MacDhui, 104, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; St. Finnan, 88, (H. Michaels,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:43 4-5. Bellario, May W., and Louisville also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Rose of May, 107, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, won; Broadstreet, 110, (Bullman,) 7 to 2 and 3 to 5, second; City Bank, 115, (O'Connor,) even and 1 to 4, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Goldsby also ran.

Morris Park's Autumn Stakes.

A comparative statement of the number of entries for the Fall Stakes of the Westchester Racing Association for three-year-olds, issued by Secretary H. G. Crickmore, shows an average of increase for the coming Autumn meeting that promises well for the racing to be provided. The total number of entries received for the fixtures of the October meeting of 1901 are as follows:

For Two-Year-Olds.—Hurricane, 63 entries; Rancho del Paso, 69; Silver Brook, 59; Castleton, 39; Nursery Handicap, 100; Champagne, 80; White Plains Handicap, 86.

For Three-Year-Olds.—Hunter Handicap, 21 entries; Belle Meade, 32; Fairview, 22; McGrathiana, 14; Dixiana, 38; Ramapo, 33; Jerome, 28.

For Two-Year-Olds and Upward.—Autumn Serial, 77 entries; Manhattan Handicap, 40.

For Three-Year-Olds and Upward.—New Rochelle, 82 entries; Municipal, 48; Morris Park, 44.

Steeplechases and Hurdle Races.—Champion Steeplechase, 50 entries; Autumn Hurdle, 38; October Steeplechase, 39.

The entries for the Belmont Stakes for the next three years also show a general increase. For the thirty-sixth Belmont, to be run in 1902, seventy-two entries have been received; for the thirty-seventh Belmont of 1903, sixty-six entries, while for the thirty-eighth Belmont, to be run in 1904, the entries number one hundred and eighteen, with a second closing on Aug. 15, 1902, still to be heard from.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; special weights; six furlongs. Dublin, King Pepper, Rockstorm, and Malster, 110 pounds each; Paul Clifford, 107; Golden Cottage, 100; Gunfire, 97.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year olds; selling allowances; six furlongs. Advocator and Waterrun, 115 pounds each; Mona and Lauderdale, 114 each; Icicle, Tros, and Pathfinder, 112 each; Thrilled, Appreciation, Maria Bolton, and Infallible, 110 each; Welsh Girl, 106.

THIRD RACE.—The Huron Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and three-sixteenths. Bellario, 113 pounds; Baron Pepper, 104; The Rhymer, 98; Sentry, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Smart Set, 117 pounds; Francesco, 116; Flora Pomona, 113; Foundling, 112; Goldstream, 109; Tribes Hill, 107; O'Hagen and Belle's Commoner, 104 each; Lady Sterling and Sister Juliet, 97 each; Byrne of Roscrea, 90; Lady Godiva, 88; Clipper, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—For mares and geldings, three years old and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Mayor Gilroy, Astor, and Althea, 106 pounds each; Dolando, 105; Larkspur and Lee King, 104 each; Oliver Mac, 103; Lady Chorister, 100; Anecdote and Ventoro, 98 each; Little Daisy, 97; Inshot, 96; Gertrude Elliott, 91; Pleasant Sail, 89; Amorita, 86.

Sheriff Saves Race Track Gamblers.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—A posse of forty constables with warrants for the arrest of the managers and others connected with the gambling at the Delmar Park racetrack, was frustrated by Sheriff Hencken and his deputies to-day.

The Sheriff, who is in sympathy with the track managers, hearing that the constables were coming, posted seven deputies, with shotguns, near the gate. He then placed all the bookmakers and the management of the track under arrest on a charge of violating the breeders' law, and declined to surrender the prisoners to the constables.

The stand taken by the Sheriff and his supporters and the display of guns caused the constables to withdraw. When they were gone the Sheriff released his prisoners and betting proceeded as usual. Bond was given later for the bookmakers, and their trials will occur early in September.

Isidor Sold to Hurricana Stud.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—G. E. Smith (Pittsburg Phil) this evening sold to Stephen Sanford & Sons of the Hurricana Stud the stallion Isidor, by Amphion-Isis, for a price said to have been $20,000. A condition was made that the horse shall never be raced again.

LAKEWOOD POLO TEAM WON.

New Jersey Players Earned Victory in a Fast Game.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—The best match of the polo season at Newport was played on the Westchester Club grounds this afternoon by Lakewood, George Gould's all-conquering team, and Myopia. The teams played without handicap allowance, as will be the case in the championship matches. This gave the Lakewoods an advantage, as under the handicap they would allow three goals.

They more than made this good, however, by winning by a margin of 9¼ goals, Myopia scoring only four times. The play was fast and rough, and very many times it seemed as though a foul had been made, but only one was called on Foxhall Keene for drawing his horse in front of Mr. Agassiz. Mr. Shaw bumped his head into Mr. Waterbury's elbow in the second game and a rest was called until he could resume play. The score:

LAKEWOOD.	MYOPIA.
R. J. Collier.	C. G. Rice.
J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	R. G. Shaw, 2d.
Foxhall Keene.	R. L. Agassiz.
L. Waterbury.	Charles Wheeler.

Lakewood—Goals earned, 13; penalties, ¾. Myopia—4.

FIRST SARATOGA POLO GAME.

Picked Team Opened Season by Beating Squadron A.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The second annual tournament of the Saratoga Polo Club opened this afternoon. A picked team won by a score of 2 to 0 as follows:

PICKED TEAM.	H'c'p.	SQUADRON A OF N. Y.	H'c'p.
1—August Belmont	5	1—W. C. Carmann	2
2—T. Hitchcock, Jr.	10	2—H. L. Herbert	2
3—H. P. Whitney	8	3—H. M. Cowperthwaite	1
4—E. C. Potter	3	4—H. S. Kipp	0
Total	26	Total	5

Picked Team—Goals earned, 23. Allowed by handicap, 0. Penalties, 0. Total score—23.

Squadron A—Goals earned, 0. Allowed by handicap, 21. Penalties, 0. Total score—21.

The Saratoga Polo Club to-day purchased of Benjamin Ryalls the thirty acres comprising the polo field, and on which the club held an option.

HARD-FOUGHT TENNIS TOURNEY.

J. F. Sammis Winner at Huntington After Extraordinary Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 21.—One of the most remarkable tennis matches ever played in this country was decided in the tournament of the Ketawanoke Tennis Club, which was concluded here to-day. In the singles Jesse Fleet Sammis defeated Theron H. Sammis, but it took sixty-seven sets for him to accomplish the feat. In the doubles, with Addison W. Sammis as his partner, Sammis was successful again, thus winning two championships. Summary:

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Addison W. Sammis and Jesse Fleet Sammis defeated Percy B. Jarvis and Walter T. Lindsay, 6—3, 6—4; Frank C. Brown and E. Davidson defeated Theron H. Jarvis and Norman Sammis, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5. Semi-Final Round—Brown and Davidson defeated Jesse Fleet Sammis and Gibson, 6—1, 6—0. Final Round—Sammis and Sammis defeated Brown and Davidson, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

Men's Singles.—First Round—Percy B. Jarvis defeated Walter T. Lindsay, 6—2, 6—4; E. Stanley Jarvis defeated Gordon M. Gibson, 6—2, 6—4; Jesse Fleet Sammis defeated Addison W. Sammis, 6—2, 6—4; Frank C. Brown defeated E. Davidson, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; Theron H. Sammis defeated Norman Sammis, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round—Jesse Fleet Sammis defeated Percy B. Jarvis, 6—3, 6—4; Frank C. Brown defeated E. Stanley Jarvis, 6—4, 6—4. Semi-Final Round—Jesse Fleet Sammis defeated Frank C. Brown, 8—6, 6—4, 7—5. Final Round—Jesse Fleet Sammis defeated Theron W. Sammis, 11—13, 6—2, 6—3, 5—7, 8—6.

ROW IN BASEBALL GAME.

Player Strikes Umpire and Is in Turn Struck by Spectator.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Washington-Chicago baseball game to-day was interrupted in the fourth inning by a disgraceful scene. Shugart, Chicago's shortstop, hit Umpire Haskell, and Katoll tried to do the same, but before he succeeded both men were arrested. The climax of a running dispute was reached when a pitched ball passed Sugden and hit Haskell. According to the rules, this entitled Clingman, who was on third, to score. Katoll became exasperated and was benched. The whole Chicago team surrounded Haskell, and in the confusion Shugart dealt him a heavy blow in the face. The crowd overflowed into the field and serious trouble seemed imminent. One spectator hit Shugart, but, fortunately, the police reached the scene in time to avert a riot. Mercer pitched an excellent game for Washington, and with good support easily shut out the visitors, the score being 8 to 0.

West New York and Cuban Giants.

Rain having caused a postponement last Sunday of the scheduled game between the West New York Field Club and the famous Cuban Giants, the teams will play next Sunday at the Weehawken grounds.

Golf Handicap at Dyker Meadow.

There was some good golfing in the fourth regular monthly handicap of the season yesterday at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club. A. E. Whitney, who made the new eighteen-hole record last week at Dyker, covered the course in 90, which was 2 strokes better than Chauncey returned. Twenty started, but after Webster's net of 77 had been posted, few of the others would make returns. The cards were:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
F. H. Webster	97	20	77
A. E. Whitney	90	6	84
D. Chauncey	92	6	86
H. Whitney	96	9	87
S. S. Baldwin	113	16	97

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LARNED TENNIS CHAMPION

Defeat of Wright and Default of Whitman Gave Him Title.

NEWPORT CONTEST FINISHED

Brilliant Play in Final of National Tournament Was Witnessed by a Large Crowd.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—W. A. Larned is now National tennis champion, he having earned the title by defeating Beals C. Wright in the final round at Newport of the championship tournament by the score of 6—2, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4, and through the default of Whitman, the old champion, in the challenge round. Larned is the seventh to hold the title, he having been preceded by R. D. Sears, H. W. Slocum, O. S. Campbell, R. D. Wrenn, F. H. Hovey, and M. D. Whitman.

Larned's victory was earned by the most brilliant tennis shown during the tournament. He overcame his opponent by the speed and sharp angles of his strokes, and refused to go to pieces or be worn down, as he always has been before at Newport. At the end of the match he was the freshest of the two. Larned once won the all-comers' tournament, but was defeated by Whitman. He has been runner-up four times.

The final struggle for the National championship was begun under cloudy skies, and with weather conditions rather threatening. The weather, however, failed to check the ardor of the immense crowd present. Each player had a large following, and it was impossible to say that either was the favorite. In three previous meetings this year Larned had carried off the honors, but only by the narrowest margin. It was expected to-day that he would play the dashing, risking game that he displayed against Ware, while Wright would try to wear off the edge of his attack by the steadiness of his game, and then make his effort to win as he did against Davis, Hobart, and Little.

Larned began serving in the sun court and took the opening game of the big match at love by the most aggressive play. The second game was a long deuce one, the call coming five times before Larned took it, aided considerably by Wright's two double faults. In the third Wright took a brace and scored a love game, Larned taking a turn with double faults. After that Larned got the Bostonian on the run and allowed him only one more game, the sixth. Larned himself placed more than half his points and refused to be dislodged from his position at the net, though Wright tried both passing strokes and lobs.

Larned started the second set with a bit of unsteady playing, making three double faults in the opening game, which went to Wright after 14 points had been placed. In the next game he got on his own service, but Larned began to pick up then, taking the third at 15 and the fourth after deuce. This made the games even at 2 all. The odd went to the older man at love on his own service, his smashing being a great factor. Wright evened it, and though Larned had a lead of 40—0 in the seventh, pulled up and took it and the lead after deuce twice. Larned took the eighth and it was four games all. Each lost a game on his service and then each won love one on his own opening stroke. Wright then bunched the necessary counts and took the set, 8—6, making it one set all.

Wright took the first game of the next set and held his opponent to 2 all. Larned then got one of his brilliant streaks and ran a lead of 4—2. Wright made a beautiful stand in the next and took it on well-played shots. The match then stood with the score 5—3 against him, but could not do more, Larned playing as brilliantly as ever and taking the set, 6—4, and the lead by two sets to one.

After a short rest Larned again began to serve. Wright took the first two games, Larned being a little off in his direction. The Summit crack reversed the story in the third, but lost the fourth, after making a good fight for it. The pace throughout was slower than before, both men being tired by their previous efforts. Larned pulled the next out of a bad hole, and took courage from the performance, running four games in quick succession, making it 5—3 in his favor. Wright made a great stand at this point, and took one game and forced the next to deuce twice. Larned took it, however, and the match, 6—2, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4. This makes Larned National champion and the seventh to hold the honor. There will be no challenge match, as Whitman defaults.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Both Home Teams Beaten—New York by Boston, Brooklyn by Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Errors lost to-day's game for New York, not a run being earned off Denzer's delivery. The New York management made no new players were in the same positions that they held yesterday. It was due to Bowerman's errors that the hits made in the eighth inning tallied three runs for the Bostons. Murphy, however, played well on second.

Van Haltren started the game with a single to right field. Davis put the ball over Slagle's head for two bases. A long fly to Slagle by McBride tallied Van Haltren, but Davis was left on base, Selbach pop-flying to Tenney, and Murphy being thrown out at first by Dineen.

No further scoring was done by either team until the sixth inning, when Boston scored two runs. The first two men up, Tenney and Demont, reached first on hits. Ganzel dropped Bowerman's throw of Cooley's bunt, and the bases were filled. Hamilton hit to Murphy, who threw Tenney out at the plate. McBride spoiled a chance for a double play and allowed Demont to score by muffing Lowe's line hit. Cooley scored on Long's fly to Selbach. Murphy and Ganzel attended to Kittridge. Three more runs were scored by Boston in the eighth inning on hits by Demont, Kittridge, and Slagle, a base on balls, and errors by Bowerman.

Selbach began the ninth inning for New York with a two-base hit. Murphy struck out and Bowerman singled. Ganzel forced Bowerman at second, but Selbach scored. Warner hit safely. Hickman, who batted for Danzer, ended the game by forcing out Ganzel. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	3	10	1	0
Demont, 2b	2	2	5	5	1
Cooley, lf	2	0	2	0	0
Hamil'n, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Lowe, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
Long, ss	1	0	3	4	0
Kittridge, c	0	2	2	2	0
Dineen, p	0	0	2	1	2
Total	5	10	27	14	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Davis, ss	0	2	0	2	0
McBride, rf	0	0	2	1	1
Selbach, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	0	0	4	0
Bower'n, 3b	0	2	2	4	2
Ganzel, 1b	0	2	9	0	1
Warner, c	0	2	8	1	0
Denzer, p	0	1	0	0	0
*Hickman	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	12	24	14	4

*Batted for Denzer in ninth inning.

Boston .....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 .—5
New York .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hits—Davis, Denzer, Demont, Selbach. Double plays—Long, Demont and Tenney; Long and Tenney. Bases on balls—By Dineen, 1; by Denzer, 1. Struck out—By Denzer, 2; by Dineen, 2. Time—1 hour 37 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; BROOKLYN, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Pitcher Kitson's winning streak for Brooklyn was broken here to-day, when the Philadelphias made twelve hits and six runs. White was invincible after the third inning. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	2	2	1	0	0
Wolvert'n, 3b	1	1	0	2	0
Flick, rf	2	3	1	0	0
Delehanty, lf	0	1	8	0	0
Douglass, c	0	1	4	0	0
Jennings, 1b	0	2	10	0	0
Hallman, 2b	0	0	0	4	0
Cross, ss	1	2	3	3	1
White, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	6	12	27	12	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf	0	0	1	0	0
McCreery, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Dolan, cf	1	0	2	1	0
Kelley, 1b	1	1	7	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	1	4	1	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	0	0
Irwin, 3b	0	0	3	3	1
Farrell, c	0	1	5	1	0
Kitson, p	0	1	0	1	1
Total	2	4	24	8	2

Philadelphia .....1 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 .—6
Brooklyn .....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned run—Philadelphia. Two-base hits—Wolverton, Daly. Sacrifice hit—White. Stolen bases—Thomas, (2,) Flick, (2,) Delehanty, Jennings. Struck out—By Kitson, 5; by White, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Kelley. First base on balls—Off White, 2. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At St. Louis.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	1	5	0	0
Beaum't, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Davis, rf	1	3	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	0	5	5	0
Brain'd, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	2	3	3	0
Yeager, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Zimmer, c	0	2	6	1	0
Tanneh'l, p	0	0	0	1	1
Total	3	10	33	12	1

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	2	5	0	0
Heidrick, cf	1	1	6	0	0
Donovan, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	1	4	2	3	0
Kruger, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
Padden, 2b	0	1	3	3	0
McGann, 1b	0	3	10	1	0
Ryan, c	0	0	6	3	0
Powell, p	0	0	1	3	0
Total	4	14*	35	15	2

*Wagner out on infield hit. †One out when winning run was scored. Heidrick out on attempted bunt.

St. Louis .....2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4
Pittsburg .....0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hit—McGann. Three-base hits—Wallace, Zimmer. Sacrifice hits—Ryan, Tannehill. Stolen bases—Wallace Kruger. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Pittsburg, 6. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Tannehill, 2. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Tannehill, 4. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown. Time of game—2 hours and 13 minutes.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Harley, lf	0	0	7	1	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	5	0	0
Crawford, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Magoon, ss	0	0	1	2	1
Steinfeld, 3b	0	1	3	4	2
Fox, 2b	0	0	3	1	0
Bergen, c	0	0	5	1	0
Weyhing, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1	3	27	10	3

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	1	4	2	0
Green, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Dexter, 3b	0	0	4	1	0
Doyle, 1b	0	0	5	3	0
Raymer, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Childs, 2b	1	2	3	2	0
Menefee, rf	2	1	1	0	0
Kahoe, c	3	2	8	1	0
Waddell, p	2	1	3	2	0
Total	9	11	27	11	0

Cincinnati .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Chicago .....1 0 0 4 0 2 0 2 0 0—9

Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hit—Steinfeld. Three-base hits—Hartsel, 2. Home run—Crawford. Double plays—Steinfeld, Bergen, and Beckley; Harley, Fox, and Beckley; Kahoe and Childs. First base on balls—By Waddell, 2; by Weyhing, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Waddell, 2. Struck out—By Waddell, 5; by Weyhing, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Behle.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	57	37	.606	Boston	48	51	.485
Philadelphia	58	42	.580	Cincinnati	40	56	.417
Brooklyn	56	45	.554	New York	39	55	.415
St. Louis	57	46	.553	Chicago	40	63	.388

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Detroit, 9; Baltimore, 0. (Game forfeited in fourth inning.)

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 7, (first game.) Philadelphia, 7; Cleveland, 3, (second game.)

At Boston—Boston 8; Milwaukee, 5.

At Washington—Washington, 8; Chicago 0.

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In order to put these Coffees promptly into the hands of large consumers, where the element of cost is a great factor, we have put especially low prices upon bag lots, bags containing about 100 lbs. These Coffees may be had packed in air-tight drums, holding 25, 50 or 100 lbs., at 1c. per lb. extra.

"Breakfast Blend," a choice blending of rich, mellow, well-seasoned Coffees, sweet and sound, a splendid drinker; 100 lbs., $12.50; 50 lbs., $6.50; 25 lbs., $3.35; 10 lbs., $1.40; lb.,

"Luncheon Blend." This is a really meritorious drink, most satisfactory in body, aroma and fragrance; 100 lbs., $17.00; 50 lbs., $9.00; 25 lbs., $4.60; 10 lbs., $1.90; lb.,

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For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

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TWELVE PAGES.

"ALL POLITICS."

Commissioner MURPHY'S insistence that the activity of the Society for the Suppression of Vice and of the District Attorney in bringing police derelictions to the attention of the Grand Jury is "all politics," no doubt seems to him a complete and sufficient answer to any public suspicion that the police force is "no better than it should be." In a sense Col. MURPHY is right as to the fact, but not at all in the conclusions he draws from it. No higher duty can devolve upon the citizen at this time and under existing circumstances than to do all in his power to magnify the political significance of every fact which is characteristic of Tammany misrule. If that organized conspiracy for public plunder lays itself open to attack on its record, as it cannot help doing and fulfill the object of its existence, the obvious duty of the right-minded and public-spirited citizen is to proclaim it, to the end that voters who are inclined to be forgetful of the enormities of the Tammany system may be aroused to a sense of their duty to co-operate actively and intelligently with those who are trying to redeem New York from the predicament of Laocoon and his unfortunate sons, entwined in the folds of serpents which seem to have the power of stupefying as well as crushing their victims.

Between now and November many things will be done which are "all politics," and the disinterested student of municipal affairs cannot help wondering that in this crisis of its affairs Tammany is guilty of so many and such conspicuous errors of political judgment. It would seem that this was a good time for "the organization" to cease lending itself to indictment and prosecution and to make at least a pretense of self-purification. It has always been the governing precept of Tammany that the machine was greater than the individual, and that any man who became an incumbrance and an obvious discredit to the party must give place to some one not yet detected. If Mr. CROKER were at home attending to business this rule might now be enforced. Meanwhile, however, Tammany is going on making mistake after mistake of the most egregious kind, and doing all in its power in a blundering way to make it easy for the friends of good government to roll up a vote this Fall that will relegate the whole unsavory gang to the limbo of political oblivion.

Col. MURPHY'S appointment to the position he occupies was a mistake. A more conspicuously unfit man could scarcely have been found, and his utter helplessness in the present desperate emergency of his department would be pathetic if fraught with less serious consequences to the city. Mr. SEXTON'S appointment to the Presidency of the Health Department was a mistake. Ignorant of all a man in that position should know, and of pretty much everything else; incapable of acquiring the confidence or securing the co-operation of the medical profession, and performing the duties of his exigent office in a way to make the unskillful laugh and the judicious grieve, he cannot be regarded in any other light than an unpardonable blunder. Commissioner NAGLE is another mistake, in that he did not know enough to follow the path not merely blazed but made smooth for him by a capable predecessor. But why particularize? The entire record of Tammany for the past three years has been a sequence of political mistakes of which the Ramapo job, the ice combine with its special wharf privileges, the vagaries of the Board of Education, the scandals of the Fire Department, the negligence of the Brooklyn Bridge staff, and the condonation by Building Commissioner WALLACE of BERNSTEIN'S wholesale evasions of the tenement house law are luminous examples. Most conspicuous of all has been the unblushing corruption of the Police Department, continued up to the moment of indictment and arrest by uniformed blackmailers who knew they were under suspicion and seemed to enjoy the excitement of wrongdoing under surveillance, confident of evading detection, and sure of immunity if caught red-handed.

It should be "all politics" from now until after the next municipal election, and for the especial interest which attaches to the reform movement now taking shape Tammany has itself to blame. The greater the political significance which can be made to attach to the revelations which are shocking and disgusting right-minded people, the more useful the present activity of the agencies of reform.

HALF MEASURES WITH THE TUNNEL.

The high officers of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company will read with sleepy eyes Dr. COSBY'S report and recommendations concerning their horrible tunnel, and then they will turn over and doze off again. It is not by the polite tat-tat of recommendation that these persons can be aroused. The ponderous sledge hammer of the public mandate must be heard thundering on their office doors before they will really sit up and attend to their duty.

In transmitting the findings of Sanitary Superintendent ROBERTS as to the outrages and perils which the community endures and incurs at the hands of this slothful corporation, Dr. COSBY indicates certain half-measures of alleviation which in his judgment would make passage through the tunnel more bearable. But this is only his "personal solution" of the tunnel problem, not an order of the Board of Health; although he says that if after a reasonable time the corporation refuses to abate the nuisance he would vote to suspend traffic through the tunnel. Nevertheless he is at pains to say that the board does not "care to take any drastic action," and that it is not his intent or disposition "to interfere with the traffic in any way."

The sucking dove is a turbulent bird compared to Dr. COSBY. Why, drastic action is the only remedy that will take hold of the disease, and a rough and stern interference the very treatment called for. Dr. COSBY and the Board of Health know very well that they will never order a suspension of the tunnel traffic. The New York Central people know it even better than the Board of Health. That would inflict an even greater discomfort on the community; it might just suit the officers of the company—they would save money by it.

It is no less futile to look for action by the company within a reasonable time or any other time, save under the compelling stimulus of an act of the Legislature. The New York Central acts, and sometimes acts boldly, for the protection and increase of its Western passenger traffic and its great freight business. Upon the commuter and the daily suburban patron begging for a little of the pure air of heaven it turns the stony countenance of denial. It may now and then astonish the public by betterment voluntarily achieved, as in the case of the new Grand Central Station arrangements; but it did not adopt the block system until it heard the command of the Legislature; it will not act or consider any action in regard to the horrible tunnel at the deferential suggestion of the Board of Health. Thirty years ago last Winter the counsel of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, a most persuasive and agreeable gentleman, who has since then become a United States Senator, or something of the kind, appeared before a committee of the Legislature to oppose the grant of a charter to an underground railroad company in the City of New York. "Why, gentlemen," said he, with the air of one who solemnly says an undisputed thing, "the company I represent is upon the very eve of offering to the people of New York the most admirable and comprehensive system of rapid transit ever conceived. Five thousand men stand with uplifted picks waiting only for your decision to begin that work." They still stand there, that ghostly five thousand, with their incorporeal picks raised in air. Mr. JOHN B. MCDONALD'S men have to shoo them away from the new tunnel's brink or they would tumble into the ditch they never dug and impale themselves on the picks that never struck a blow.

This tale is true, except as to the shooing, and it is also characteristic. That spirit of initiative that is born of enlightened self-interest is but imperfectly exhibited in the policy of the New York Central, and in respect to the horrors of the tunnel its management has defiantly continued to employ facilities that may have represented advanced railroad practice in 1870, long after the passengers who submit to daily tortures have demanded that it adopt methods made possible by the contemporaneous state of the art.

We give ear to tales of plans under consideration in the engineering department of the New York Central, and as a matter of confirmed habit we persuade ourselves that the tales are true. But the confidence they inspire is sickly and ephemeral. We cannot be confident where hope has so often been destroyed. We cannot put faith in the mere unenforceable recommendations of a physician of the Board of Health, who with the best intentions in the world has suggested measures of possible relief, not of certain cure. There is no cure save in the exclusion of coal-burning locomotives from the tunnel, and as to that reform we have no idea that the company will yield to any pressure save that of an act of the Legislature, made enforceable by a daily money penalty for non-performance equal to the daily money income.

The tunnel issue must be kept in view by the voters of this city and of the counties to the north of this city during the campaign for the election of Assemblymen this Fall.

MR. TEN EYCK'S LITTLE PLAN.

It is known to everybody that many Republicans in this city would be gravely inconvenienced by the defeat of Tammany in the Mayoralty election this Fall. It is therefore a fundamental proposition of politics and of morals that a Republican office holder under Tammany is ineligible to the post of director of the anti-Tammany campaign. It could have been foretold by any man in the street that the silly little plan put forward by the Executive Committee of the Republican City Committee by which the attempt was made to give the control of the anti-Tammany conferences into the hands of Mr. WILLIAM H. TEN EYCK, an Aqueduct Commissioner appointed by the Tammany Mayor, would be denounced and repudiated by the responsible chiefs of the party; and they did, in fact, so denounce and repudiate it.

The significance of the incident lies not in the resolution nor in its fate. The Ten Eyck conspiracy has importance only as a symptom of Republican bad faith. The party leaders are not yet in full possession of the confidence of the all-the-year-round foes of corrupt Tammany government, because upon the latest occasion when they were invited to aid in the overthrow of Tammany they turned in and helped to restore it to power. Such conduct gives rise to anxiety and begets the habit of observation. The Ten Eyck scheme kindled suspicion, the prompt strangling of it by high authority puts the minds of the watchful at ease again.

It is perhaps fortunate that the chiefs have had this opportunity to show that they are playing fair. The public is very ready to believe in their good faith, altogether hopeful that they will devote all their influence and all the party strength to the furtherance of the work in hand, without thought of mere partisan or personal advantage. The occasional trouncing of the openly unfaithful will be salutary as proof of right intentions.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Dr. GRAVES, the Bishop of Shanghai of the Protestant Episcopal Church, contributes to the current number of The Churchman an extremely interesting article on "The Situation in China." It is from a point of view somewhat novel, since all the communications we have heretofore had from missionaries have been from missionaries who "have had losses," and whose views were necessarily influenced by the desire to repair them. Bishop GRAVES does not seem to be in that class. At least his concern is more for the future condition of the people of China than for the extraction of the uttermost pound of flesh by an indemnity.

His view of what has actually been accomplished by the allies in China is by no means so rosy as that, say, of Field Marshal the Count VON WALDERSEE. China can pay the indemnity, according to Bishop GRAVES, but only at a frightful cost to the people of China. And this, not because the indemnity is excessive, but because the corrupt and rapacious mandarins, through whom it must be collected, are sure to extort a very much greater sum than they will hand over. He points out, also, that the Court is just what it was before it was driven out of Peking, that the Dowager Empress and her advisers have suffered no change of heart, but that they are as impenitent as Pharaoh. The greed and brutality of the allies have made the situation worse rather than better, and no real improvement can be made "until foreign nations begin to consult the interests of the Chinese people." Like all the rest of us, the Bishop "rejoices in the honorable and high-minded way in which the diplomacy of the United States has been carried on." But he points out that "the continued occupation of Manchuria by the Russians, and the control of China by the party of reaction, who hold the rightful Emperor in duress, threaten to defeat the objects of that policy, and to bring on another crisis at no distant date." All this is in accordance with the conclusions of the most careful and disinterested American students of the question. And the words of the Bishop which follow will be recognized by all such students as words of truth and soberness, and, we may add, of Christianity:

> The Powers have declared that they have no concern with the internal reform of China, but sooner or later we must face the fact that the internal reform in China, which so many of the best Chinese so heartily desire, so far from being a question outside the range of practical politics, is, in reality, the pivot on which everything hangs. Our position as a nation in China, and our political and commercial interests, as well as those important objects of education and enlightenment which we desire to promote, are one and all attacked if the present state of things in China is to continue, and can only be secured by securing first the peace and well-being of the people of China.
>
> To call the present state of things peace, or to speak of "settlement," is a misuse of terms. Some temporary arrangement may be patched up, but it will contain within it the seeds of future trouble. Everybody would rejoice at a stable and honorable peace, but the present seeming peace is not founded in honesty, nor can it be stable, for it leaves the forces of reaction, usurpation, and corruption in full possession, and until these are defeated and dispossessed they will continue to block all progress, not only so far as missionary work is concerned, but in commerce and in any advance of international relations beyond the elementary position of force on our side and fear on theirs.

PACIFIC CABLES.

We are indebted to Mr. SCRYMSER, the President of the Pacific Cable Company, for enlightening the ignorance to which we yesterday confessed about the precise route of the proposed and what seems likely to be the executed British Government Pacific cable. It leads straight from Vancouver to Fanning Island, 3,337 miles; thence to the Fiji group, and thence to Norfolk Island, all three points in a nearly straight line. From the last it makes a sharp turn to Queensland.

Obviously this line will do little to relieve our commercial or political necessities for more direct communication with Hawaii and the Philippines. For that we must rely upon American enterprise. It is to be hoped, as we have said before, that we shall not be forced to trust in Government construction of such a work. There are additional reasons for this hope if, as is claimed in a pamphlet published by the Pacific Cable Company, the naval expert of the Government airily dismisses as a "plateau" a tract o' sea bottom the depth of which varies from 2,415 feet to four miles!

THE SEATS OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

Among the wonders of Tammany rule, as disclosed by Mr. EDGAR A. WHITNEY, is his revelation of the places in which the Municipal Government is actually carried on. The Manhattanese "lamb," if asked what was the seat of Municipal Government, would say the City Hall. That is where he would be fooled. That is only where the Mayoral end of the City Government receives expostulatory citizens. No Tammany man would call that "doing business."

On the other hand, the blackmailing of lawbreakers is business, and consequently politics, in the most intimate sense of the term. And this important function of the Tammany Government seems to be discharged upon the sidewalk. True, in the case of BISSERT, it was proved that certain lawbreakers, out of chivalric consideration, possibly, for their sex, are not dealt with on the sidewalk, are not even notified by mail to "walk up to the Captain's office and settle," but are waited upon at their residences, which are also their places of business, by a wardman with a bill. But as to the gamblers, no such consideration prevails. Read WHITNEY, passim: "I met EDWARD GLENNON, the later part of April or the first of May, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue." "He told me that I could see him most any night around that corner." 'I asked him [DILLON] to meet me that afternoon at Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth or Nineteenth Street." "Two or three days afterward I met DILLON in front of his residence, 160 Ninth Avenue, and gave him a list of poolrooms." "This identical money I received from GLENNON a day or two before at Twenty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue." "After this GLENNON called me up on the telephone and asked me to meet him at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue." "On or about Aug. 7 I met GLENNON at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue."

One great proverbial truth has impressed itself upon our noble rulers, the truth that "walls have ears." The prudent DEVERY set the precedent by establishing his office, for the transaction of real business, on the sidewalk at Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. One must not trust even the trustiest barkeeper with state secrets. In fact, the only interior in which WHITNEY seems to have done any business is that of the Nineteenth Precinct Station House. But of course, that is different, and things there are doubtless "all right."

One sweetly solemn thought, in conclusion. When there is a hard rain the operations of the Municipal Government must be entirely suspended. In the language of DEVERY, "It looks like it was going to storm now."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is easy enough to charge the Captain of the Islander—who is dead—with a fatal error of judgment in that he did not heed the advice he is said to have received after the collision with the ice, and instantly start his vessel at full speed for the nearest land. His failure to do so, and his apparent hesitation in favor of a remoter beach, do not by any means prove that his first or chief anxiety was for his ship instead of for his passengers. As a matter of fact, what was best for one was best for the other. To save the steamer was to save the passengers, and the Captain, who knew the coast well, also knew that the chances of escape from a steamer sent crashing upon a steep shore in a heavy gale were not such as to be hastily accepted. His momentary indecision was at least excusable, and there is little to show that it made much difference which course he followed. At any rate, Capt. FOOTE remained at his post on the bridge until the last obligation to stay there had disappeared, and all accounts agree that after he had gained a place on one of the rafts he plunged into the water again on finding that the frail support was overloaded. The man who thus sacrificed his life for others would hardly have hesitated to save his passengers by the destruction of the vessel he commanded if he had believed that by so doing he could accomplish the higher purpose. It is well to reserve criticism and condemnation for the ruffians who rushed into the Islander's boats ahead of women and children. Of these brutes some were saved, and action against them is not even suggested. Perhaps it is impracticable, but it is truly a pity that the officers of the steamer did not have, and use, revolvers in maintaining discipline.

—Evidently with the purpose of putting the public on its guard against efforts to make the recent statements of Prof. KOCH an excuse for relaxing precautions against the infection of human beings with bovine tuberculosis, the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the National Live Stock Association has issued a restatement of exactly what the German bacteriologist said, with a running commentary which The Philadelphia Medical Journal pronounces admirable. All the basis for the professor's suggestion that bovine tuberculosis is incommunicable to human beings—he hardly went further than a suggestion—was his failure in nineteen attempts to convey human tuberculosis to cattle. Now there is not on record a single case of experimental inoculation of a human being with either human or bovine tuberculosis, and the cases of such inoculation by accident rest on suspicious evidence. The proof of contagion from man to man, therefore, is no better than that from cattle to man, yet no one doubts it. The only positive result obtained by Prof. KOCH was that bovine tuberculosis can be conveyed to cattle, and this is a narrow ground on which to build a great superstructure of doctrine and practice. It has been demonstrated by others, however, that bovine tuberculosis can be communicated to other animals, and that its action on them is even more violent than that of human tuberculosis. Whoever wants to make inferences in a matter that can properly be settled only by observed facts has some reason for concluding that the bovine infection is particularly dangerous for men also. Plainly the situation is not one to justify the slightest diminution of care with respect to tuberculous cattle. The precautions now taken are at worst only useless, and the theory of their uselessness is antagonized rather than sustained by the actual knowledge now available.

—While Mr. EDISON was wandering over the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition the other day, possibly enjoying himself in a quiet way and certainly not interfering with the enjoyments of anybody else, a representative of The Western Electrician spied and drove him into a corner whence he did not escape until he had talked "shop"—and good, salable "copy"—for half an hour. The inventor was shrewd enough, however, to make the conversation profitable to himself as well as to the interviewer, for not a few of his remarks consisted of assertions as to the superiority of the new Edison storage battery over all its predecessors and rivals, and thus was an excellent advertisement of that device secured at other than regular rates—perhaps. It wasn't possible, however, to talk storage battery all the time, and a question as to the future utilization of Niagara's power betrayed Mr. EDISON into making a statement that is sure to bring down upon him much fierce denunciation from those who, with horror more or less sincere, protest against any plan for diminishing the majesty of the cataract as a cataract. Asked if, like Lord KELVIN, he looked forward with satisfaction to the time when all the water from Lake Erie would reach Lake Ontario only after it had turned big wheels at the bottom of a tunnel, Mr. EDISON admitted that he did. "I think that is what ought to be," he said. Then he hedged a little by adding: "If they will thin the water down from six feet to six inches, where it goes over the Falls, it will give all the—what do you call it?—aesthetic effect called for by romantic people, and all that the commercial people want, and everybody will be happy." Now let the outeries begin! Niagara, with six inches instead of six feet of water, at the crest of the precipice, would be reduced to the rank of "bridal veil" falls, and its present grandeur would be changed to spray and prettiness. The practically complete utilization of Niagara is inevitable, but it is quite certain that everybody will not be happy when it comes, even if the Edisonian compromise is made.

—We are glad—in a mild sort of a way—to be convinced by The Mobile Register that we were wrong when we said that Southern newspapers rarely commend Sheriffs who shoot to kill when would-be lynchers try to take prisoners out of their hands. The Register declares that such commendation has been well nigh universal—on the few occasions, which it mentions, when opportunity to praise Southern Sheriffs for the courageous and determined performance of their sworn duty in this respect presented itself. Still, The Register makes its point, and, though it is against ourselves, we will help to emphasize the success by noting the fact that in a copy of The Vicksburg Herald, just at hand, we find an editorial article which, after eulogizing Sheriff KYLE of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Sheriff FLY of Gonzales County, Texas, and others, unnamed, in Charlotte, N. C., and Panola County, Miss., all of whom met and repulsed mobs almost single-handed, makes the absolutely correct statement that "with the right man for Sheriff the law will triumph every time," and that the fact "that the mob is a coward needs only to be tested to be proved." The same admirable article also supplies us with the following quotation from The Houston Press: "Nerve staggers a mob. Relying on numbers, confessing to the criminality of their purpose by exhibiting a preference for the night as the time for attempting its accomplishment, they cannot withstand serious resistance. Banded together for the purpose of avoided individual responsibility, it is unusual for lynchers to risk their own lives or to take the lives of officers of the law in endeavoring to reach the object of their vengeance." Now, to change front under attack, suppose we say that the Southern papers rarely show sufficient severity in condemning by name Sheriffs who do not shoot to kill when mobs attack their jails. If The Mobile Register can disprove that assertion also, we will be even more grateful than for its first correction.

The Question of Hydrophobia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interest in and uncertainty of hydrophobia are of so much importance to the community and the medical profession that it is desirable that anything which can aid in settling the diagnosis should be made use of.

The numerous cases of "mad dog" reported in the daily papers and the brave policeman who kills the dog show the popular feeling. On the other hand there are many who deny the existence of such a disease.

I would suggest that if the bodies of the dogs killed, instead of being left upon the streets until the offal wagon comes around, could be taken to some laboratory and carefully examined much valuable information might be obtained.

It would seem that the Board of Health should undertake this work. If this is not feasible I believe the S. P. C. A. would be willing to do it.

STUYVESANT F. MORRIS, M. D.
Quogue, L. I., Aug. 19, 1901.

The American Nose.

To the Editor of The New York Times;

Apropos of the letter of "F. M." in today's TIMES on American manners, permit a stranger from far Australia to mention what strikes him as a distinct peculiarity of American manners, viz., the extreme sensitiveness that Americans manifest for their noses.

You look at an American in the street and he immediately commences to rub or pick or blow his nose, or he will endeavor to conceal his embarrassment by whistling or spitting. And yet the Americans, as a general rule, have as well shaped and as white noses as the Australians, who are much less sensitive on the subject.

C. S. STEWART.
Jamaica, L. I., Aug. 20, 1901.

NUGGETS.

A Hasty Judgment.

There is a certain African chief who has 253 wives. He is probably the worst liar on earth.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Another Opening for Mr. Carnegie.

"There is something strange about that circulating library in our town," said Blithersby.

"What is it?" asked Withersby.

"It isn't big enough to go around."—Baltimore American.

No Cause for Complaint.

Mr. Ferguson—Did you have a good time at Mrs. Highmore's tea, Laura?

Mrs. Ferguson—No; I was miserably lonesome.

Mr. Ferguson—Lonesome?

Mrs. Ferguson—Yes; I was the only woman there who hadn't been having trouble with her help.—Chicago Tribune.

Jungle Talk.

"Hello! Where are you going?" cried the lion as the fleet-footed stag dashed by him.

"O! I'm just traveling for my health," panted the stag. "Why do you ask?"

"My friend the tiger invited me to participate in a stag dinner party to-day, and I was wondering if you were the party."—Philadelphia Press.

BEING KIND.

Anne H. Woodruff in The Ram's Horn.

So many bright-hued hopes are vain!
So many years doth Time devour
In fruitless strivings after gain
To serve the pleasures of an hour!
We toil and struggle hard to reach
Some bright ideal good, and blind
To happiness within our reach—
The reflex joy of being kind.

With aspirations pure and high,
For some grand, noble work to do,
To bless our fellows ere we die,
We strive with hearts sincere and true;
Ignoble aims we cannot brook,
Our duties we have well defined,
But 'mid their clamor overlook
The one most weighty—being kind.

If backward o'er our lives we cast
A glance, we see transfigured there
Sweet faces—"plain" in that dim past—
Halo-encircled now, and fair:
"What is this wonder-working power
Which glorified?" we ask, and find
The secret like the scent of flower,
So simply sweet—just being kind.

CENSUS REVEALS LOWER DEATH RATE

Decrease of Nearly 10 Per Cent. Since the Year 1890.

THE AVERAGE LIFE IS LONGER

Shreveport, La., Shows Highest Death Rate—St. Joseph, Mo., the Lowest—Mortality in Cities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Census Bureau to-day made public the mortality statistics for the year 1900. W. A. King, chief of the vital statistics division, says:

"The most important feature of the results presented is found in the decrease in the general death rate in the registration area of 1.8 per 1,000 population, a decrease of nearly 10 per cent., and the decrease in the rates from the particular diseases to which the general decrease is due.

"The effect of the advances made in medical science and sanitation and in the preventive and restrictive measures enforced by the health authorities is still more strikingly shown in the comparative rate for the registration cities of the country taken together. In 1890 the death rate in 271 registration cities of 5,000 or more population was 21 per 1,000, in 1900 the rate was 18.6 per 1,000 in 341 cities of 8,000 population and upward, a reduction of 2.4 per 1,000. The gross population of the cities comprehended was 14,058,254 in 1890 and 21,660,631 in 1900.

"The entire significance of these figures can be properly weighed only when the rates for the individual cities are considered in connection with known conditions of local improvement in sanitaton and health regulations—factors which are not of a statistical nature, and which were not developed by the inquiries.

"The decrease in the general death rate and in the rates due to diseases most frequent in the early years of life on one hand, and the increase in the rates due to those diseases occurring generally at advanced ages on the other, mean also increased longevity.

"The average age at death in 1890 was 31.1 years, in 1900 it was 35.2 years. The total number of deaths reported in 1900 was 1,039,004; in 1890 it was 841,419. The increase was therefore 197,675, or 23.5 per cent. As the percentage of increase in the population was but 20.7, this indicates a more complete return of deaths than in 1890.

"The record of deaths upon which these statistics are based was obtained from two different sources, namely, the return by the enumerators of deaths reported to them at the decennial enumeration, and the registration record of deaths recorded under local laws and ordinances."

In the non-registration States no comparison with 1890 is made. The total deaths in the various States and Territories for 1900 are as follows:

Alabama, 25,609; Arizona, 1,223; Arkansas, 22,513; California, 22,506; Colorado, 7,428; Connecticut, 15,422; Delaware, 3,075; District of Columbia, 6,304; Florida, 6,482; Georgia, 26,941; Idaho, 1,242; Illinois, 61,229; Indiana, 33,586; Indian Territory, 5,286; Iowa, 19,573; Kansas, 16,201; Kentucky, 27,091; Louisiana, 20,955; Maine, 12,148; Maryland, 20,422; Massachusetts, 49,756; Michigan, 33,572; Minnesota, 17,005; Mississippi, 20,251; Missouri, 38,084; Montana, 2,188; Nebraska, 8,264; Nevada, 438; New Hampshire, 7,400; New Jersey, 32,735; New Mexico, 2,674; New York, 130,208; North Carolina, 21,068; North Dakota, 2,287; Ohio, 53,362; Oklahoma, 3,181; Oregon, 3,396; Pennsylvania, 90,199; Rhode Island, 8,176; South Carolina, 17,166; South Dakota, 3,088; Tennessee, 30,572; Texas, 34,160; Utah, 3,079; Vermont, 5,829; Virginia, 25,252; Washington, 4,010; West Virginia, 9,588; Wisconsin, 24,928; Wyoming, 707.

The registration area includes Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont, with the cities therein, and many cities in other States.

In the registration area the death rate is given in figures showing percentages, but such figures are not given for States which make no official registration of deaths. The percentages for the registration States for 1900 and 1890, respectively, are as follows:

	1900.	1890.		1900.	1890.
Connecticut	17.0	18.6	New Jersey	17.4	19.7
Cities	17.0	20.9	Cities	18.8	23.1
Rural	16.9	17.0	Rural	15.5	15.2
Dist. of Colum.	22.8	23.7	New York	17.9	19.6
Maine	17.5	..	Cities	19.2	23.2
Cities	20.5	..	Rural	15.2	13.9
Rural	16.9	..	Rhode Island	19.1	20.9
Massachusetts	17.7	19.3	Cities	19.2	21.4
Cities	17.9	19.9	Rural	18.8	20.3
Rural	17.1	17.2	Vermont	17.0	15.8
Michigan	13.9	..	Cities	17.6	18.6
Cities	13.5	..	Rural	16.9	15.6
Rural	13.3	..			
N. Hampshire	18.0	18.2			
Cities	18.8	18.9			
Rural	17.5	17.9			

The cities with a population above 100,000 show the following death rates for 1900 and 1890, respectively:

	1900.	1890.		1900.	1890.
Washington	22.8	23.7	Louisville	20.0	20.1
Boston	20.1	23.4	New Orleans	28.9	26.1
Fall River	22.4	23.2	Baltimore	21.0	22.9
Worcester, Mass.	15.5	18.0	Minneapolis	10.8	13.5
Detroit	17.1	18.7	St. Paul	9.7	14.9
Jersey City	20.7	25.6	Kansas City	17.4	17.3
Newark, N. J.	19.8	27.4	St. Joseph	9.1	17.3
Paterson, N. J.	19.0	22.2	St. Louis	17.9	17.4
Buffalo, N. Y.	14.8	18.4	Cincinnati	19.1	21.0
Rochester, N. Y.	15.0	17.3	Cleveland	17.1	20.2
Syracuse, N. Y.	13.8	19.6	Columbus	15.8	14.7
Providence	19.9	21.1	Toledo	16.0	18.9
Los Angeles, Cal.	18.1	20.0	Allegheny, Pa.	18.4	18.2
San Francisco	20.5	22.5	Philadelphia	21.2	21.3
Denver	18.6	23.0	Pittsburg, Pa.	20.0	20.1
Chicago	16.2	19.1	Scranton, Pa.	20.7	21.8
New York	20.4	*25.3	Memphis	25.1	25.3
Indianapolis	16.7	17.3	Milwaukee	15.9	18.8

*Estimated.

St. Joseph, Mo., with a death rate of 9.1 per 1,000 shows the lowest mortality, and Shreveport, La., with 45.5, the highest. In the registration area the fifteen principal causes of death with the rate per 100,000 was as follows:

Pneumonia, 191.9; consumption, 190.5; heart disease, 134.0; diarrheal diseases, 85.1; kidney diseases, 83.7; apoplexy, 66.6; cancer, 60; old age, 54; bronchitis, 48.3; cholera infantum, 47.8; debility, 45.5; inflammation of brain and meningitis, 41.8; diphtheria, 34.4; typhoid, 33.8, and premature birth, 33.7. Death from all the principal diseases shows a decrease since 1890, the most notable being in consumption, which decreased 54.9 per 100,000.

SECRETARY HAY AT CANTON.

Talked with the President and Left Again for Washington—Says United States Will Not Intervene in South America.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Secretary of State John Hay reached Canton shortly before 11 A. M. to-day to confer with President McKinley on a number of matters demanding consideration in the State Department. The morning train was over half an hour late, and, as Mr. Hay had planned to return to Washington on this afternoon's train, the arranged conference was short to that extent.

Secretary Hay was met at the station by Secretary Cortelyou and taken to the McKinley home, where greetings were barely exchanged before the Chief Executive and the premier of his Cabinet were deeply engrossed in the work that occasioned the meeting. During the Secretary's stay the President denied himself to all callers.

Secretary Hay, later in the afternoon, left by way of Pittsburg, for Washington. He said that as to the Central American situation there is nothing at present demanding special attention. The United States, by sending a force to the isthmian waters, has prepared to protect its interests, if occasion shall arise, but it is not probable there will be any occasion for such action, as the Colombian Government seems able and willing to protect the rights of other nations.

He further said that under no circumstances would the United States intervene beyond the point of keeping traffic open and protecting its other treaty rights.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Executive Clemency Granted in Seven Cases and Denied in Three.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—President McKinley has returned to the Department of Justice a number of cases placed before him for executive clemency. The President granted seven pardons outright, commuted the sentence of three, and denied five applications.

Among those pardoned was Michael Bar, who pleaded guilty on April 22, 1901, to embezzling $710 of the Post Office money order funds at Canton, Ohio. He was sentenced to imprisonment for two years in the Ohio Penitentiary. Bar was a clerk in the Post Office, and had reimbursed the Government for the loss before he was indicted. There are said to be mitigating circumstances in his case.

Among the other pardons granted is one to C. W. Lewis, serving a sentence of twenty-eight years in the Kings County Penitentiary for pension swindling. Lewis was an ignorant old negro, and it is thought he has been sufficiently punished.

The most important application for pardon that was denied was the case of J. M. McKnight, convicted in Kentucky of embezzling funds of the German National Bank, of which he was President, and who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, dating from Oct. 26, 1900. McKnight has not been committed to the penitentiary.

THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

Proclamation by the State Department Inviting Other Nations to Participate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The State Department has issued a proclamation, signed by President McKinley, inviting the nations of the world to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held at St. Louis in 1903. The proclamation is as follows:

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas notice has been given me by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, in accordance with the provisions of Section 9 of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An Act to Provide for Celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States by Holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Industries, Manufactures, and the Products of the Soil, Mine, Forest, and Sea, in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri," that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses provided for in the said act of Congress;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such international exhibition will be opened in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, not later than the 1st day of May, 1903, and will be closed not later than the 1st day of December thereafter. And in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, an event of great interest to the United States and of abiding effect on their development by appointing representatives and sending such exhibits to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries, and their progress in civilization.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

[Seal.] WILLIAM McKINLEY.
By the President.
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

THE MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

Congress in Buffalo Next Month to Have an Attractive Programme.

Plans for the Congress of Mayflower Descendants, to be held at Buffalo Sept. 6, 7, 8, and 9, have been announced and include many attractive features outside of the regular order of business. The convention will assemble in the New York State Building at the Pan-American Exposition at 10 A. M., when a number of matters of importance will be brought forward. In the evening the banquet will be held at the Castle Inn. Governor General Henry E. Howland will preside, and other distinguished speakers are expected.

On the following day, Saturday, there will be an excursion to Niagara Falls, and on Sunday a Pilgrim memorial service in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension. The congress will terminate its session on Monday with a special railroad trip to Lewiston and a steamboat excursion across the lake. Arrangements for transportation have been made with the West Shore Railroad. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of Richard Henry Greene, the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, and James Le Baron Willard, Secretary, 43 Leonard Street.

THE TONNAGE TAX RECEIPTS.

Last Year's Collections Highest Since the Change of the Law in 1884.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain has prepared a report showing that the tonnage tax receipts during the last fiscal year amounted to $903,138, which is the largest annual total since the change of the law in 1884. The tax rates, however, are lower than those in the principal British and German seaports.

From corresponding light dues Great Britain received $2,421,907, and expended on its lighthouse and buoy system $2,393,142. The appropriations for the lighthouse service of the United States were $3,894,591. American vessels paid only $87,704 tonnage taxes. British vessels paid $559,357.

CUBAN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—According to a statement given out to-day by the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department the total receipts at the Custom Houses in Cuba during the calendar year of 1900 were $16,099,923 as against $14,854,261 for 1899. The receipts from duties on imports were $14,273,141 as against $13,400,649, and from duties on exports $1,066,006 as against $764,106. Most of the Custom Houses show substantial increases, although Trinidad, Nuevitas, Baracoa, and Zaza show decreased receipts. The receipts at the principal Custom

ASBURY PARK BABY PARADE

More than 600 Tots Delight 50,000 Spectators.

The Affair More Successful than Ever This Year—Baby Carriages Gorgeously Decorated.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 21.—Asbury Park's eleventh annual baby parade attracted 50,000 spectators to the shore front this afternoon. In the crowd were hotel guests from Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, and cottagers from Long Branch, Elberon, Allenhurst, Deal, Avon, Belmar, and Spring Lake, all of whom cheered to the echo the 610 babies and children as they passed in review before the judges. The weather was perfect, the babies were in fine fettle, and the spectators in good humor. The parade of 1901 was the most successful in every way ever held, thanks to Manager Harold B. Ayres and his assistants, who have been working hard for the past three months.

The parade took place on Ocean Avenue, which was covered with matting for its entire length. The spectators occupied points of vantage along the board walk and on the west side of the avenue, while thousands paid 50 cents for seats in the grand stand adjacent to the Auditorium, the rendezvous for the paraders and their attendants. The Ocean Grove Cadets, under command of Major E. W. Kilmer, patroled the line of march and kept the crowd from interfering with the tots.

In the front of the grand stand sat the judges. Miss Grace Crawford, gowned in a Grecian robe of spotless white, acted the Queen. Her maids of honor were Misses Florence Broadbent and Mabel Parks of Philadelphia, Miss Bessie Dickerson of New York, Miss Ruth Dunbauth of Pueblo, Col.; Miss Hazel E. Osterman of Kingston, N. Y., and Miss Inez Q. Phillips of Cleveland, Ohio. The Queen rode to the reviewing stand with her maids in open carriages, escorted by outriders dressed as knights of the sixteenth century, with a trumpeter in the lead to herald her approach.

Members of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Toddlers rested in tiny coaches, while their nurses or mammas wheeled them in review before the applauding onlookers. The coaches were decorated with cultivated and wild flowers, ferns, vines, hay, cotton, silk, paper, and every other kind of adornment, while a number were covered with American flags and bunting. Little Eileen Passedoit of Paris, France, rode in a coach trimmed with Old Glory and the tri-color of her native land. James Bradley Giffard of Asbury Park, a son of Township Collector William Giffard, reclined happily in a vehicle covered with 5,000 roses. Much originality was displayed in preparing the baby carriages, for prizes aggregating over $1,000 in value, ranging from $25 to $150, were offered for the best decorations, and in several instances parents spent as much as $200 in beautifying the chariot of their youngster.

The participants seemed to realize as they passed the judges that they were expected "to look cute," for not one of them cried while being wheeled past the reviewing stand. In the throng were ten sets of twins, representing Glen Ridge, N. J.; Chicago, Asbury Park, Trenton, Ocean Grove Heights, Brooklyn, New York City, and Newark. In all, the paraders represented sixty-five cities.

There were eight divisions, each in charge of a Captain and a corps of aides. Waters B. Day of Morristown was the Grand Marshal, and ex-Police Captain William F. Kirchner of New York acted as Captain of the line of march. A squad of young soldiers attached to Baptist Boys' Brigade, now in camp down at Belmar, headed each division.

Miss Edith Mitchell had charge of the first division, made up of little girls pushing doll coaches containing make-believe babies. Mrs. Harold B. Ayres was Captain of the second, composed of infants in decorated go-carts. Then followed the babies in their dazzling coaches, hundreds of them, with Mrs. F. B. Reed as Captain. This, of course, was the most interesting part of the pageant.

Express wagons and fire and police patrols, drawn by children, dogs, and goats followed, under the Captaincy of L. B. Sanders. The next section was made up of boys and girls dressed as Indians, Chinamen, Japanese, Filipinos, Africans, French bellhops, German peasants, Italian dancers, flanked by Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia. It was a moving panorama of the child life of this and foreign lands, with Miss Ida Wyckoff in charge of the division.

Boys and girls, mounted on Shetland ponies and seated in wagons and vehicles drawn by diminutive horses, came next. This section was under the direction of Wesley B. Stout. The next division, devoted to allegorical floats, was commanded by Prof. J. H. Richards. Here could be seen make-believe battleships, real farm wagons loaded with hay, the Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe, the Discovery of America by Columbus, and other effects illustrating history and mythology. The last division, captained by William J. Dean, was composed of children in fanciful masquerade costumes.

The route of the procession was from the Beach Auditorium, down Ocean Avenue, to Second Avenue, and return. As the line countermarched there was a confetti battle, in which the children and the spectators participated. Thousands of bags of confetti were used, and for fifteen minutes the air was full of the tri-colored particles of paper. This was the prettiest feature of the parade, barring, of course, the babies.

After the parade was over the coaches and their occupants and the children on foot returned to the Auditorium, where the judges viewed the competing carriages and floats and selected the winners. The judges were:

Doll Coaches—Col. George Blauvelt of New York City, S. G. Negus of Jersey City, and Mrs. B. O. Bowers of Plainfield; Go-Carts—B. Rodrique of Pittsburg, Thomas Cosgrove of Braddock, Penn., and Mrs. A. R. Parsons of Philadelphia; Baby Coaches—Judge Otto Crouse of Jersey City, E. C. De Villavardi of New York, W. T. Stillwell of Baltimore, and Mrs. Samuel Crawford of New York, (the first prize in this class a one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar sterling silver loving cup;) Express Wagons—R. O. Moon of Philadelphia, Charles J. Taylor of Baltimore, and William L. Wise of Baltimore; Representation of Child Life in Foreign Countries and America—J. Kugleman of New York, J. M. Kelly of Brooklyn, and Mrs. L. E. Allen of New York; Pony Turnouts—J. H. Cavanaugh of Troy, Mrs. J. C. Stanley of England, and J. H. Hurd of Newark; Allegorical Floats—Capt. Frank Patrick O'Brien and Oscar R. Handley of Birmingham, Ala., and Mrs. S. H. Bettes of Paris, Texas; Novelties—James Dixon, Jr., Charles F. Frost, and Mrs. Samuel H. Gardner, all of New York.

A children's carnival was held in the Auditorium this evening as a finale to the afternoon parade. Queen Titania and her band of fairies attended and held a reception, when the prize-winners in the baby parade were announced and the awards made. Then followed a pantomime, entitled "The Deserted Village," fancy dancing by children from the hotels, a Maypole dance, a drill by the Ocean Grove Cadets, and another confetti battle. The evening entertainment was arranged by Prof. Lawrence E. Dare of New York.

A FRUIT STEAMER SUNK.

The Agnes Struck by the Uller in Port Antonio Harbor—Can Probably be Raised.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 21.—The Norwegian steamer Uller, Capt. Boe, from Baltimore Aug. 15 for Port Antonio, collided this morning in Port Antonio Harbor with the Norwegian steamer Agnes, Capt. Irgens, from Philadelphia Aug. 3 for Port Antonio.

The Uller, without a pilot and with her anchors up, was awaiting pratique when she unaccountably went full speed ahead, and before her engines could be reversed she crashed into the Agnes, rending the latter amidships from her deck to the water line. The Agnes filled and settled in the mud. It is believed that she can be easily raised.

The United Fruit Company, to which both the Uller and the Agnes are under charter, received a dispatch from Port Antonio yesterday saying that the Agnes was at her dock at Port Antonio, loading cocoanuts for Philadelphia, when the Uller, coming into the harbor, struck the Agnes and cut her in two. Both steamers were engaged in the fruit trade, and carried no passengers.

NEWPORT'S COMING RACE MEET

Large List of Subscribers Insures Handsome Proceeds for Polo Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—The first races of the Rhode Island Jockey Club at Bateman's Point on Thursday and Saturday, Sept. 5 and 7, promise to be very successful. The races are held for the benefit of the Westchester Polo Club, and the proceeds will go to the erection of a clubhouse on the polo grounds.

There will be six races, including two steeplechases, on each day's racing card, and as the prizes are liberal, it is expected that some of the best running horses and steeplechasers will be entered.

The subscribers to the races include:

Elbridge T. Gerry,	H. Ray Miller,
George H. Norman,	H. F. Webster,
T. A. Havemeyer,	Henry S. Lehr,
Pembroke Jones,	P. F. Collier,
George P. Wetmore,	Edwin S. Cramp,
George J. Gould,	C. L. F. Robinson,
H. McK. Twombly,	F. M. Ware,
H. F. Eldridge,	R. Mortimer,
Senator Hitchcock,	M. O. Wilson,
Prescott Lawrence,	Victor Sorchan,
E. D. Morgan,	Clarence H. Mackay,
E. L. Winthrop, Jr.,	J. R. Drexel,
W. R. Travers,	R. A. Canfield,
H. H. Hunnewell,	Mrs. F. Pearson,
Arthur T. Kemp,	W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Edward De V. Morrell,	Lispenard Stewart,
Henry S. Redmond,	G. L. Rives,
Francis J. Otis,	William O. Blanding,
William Cutting, Jr.,	Elisha Dyer, Jr.,
J. B. M. Grosvenor,	H. D. Burnham,
S. Barton French,	O. G. Jennings,
E. F. Willing,	Mary H. Busk,
A. De Navarro,	Mrs. C. L. Best,
Benjamin Thaw,	S. Horatio Whitwell,
A. Lanfear Norrie,	W. Watts Sherman,
George Crocker,	M. A. Wilks,
C. F. Hoffman, Jr.,	Reginald Brooks,
E. L. Ludlow,	E. C. Post,
F. H. Benedict,	J. J. Wysong,
Peter D. Martin,	Woodbury Kane,
James T. Woodward,	Hermann B. Duryea,
George A. Huhm,	James H. Beekman,
Stanley Mortimer,	Edward H. Bulkley,
Thomas Janney,	W. P. Thompson,
Frank P. Mitchell,	Joseph E. Widener,
William D. Hatch,	Clarence W. Dolan.

This list of subscribers insures the success of the meet both financially and socially.

MRS. MYLES STANDISH HURT.

Thrown from and Trampled on by Her Horse Near Mabbettsville, N. Y.—Her Recovery Doubtful.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Myles Standish of New York City, one of the many Summer residents in the neighborhood of Millbrook, Dutchess County, was thrown from her horse while riding near Mabbettsville yesterday morning, and badly injured.

Mrs. Standish is regarded as one of the best horsewomen among the Summer residents, and is fond of taking canters over the surrounding hills. Yesterday her mount was a horse known as a "stumbler," and while on the road the animal stumbled and fell. Mrs. Standish was thrown and struck the ground violently, being rendered unconscious.

When the animal made an effort to recover himself he kicked wildly, and one of his hoofs crushed Mrs. Standish's face and also struck her a severe blow on the chest. The injury to her chest is considered a very serious one.

Some persons driving by took Mrs. Standish to the nearest doctor, and afterward she was conveyed to her husband's Summer home on Breeze Hill.

Mrs. Standish did not recover consciousness until this morning, and it is to-day regarded as doubtful whether she will recover.

State Odd Fellows Elect Officers.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—The New York State Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows to-day elected the following officers: Grand Master—John P. Kellas of Malone; Deputy Grand Master—Leon Lewin of New York; Grand Warden—Joseph Ackroyd of Utica; Grand Secretary—John G. Daubert of New York; Grand Treasurer—John T. Bullenhaup of Brooklyn; Grand Representative to Sovereign Grand Lodge—Alfred A. Guthrie of Albany. The State Grand Lodge will meet in New York City in August, 1902.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The army retiring board convened at the Philippine Islands May 1 is dissolved. An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Manila from time to time at the call of the President of the board for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it by the commanding General, Division of the Philippines. Detail: Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General; Col. Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Advocate; Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General; Major Richard W. Johnson, Surgeon; Major Walter D. McCaw, Surgeon; Capt. Grote Hutcheson, Sixth Cavalry, Recorder.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Riley, Kan., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determined their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. George B. Rodney, Artillery Corps; Major Charles M. O'Connor, Fourteenth Cavalry; Major Clarence E. Woodruff, Surgeon; Major Harry R. Anderson, Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Robert N. Winn, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Henry W. Butner, Artillery Corps, Recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Col. George B. Rodney, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Major George S. Scott, Tenth Cavalry, (promoted from Captain, subject to examination,) and First Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, Eighth Cavalry.

Capt. William S. Peirce, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., for the purpose of investigating the premature explosion of a shell in the seven-inch siege howitzer.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry, Assistant Adjutant General, will repair to Washington and report to the Adjutant General of the army for duty.

Capt. John J. Pershing, First Cavalry, is transferred to the Fifteenth Cavalry, Troop C.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Scott, Artillery Corps, will report in relation of his present leave of absence to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, D. C., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof to proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty with the Eighty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. George C. Barnhardt, Fifteenth Cavalry, is transferred from Troop C to Troop H of that regiment.

Capt. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., Fourth Cavalry, will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, for assignment to duty, until the arrival of his troop at its station in the United States.

Contract Surgeon William E. Musgrave will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., and report to the commanding officer of the Army and Navy General Hospital for duty.

Second Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, First Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, and he is assigned to Troop G of his regiment.

The following changes in the stations and duties of contract Surgeons are ordered:

Alva R. Hull will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

G. Parker Dillon is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to take effect upon the arrival of Contract Surgeon Hull at that post, and will then proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to the Philippine Islands, where, upon arrival, he will report in person to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Commander C. K. Curtis is detached from the command of the Vixen, upon reporting of relief, ordered home, and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander C. G. Calkins is detached from duty in charge of the branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, upon the reporting of relief, ordered to the command of the Vixen as the relief of Commander Curtis.

Lieut. Commander J. B. Milton is detached from the Wisconsin, upon the reporting of relief, ordered to duty in charge of the branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, as relief of Lieut. Commander Calkins.

Lieut. Commander R. M. Doyle is detached from the Bethlehem Iron Works, South Bethlehem, Penn., Sept. 15, ordered to the Wisconsin as executive and as relief of Lieut. Commander Milton.

Lieut. Commander S. Cook is detached from the Independence, Sept. 10, ordered to duty as senior Inspector of Equipment and Ordnance at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Lieut. J. H. Hetherington is detached from the compass office, Bureau of Equipment, ordered to the Independence as executive, Sept. 10, as relief of Lieut. Commander Cook.

Lieut. H. P. Bryan's order directing him to report to the Naval Academy is revoked. He is ordered to duty as assistant to the Inspector of Ordnance at the Bethlehem Iron Works, South Bethlehem, Penn., Sept. 1.

Ensign W. C. Asserson is detached from the Bennington and will report for duty on the Indiana at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 1.

Assistant Surgeon C. R. Burr is detached from the Monongahela; will proceed home on a leave of one month. His resignation is accepted to take effect at the expiration of that period.

ARMY AND NAVY APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

ARMY.

Captains, Artillery Corps—Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Adrian S. Fleming, Brooke Payne, Harry F. Jackson, Robert E. Callan, William S. Guignard, Edwin Landon, Clarence H. McNeil, Joseph P. Tracy, Lloyd England, James W. Hinkley, Jr., Percy M. Keesler, Johnson Hagood, George T. Patterson, Frank K. Fergusson, Robert S. Abernethy, Edwin O. Sarratt, Albert J. Bowles, Bertram C. Gilbert, Lawrence S. Miller, George H. McManus.

First Lieutenant, Infantry—Hiden Olin.

Second Lieutenants, Infantry—Morris C. Foote, Roy C. Kirtland, Shepard L. Pike, Wylie Conway.

NAVY.

Commander—Charles E. Vreeland.

BAR HARBOR HORSE SHOW

Clear Skies and a Mild Breeze Favored Second Day's Events.

The Grand Stand a Sea of Color—Many Fine Entries in Different Classes—The Trotting Events.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—Clear skies, a bright sun, and a mild sea breeze made the second day of the Horse Show at Bar Harbor a brilliant picture. Society was here in force, and when the show was at its height the ring was lined with breaks and tally-hos, from which the gayly dressed occupants waved encouragement and applause to their favorites.

The grand stand was a sea of color and pretty faces. The towering old mountains looked down in surprise and wonderment at the scene being enacted in the usually quiet valley. Through the inclosure about the green nearly 200 people were scattered. They had come long distances, and from places not on the map, to witness this society Horse Show at close range.

For their benefit the tintype man, the dodging "nigger," the "babies," the fortune teller, and the "monte" man were all present. On one side the fashionable Horse Show was under way, while on the other a down-East fair held folks with its realistic charm. Society and those who were not society mixed freely in both places.

The horse exhibits were splendidly contested, and the New York entries carried the bulk of the blue ribbons. The Van Nest horses were again the favorites, although entries by Miss Dorothy Whitney and Col. Edward Morrell were close up. There were features without number. Society was treated to the sight of a distinctly Maine institution—a hose race—and enjoyed it immensely. The race is run against time by various volunteer fire companies from small towns through the State. All the manoeuvres of getting a hosecart under way, the hose adjusted, and a stream started were gone through. The run is a distance of 600 yards, with 18 men on the ropes, and the spectacle of the firemen dashing wildly down the track with a hosecart at their heels brought the gathering to their feet with loud cheers.

The morning was given entirely to the horse exhibition. The first class of importance was for horses of over 14 hands, shown before an appropriate vehicle and driven by a lady. Mrs. Van Nest's entry, Royal King, driven by Mrs. Stuart Barney, won the blue ribbon from a large field of entries.

Lady Mab, another of Mrs. Van Nest's entries, took second prize, and Miss Dorothy Whitney, with Golden Girl, captured the third. There were fifteen entries in all, including several winners at the Madison Square Garden last Winter. Col. Morrell scored a popular win with My Lady in the class for harness horses; Miss Whitney was second.

The classes for heavy saddle horses and ladies' saddle horses were both very even, but with New Yorkers taking the ribbons in both classes. In the former class Mrs. William Lawrence Green's entry, Conroy, won from a large field. Col. Morrell was second, with Gray Fox, and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison was third, with Algrette. In the ladies' saddle horses Miss Dorothy Edwards of New York was first, with D. Hill's entry, Lucy, ridden by Miss Hinkle, second, and Ninish, ridden by Miss Sharswood, third.

The opening class in the afternoon—stallions for carriage horses—was won by J. S. Sanborn, who showed three magnificent French coach horses.

The next class was the star event of the day—a pair of horses not exceeding 15.3 hands, before an appropriate vehicle, driven by a lady. Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison took the blue ribbon with a beautifully matched pair of bay mares, driven before a spider phaeton. Miss Ellen Barney, driving Miss Dorothy Whitney's entry, Jack and Golden Girl, took second, and the third went to Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, whose entries were driven by her daughter, Mrs. Stuart Barney. There were eight entries in all.

The class for pair of horses shown before a victoria followed. J. L. Ketterlinus won the blue ribbon with Harry and Charley; Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison was second with Piquita and Attempt, and D. C. Blair was third with Bob and Beauty. Mr. Blair's entry took the blue ribbon in this class at the Madison Square Garden show last Winter.

The concluding exhibition of the day was the four-in-hand class. This was a spectacular and closely contested event. Four finely matched teams were shown. They were sent on a dead run about the half-mile track. J. L. Ketterlinus, with two bays and two chestnuts, took the blue ribbon. Col. Morrell was second, with four handsome bays, and S. Megargee Wright was third.

The trotting events furnished some great sport. Following were the summaries:

Class for Best Pair Ponies Before an Appropriate Vehicle.—Prize offered by Mrs. W. W. Seely.—First, Miss Helen and Louis Bowen, with Punch and Judy; second, A. L. Stafford, with Kate and Tom.

Classes for Harness Horses Not Exceeding 15 Hands.—Prize offered by Mrs. Rutherford—First, My Lady, Col. Morrell; second, Golden Girl, Miss Dorothy Whitney; third, Firefly, J. S. Sanborn.

Class for Saddle Horses up to Carrying 165 Pounds.—Prize offered by Mrs. John Harrison—First, Conroy, Mrs. W. L. Green; second, Gray Fox, Col. Morrell; third, Algrette, Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison.

Class for Ladies' Saddle Horses.—Prize offered by Mrs. William Lawrence Green—First, Lord Algy, Miss Edwards; second, Lucy Glitters, William D. Hill; third, Ninish, A. L. Stafford.

Class for Pair of Horses Over 15 Hands.—Prize offered by Miss Furniss.—First, Bean Nash and Cadet, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest; second, Harry and Charley, J. L. Ketterlinus; third, Marjorie and Margaret, J. S. Sanborn.

Class for Horses Over 14.2, Driven by a Lady.—Prize offered by Mrs. A. D. Addison—First, Royal King, Mrs. Van Nest; second, Lady Mab, Mrs. Van Nest; third, Golden Girl, Miss Whitney.

Class for Pair of Horses, Driven by a Lady.—Prize offered by Mrs. Abercombie—First, Piquita and Attempt, Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison; second, Jack and Golden Girl, Miss Dorothy Whitney; third, Imp and Ruth, Mrs. Van Nest.

Class for Four-in-Hands.—Prize offered by Mrs. R. Hall McCormick—First, J. L. Ketterlinus; second, Colonel Edward Morrell; third, S. Megargee Wright.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

In addition to the many dinners to be given in Newport this evening the much-discussed ball of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will take place. If the weather is fine, the dancing will be on an outdoor platform. This is the third and last day of the Bar Harbor Horse Show, and will be the gayest of all three. The Southampton Horse Show begins to-morrow, and there will be threatricals and a dance at the Meadow Club. At Bar Harbor the garden fête at Sea Urchins, Mrs. Burton Harrison's beautiful home, will be given to-morrow.

***

The arrival of Sir Thomas Lipton and his party on the Teutonic was one of the events of yesterday. Mrs. Keppel was one of the party. Mrs. Francis H. Leggett and Miss Alberta Sturgis arrived on the Minnehaha and have gone to Ridgeley Manor for the Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen are at Buffalo for the week seeing the Pan-American Exposition. James J. Van Alen intends to sail for this country on Sept. 6. He will go to Newport, where Miss May Van Alen has been entertaining much this Summer at Wakehurst.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beach have returned from Saratoga, and are at Narragansett Pier for the rest of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson have been in town for a few days, but have gone back to their country home on Long Island.

***

Miss Louise Ward McAllister is the guest of Mrs. William Grosvenor at Newport, and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock is entertaining Miss Fernstal-Smith of Baltimore.

***

An engagement of interest to many New Yorkers is that of Miss Katherine L. Chambers, daughter of the Rev. Dr. James Chambers, ex-pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, and Francis G. Hood of Saginaw, Mich. The Chambers family is at Edgehill, their country home at Sherbourne, N. Y.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart are at Tuxedo with Mrs. Henry D. Brookman, Mrs. Carhart's mother. They returned from Europe a few days ago.

***

Mr. and Mrs. De Forest Danielson of Boston were among those who sailed yesterday on the Oceanic. They spent much of the Summer at Newport. Mrs. Danielson is considered one of the best-gowned women in America, and is partial to all black costumes.

***

Private letters from the White Sulphur Springs sing the praises of that quaint old resort, which is still the Summer Mecca of many of the best Southern families. The morning cotillion of ante-bellum days is still kept up, and the dancing in the magnificent old ballroom sometimes lasts three or four hours into the early part of the day. Not only are there hundreds of pretty Southern women there, but, strange to say of a Summer resort, many young men are on hand also. There are few New Yorkers among the visitors, but many of the Southerners are well known in New York. One of them, Mrs. Andrew Simonds of Charleston, gave a fine supper one evening this week.

***

At Lawrence and Far Rockaway the season has been quietly gay with dinners, luncheons, and small entertainments of every sort, and numberless small house parties. Bridge whist and euchre are much in vogue. Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts has invitations out for a card party there this afternoon.

***

The announcement has been made in Baltimore of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth F. Johnson of Montclair, N. J., and the Rev. Oliver Huckel of the Associate Congregational Church, Baltimore. Miss Johnson is a descendant of Sir William Johnson.

***

Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, who sailed yesterday for England, will remain in that country this Autumn, at their country place near Nevil Holt. J. F. D. Lanier, who was a fellow passenger, is to be away only a short time.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss and Miss Bliss have closed their place at Oceanic and will pass the month of September in the White Mountains with Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hoadley gave a large dinner on Tuesday at Narragansett Pier in honor of Joseph Leiter. The Misses Leiter and their father started for Mexico recently on a special car, and will be absent several weeks.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind have cards out for a large dance at their Bellevue Avenue residence, Newport, on Friday, Aug. 30. Mrs. Berwind gave a reception when she moved into the new house some weeks ago, but the dance is to be the official housewarming.

***

The engagement of Miss Emily Beauveau Rhodes and S. Deas Sinkler, both of Philadelphia, is announced. Miss Rhodes is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Maurau Rhodes (Miss Emily Borie.) Her sister, Miss May Aborn Rhodes, was married on Oct. 11 of last year to Guy Phelps Dodge of New York. Another sister is Miss Elizabeth McKean Rhodes. Mr. Sinkler is a son of Dr. Wharton Sinkler, whose wife was Miss Ella Brock. No date has yet been set for the wedding.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 21.—Another débutante of the Newport season was to-night formally introduced into society by a grand entertainment at the Golf Club, making the third in a brilliant series of coming-out balls this week. The débutante was Miss Evelyn Blight, daughter of Mr. Atherton Blight, and the ball was given by Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson, the latter being Miss Blight's sister. The club grounds were brilliantly illuminated, and the driveway leading to the main entrance banked on either side with masses of palms and hydrangeas in full bloom, and within the doorway was a bower of tall tree ferns and palms. Mrs. Thompson and the Misses Blight received the guests just within the ballroom doorway.

In the ballroom heavy strands of dark green foliage were hung from the centre of the dome to the lower ends, being caught up at regular intervals along the front of the balcony, which extends entirely around the room. Handsome double garlands of flowers, held up by broad sashes of pale pink ribbons were suspended along the face of the balcony. In the several small niches in the side walls were bright flowering plants and fancy foliage plants, lighted up with electric lights. Dinner was served on thirty small tables seating six to eight guests, some of the tables being placed on the verandas and others in an inclosure erected over the graveled court on the north side of the club house.

The cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Miss Blight, the favors being arranged on screens and other devices at one end of the ballroom.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs entertained a company of twenty-six at dinner at "Rose Cliff," the guests going later to the ball at the Golf Club.

Mrs. N. Devereaux Clapp and Miss Clapp gave a dinner at "Tiny Corner," the guests also later going to the ball.

Mrs. Nancy A. Kane gave a dinner for fifteen at "Rose Vale."

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a luncheon for twenty guests this afternoon.

Luncheons were also given by Mrs. Robert Garrett, Mrs. William T. Bull, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, and Mrs. James Hopkins.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Edwin Parsons and Mrs. George S. Scott.

The Harvard Club of Rhode Island held its annual dinner at the Casino this evening. The special guests were Francis C. Lowell, representing the University Corporation; Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and Commander J. B. Murdock of the Naval War College.

To-day's arrivals at the New Cliffs Hotel include Joseph Jefferson, Mrs. Jefferson, the Misses Lauretta and Dot Jefferson, Frank Jefferson, Prince Albert de Broglie, Prince Jacques de Broglie, Count Edouard de Gramedo, and M. Marc Fassey of Paris; Mrs. J. B. Hall and the Misses Hall of Baltimore.

Mrs. Charles A. Childs has cards out for a dinner Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll.

Charles H. Post is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster.

Mrs. Robert Goelet is expected at her villa on the Cliffs Saturday afternoon.

P. F. Collier has arrived, bringing with him the Monmouth County hounds, and the first of the series of fox races will take place Saturday afternoon, the start being at the One-Mile Corner. The hunts will be held Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays until the last of October.

Announcement was made to-day of the sale of "Gray Crag Park" to Sarah Wood Clark, wife of John Mitchell Clark of New York. The park, which is about five and a half acres, is situated on Paradise Avenue, in Middletown, and about three and a half miles from Newport.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—The Malvern ball to-night was the gayest of the season. Earlier in the evening dinner parties were given by Mrs. Thomas Leaming, Miss Rutherford, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. H. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Dimock, and Mrs. Van Nest.

Several small dinners were given at Kebo, preceding the ball at the inn.

Dr. Horace Stokes gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. Nathan Powell.

Miss McLane won the ladies open golf tournament to-day by 4 up and 3 to play, defeating Miss Willing.

Another International Engagement.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Morning Post announces that a marriage has been arranged between Major C. Cunliffe-Owen and Miss Hilda Everett, daughter of Mrs. Sidney Everett of Boston, Mass., and Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

M. Loubet Honors Dr. W. R. Harper.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—President Loubet of France has conferred on President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago, the decoration of the Legion of Honor. The presentation of the decoration was performed to-day by M. Mérou, French Consul in Chicago. The decoration was given to President Harper in acknowledgment of his services in connection with the Alliance Francaise, the institution which was recently affiliated with the University of Chicago.

Bar Association in Convention.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 21.—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Bar Association opened here to-day with a large attendance. Among the features of the session was the address by President Edmund Wetmore of New York, reviewing the important changes in the statutes of the Nation and the States.

AGAINST MR. LEDERER.

Three Creditors File a Petition in Involuntary Bankruptcy—Mr. Englander's Claim.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against George W. Lederer, theatrical manager, whose office is in the New Zealand Building, at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, 1,440 Broadway, by three creditors, William C. Cubitt, Ludwig Englander, and D. Frank Dodge, whose claims aggregate $8,701.

The claim of Mr. Cubitt is $500 for money advanced to Mr. Lederer on Dec. 12, 1898. The claim of Mr. Englander is $7,000, for royalties, for composing music for comic operas produced by Mr. Lederer. They were composed at his special request between July 1, 1898, and July 1, 1900. No part of the claim has been paid, and Mr. Englander holds no security therefor. The claim of Mr. Dodge is $1,201 for services and materials furnished between Sept. 15, 1897, and Dec. 15, 1899.

It was alleged that within the past six weeks Mr. Lederer has committed an act of bankruptcy by permitting, while insolvent, a creditor to obtain a preference by legal proceedings, thus allowing judgments for $1,875 to be taken against him by Herman Fromme, surviving partner of Fromme Brothers, for legal services. It was also alleged that there are various other actions pending against Mr. Lederer, that he paid Herman Fromme $1,300 within the past six weeks as preferences, and also paid money to other creditors as preferences.

Mr. Lederer was seen at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night. All he would say was that he was going to fight the case; that it was against him personally, and that it would have nothing to do with the Lederer Amusement Company.

CHORUS GIRLS WERE SCARED.

They Were Ducked Also When an Automatic Fire Extinguisher Broke at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Half a dozen chorus girls were frightened badly, considerable damage was done to scenery, and a delay in the performance was caused by the bursting of an automatic fire extinguisher on the stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre last night. The first act had just been called, and the stage was set with a double scene representing a prison interior and a magistrate's office.

A number of the members of the chorus were lounging about, and just as the stage manager called "clear stage" there was a deluge. The canvas ceiling sagged suddenly and a volume of water soaked through. The girls shrieked, then ran. It took some time to restore pink blush and sparkling black eyes that had not been made waterproof.

In the meantime it was seen that the set was badly spotted with the water, and an old scene was brought up to replace it. A delay of some twenty minutes resulted, and then the performance of "The Strollers" was given as usual. The damage was estimated at $150, which does not include blonde tresses that may have to be renewed.

SHAM BATTLE ON GLEN ISLAND.

Sioux Indians and Soldiers from Fort Slocum Amuse the Crowd.

There was a sham battle on Glen Island yesterday. A band of Sioux Indians routed by agreement several companies of United States Infantry. The affair was highly spectacular, the fighters had had several rehearsals before the final clash. It was feared that some of the Sioux Indians might be carried away with excitement and do some damage, but the only casualties were slight burns sustained by two soldiers because the Sioux warriors insisted on using their blank cartridges at close quarters.

In the first scene the Sioux band, in full war paint, came from their tepees and captured an unfortunate white man. He was condemned to the stake, and while the entire band was yelling the death dance, the infantrymen scaled a large wall and opened fire. The soldiers and the Indians soon rushed to close quarters, and then the Indians manoeuvred on their ponies until they forced the soldiers to retreat in order. A crowd of over 20,000 people witnessed the battle.

Preparing for the Carnival of Fire.

This has been the busiest week of the season in Pain's open-air theatre at Manhattan, for next Saturday will be the annual carnival of fire, and everybody is working hard to get ready for it. It will be the first fire carnival of the twentieth century, and nothing will be left undone to make it a magnificent sight.

Court Prevents Sale of "Florodora."

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice O'Gorman granted an injunction upon the application of John W. Dunne, restraining Thomas Ryley and another from disposing of the play "Florodora," pending the settlement of a suit to decide whether J. W. Dunne is a partner in the ownership of the play.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Lorimer Stoddard, the playwright, who has been ill seriously with throat and lung trouble, was removed yesterday to Sag Harbor. His father and mother accompanied him. At his home, 329 East Fifteenth Street, it was said yesterday that he was somewhat brighter during the morning, but grave fears are entertained for his recovery.

Maude Adams, who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, on Tuesday, will go to her Long Island home at once to prepare for the coming season. She will put in her time studying for the part she is to play in "Quality Street," the new play written for her by Mr. Barrie, and Rosalind, which she is to give at a few special performances.

At the Third Avenue Family Theatre William A. Brady and Joseph Grismer's production of "A Stranger in a Strange Land" will be seen next week, beginning with a matinée on Monday.

Virginia Buchanan, a member of James K. Hackett's company, was injured by a fall from a car at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday morning. She was on her way to a rehearsal of "Don Caesar's Return," at Wallack's. Her physician said that she may be able to continue rehearsing in a few days. Mis Buchanan was in the cast of "Unleavened Bread," at the Savoy Theatre, last season.

Blanche Walsh's new play, "Joan of the Sword Hand," dramatized by Jeannette L. Gilder from S.

FINANCIAL.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
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Central National Bank
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MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND IT'S MARKETS," MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
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FINANCIAL.

Stockholders' Committee
of
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY:

Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement (dated July 22, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary), for the purpose of furthering a consolidation, or other disposition of property of, or the acquisition or lease of property by, The American Cotton Oil Company; and for the advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the Agreement, and better results be secured than by individual action.

The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee under said Agreement, and hereby afford holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company the opportunity of participating in the benefits of said Agreement by thereunder depositing their stock with the First National Bank of the City of New York, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock.

Copies of the said Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, August 1, 1901.

GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary to Committee,
27 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the Bank Laws of 1892, State of New York:

1893..Luyster, Isaac, unknown.....$66.87
DIVIDENDS.
70 dividends, 2 shares; Jenkins, Margart, unknown.....$296.00
96 dividends, 2 shares; Keefe, Thomas, unknown.....411.50
113 dividends, 16 shares; Moss, Henry, unknown.....2,891.07
130 dividends, 1 share; Murphy, Johanna, unknown.....272.49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1901.

S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

au8-1aw6wTh

Office of the Michigan Central R.R. Co.
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.

F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & COMPANY,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE OR ADVANCE IN PRICE,

15,125 SHARES

BEING THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF AN ISSUE OF SIXTY THOUSAND (60,000) SHARES OF THE

Worcester Railways and Investment Company,

At a price of $100 per share and accrued dividends at the rate of $4.50 per share per annum from August 1, 1901.

The shares are exempt from Taxation in the State of Massachusetts.

The WORCESTER RAILWAYS AND INVESTMENT COMPANY is a voluntary association managed by a Board of Trustees, in whom is vested the ownership of the entire capital stocks (except only qualification shares held by officers of the corporations) of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, and of certain other corporations, holding charters under Massachusetts laws, which are engaged in enterprises closely identified with that of street railway transportation. The Company also controls other securities of the corporations referred to, and other valuable property rights. The corporations controlled by the Company have a total bonded and mortgage indebtedness of $1,519,000.

Under the Deed of Trust, an original of which is filed with the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, the present Board of Trustees is constituted as follows:

A. GEORGE BULLOCK, Worcester, Mass. . . Until annual meeting, 1905.
STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester, Mass. . Until annual meeting, 1904.
SAMUEL CARR, Boston, Mass. . . . . Until annual meeting, 1904.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR., Manchester, Mass. Until annual meeting, 1903.
WILLIAM A. READ, New York, N. Y. . . . Until annual meeting, 1903.

It is stated to us in a letter from the Eastern Audit Company that for the year ended September 30, 1900, the various corporations now controlled by the Company earned an amount more than sufficient to pay Four Dollars and Fifty Cents ($4.50) per share per annum on Sixty Thousand (60,000) shares of the Worcester Railways & Investment Company.

It is expected that for the present dividends on these shares will be paid at that rate. The past records of the growth of the business lead us to believe that larger dividends can in time be paid on the shares, particularly when we take into consideration the economies of operation that we feel confident will result from the consolidation of the street railways recently effected and referred to in a letter of Mr. Francis H. Dewey, President of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, in which he states:

"The Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, as now constituted, is the result of a consolidation of the following Massachusetts street railways, completed March 1, 1901:

WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
WORCESTER & SUBURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
WORCESTER & MARLBOROUGH STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
WORCESTER & CLINTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLINTON & HUDSON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
LEOMINSTER & CLINTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
FITCHBURG & SUBURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

"Prior to the consolidation, the companies named had been operated independently. Under separate management and operation, the gross receipts of the OLD Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, which was practically operated only in the City of Worcester, increased sixty-nine (69%) per cent. from 1895 to 1900. The extent of this increase may be realized when it is stated that the gross receipts of the West End Street Railway system, now controlled by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, increased only thirty-one (31%) per cent. during the corresponding period.

"The present consolidated company has a total mileage of 135.85 miles, and includes not only the entire and only street railway system of the city of Worcester, but also connects that city by numerous suburban lines with the following fifteen flourishing cities and towns in which its railway is also operated: Fitchburg, Leominster, Lancaster, Hudson, Boyiston, Berlin, Clinton, Westboro, Marlborough, Northborough, Shrewsbury, Grafton, Milbury, Leicester, Spencer."

A copy of the Agreement of Trust under which the Company is organized may be seen at our offices. All proceedings in connection therewith have been approved by our counsel, Mr. Bentley W. Warren, from whose opinion we quote as follows:

"In my opinion the Worcester Railways & Investment Company is organized in entire conformity with the laws of Massachusetts and its shares are exempt from taxation in that State."

Temporary printed certificates of shares are now ready for delivery, exchangeable for engraved certificates as soon as the same can be prepared.

A prospectus containing fuller information, and embodying the letters of counsel, auditors and the President of the Street Railway Company, may be seen at our offices or will be forwarded on application.

Application will be made to list the shares on the Boston Stock Exchange.

After a thorough investigation of the properties we recommend the shares of the Worcester Railways & Investment Company as a conservative investment.

New York and Boston, Aug. 21, 1901.

83 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:

The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:

First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.

Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.

Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.

Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:

1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.

2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said Agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,

3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.

By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Secretary. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.

SUSAN E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.

Dated August 14, 1901.

Proposals.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

8th August, 1901.

Sealed proposals for installing a Coal-Handling Apparatus at the Manhattan State Hospital, West, Ward's Island, New York City, may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to four o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 26th day of August, 1901, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. At this time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol, at Albany, New York.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

(Sig.) HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President, Board of Managers.

New York City, Aug. 13, 1901.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CAL., AUG. 16, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., Sept. 16, 1901, for purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including cannon, projectiles, small arms, ammunition, scrap metal, etc. Information furnished on application to COLONEL A. MORDECAI, Ord. Dept., Com'dg.

KENNEBEC ARSENAL, AUGUSTA, ME., AUG. 15, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 P. M., Sept. 5, 1901, for the purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including 334,400 pounds of niter, small arms, equipments, tools, etc. Catalogues giving quantities, condition, etc., can be had on application to D. M. TAYLOR, Major Ord. Dept. U. S. A., Comdg.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE **St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,**
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF **American Smelting & Refining Co.**

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, at No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 11th day of September, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the stock of this Company will be closed at the close of business on the 22d day of August, 1901, and will be reopened at the opening of business on the 12th day of September, 1901.

Dated New York, August 12th, 1901.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 17, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Co., in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of August 31st, 1901, to October 2d, 1901.

JOSEPH GASKELL, EDWIN HAWLEY.
Secretary. President.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B BONDS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company (now the Morton Trust Company) as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of the above bonds will be held at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on September 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By J. K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-President.
Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, July 30, 1901.

The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of one per cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending September 1, 1901, payable September 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on August 9, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on August 9, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company,
New York, August 1, 1901.

The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable September 3d, to stockholders of record August 17th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from August 19th to August 31st, inclusive. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 23, 1901, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 3 at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1901.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 24th, 1901.

The transfer books will close in New York on August 10th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen August 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

The Utah Fuel Company.

Five per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds. Coupons maturing September 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid on and after September 3d at the Morton Trust Company, New York City.

New York, August 17, 1901.

JESSE WHITE, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE PARTNERship heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HOLLOWAY & IRISH, was dissolved by mutual consent this day. The affairs of the said copartnership in liquidation will be conducted by WILLIAM F. IRISH, at 136 Liberty Street, New York City.—Dated August 1, 1901.

W. F. IRISH.
W. F. HOLLOWAY.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 21	393,725
To date this year	108,425,373
Corresponding date last year	75,215,591

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 21	$2,213,000
To date this year	$707,651,720
Corresponding date last year	$327,610,060

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2¾ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Smelting pf	½	pf.	2
Am. Sugar pf	2½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Woolen	½	National Biscuit pf	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Peoria & Eastern	2½
Chi. & N. W.	¾	Rubber Goods	1½
Col. F. & I.	2¾	Rub. Goods pf	½
Col. So. 1st pf	1	St. L. S. W.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf	½	St. L. S. W. pf	¾
Consol. Gas	1	Southern Railway	⅝
Del. & Hudson	2¾	Southern Ry. pf	⅞
Det. Union Ry	6¾	Tenn. Coal & I	1
Diamond Match	1	Twin City R. T.	1
Gt. North. pf	3	U. S. Steel	⅝
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Steel pf	½
Int. Paper	½	Wabash pf	⅝
Int. Paper pf	1½	West. Union Tel.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	½	Minn. & St. L.	⅞
Am. Locom. pf	½	Nat. Salt pf	1½
Araconda Copper	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	½	Pacific Mail	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Pressed S. Car	1
General Electric	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Icwa Cent. pf	1	Wis. Central pf	2
Met. Street Railway	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1	Peo. & East. inc	3
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼		

Bond Declined.

Col. Mid. 3-4s 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

In yesterday's market were evident the same features which have been conspicuous throughout most of the current month—buying for the account of important financial interests whose representatives seek to accumulate securities, not to boom prices. Under such influences, quotations creep up slowly, even stealthily, but surely; and thus, at the end of the first half of the week substantial additions to value are shown. This is true particularly of those stocks whose value is beyond the debating point. Among the issues which depend upon manipulation to help quotations there is lack of activity, no indication of any improving elements.

Against the market's better course the professional crowd on the Stock Exchange pit themselves sturdily; they make attacks wherever opportunity gives them a chance to leave impression, but seem given much more to talk and boastfulness than to that sort of courage which adds to the short interest, already widely extended.

Meantime, all business developments are encouraging developments; railway earnings continue to make records unprecedented; and the annual reports of operations are showing that net income and surplus accounts are keeping pace with the splendidly large gross revenues exhibited throughout the year. The dragging steel strike and the corn crop shortage are practically the only bad factors that even professional Wall Street can quote against market values; and both of these have already been tremendously over-discounted.

In another week important men of affairs now absent will be getting back to business, and with co-operation among such operators the market can easily be given the consequence it had last Spring. Business facts are on that side almost wholly. Incidentally, a suggestive conference has been going on at Bar Harbor this week.

In yesterday's market Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and the Granger stocks generally were absorbed throughout the day. Union Pacific was, at par, and Southern Pacific touched a new high figure. In these two stocks important developments impend. Union Pacific "rights" are to be officially announced, the gains to Union Pacific from Southern Pacific's phenomenally increased earnings being an especially helpful factor.

Erie's annual report made favorable impression upon the Street, and the entire coal group, and the Eastern trunk lines generally, were strong. Interests close to Morgan-Vanderbilt headquarters are predicting that Erie and Reading will soon prove to be the leaders of Stock Exchange activity, in so far as securities of low price are concerned. Further unification of the Vanderbilt system (larger participation in profits by the shareholders of the subsidiary lines) is to be soon arranged—signifying good results, especially for the Nickel Plate and Lake Erie and Western properties.

Money market conditions stay easy and promise to continue so. Government bond purchases help maintain this status. Important international banking houses are finally beginning to discuss the probability of early imports of gold from Europe.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2¾ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $153,991,951; balances, $7,427,728; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $318,285.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was fairly steady. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅛@$4.84½; demand, $4.86⅜@$4.86⅝; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.84⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 and 5.18⅛; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95 5-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40¼@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—12½@16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000; San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Union Bag and Paper Co. Certificate of Preferred Stock, No. A 1221, for 12 shares of preferred stock in name of Abigail M. Carpenter, indorsed to Caroline C. Wilbur. Notice is hereby given to show cause why a Duplicate Certificate of Deposit should not be issued. Carry M. Wilbur, Executrix for Abigail M. Carpenter's estate.

LOST—Certificate 493 for twenty shares of Brooklyn Ferry in name of Chas. C. Edey & Sons; also Certificate 3,132 for ten shares Am. Car Foundry common in name of C. M. Bouggy. Transfer stopped and application made for new certificates. Return to Chas. C. Edey & Sons and receive reward.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 350,933, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co. drawn Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The abundance of supply and the infinitesimal demand cheapened money. Discounts, in spite of the ease of money, were fairly good.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the business and attendance were poor. There was a good tone, but the transactions were featureless. Consols were firm, owing to the cheapness of money. Home rails were dull and irregular. Foreigners were neglected, with the exception of Italians. Rio Tintos eased. Americans were maintained. Union Pacific was favorably affected by the rumor that the stockholders will benefit by the Northern Pacific deal. The closing was firm.

Consols for both money and the account, 94¾.

Anaconda, 9¼; Atchison, 78⅝; Atchison preferred, 98½; Baltimore and Ohio, 101; Canadian Pacific, 114; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48⅛; Chicago Great Western, 22½; St. Paul, 170½; Denver and Rio Grande, 43⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94½; Erie, 40⅝; Erie first preferred, 67⅞; Erie second preferred, 51½; Illinois Central, 148; Louisville and Nashville, 107¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 54½; New York Central, 158; Norfolk and Western, 57⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90½; Northern Pacific preferred, 98½; Ontario and Western, 35⅝; Pennsylvania, 74½; Reading, 21⅜; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 27½; Southern Railway, 33⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 85¼; Southern Pacific, 59¼; Union Pacific, 102¼; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; United States Steel, 43¾; United States Steel preferred, 94⅜; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 41.

Spanish fours, 70⅝; Rand Mines, 42.

Bar silver steady at 27⅛d an ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills was 2½ per cent.

Gold premiums: Rome, 4.25; Buenos Ayres, 132.90; Madrid, 39.55; Lisbon, 38.00.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—At the beginning of business to-day there was a hardening tendency, owing to buying orders; and prices remained firm in spite of a few realizations. The news of the break-down of the negotiations between France and Turkey at Constantinople caused rentes to relapse, but Turkish securities were little influenced. Spanish fours were favorably affected by the increase in the Spanish bank rate. Spanish rails were active. Portuguese and Italians were firm. Rio Tintos were weaker on lower Copper. Kafirs were undecided.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 75 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 23 centimes for checks.

Spanish fours closed 71.50.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Transactions were limited on the Boerse to-day. The tendency was generally firm, apart from small declines. The changes in local shares were entirely in favor of the holders. Italians hardened. Canadian Pacifics and Transval bonds were steady. Northern Pacific improved, in sympathy with New York. Toward the close locals, banks, and mines rallied.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfenings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—The Bank of Spain has increased its rate of discount from 3½ to 4 per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Paris cables stating that a local banking house has completed arrangements to float $8,000,000 of Russian Government bonds in this country.

Discount rate of the Bank of Spain increased from 3½ to 4 per cent., the first change since May 22, 1900.

Belief of United States Treasury authorities that $175,000,000 worth of wheat and flour will be exported in the year beginning July 1.

According to Chicago dispatches, the July earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé will show an increase in gross of about $12,000,000.

International Power Company, capital $5,000,000, with power to increase it to $250,000,000, chartered by a special act of the Legislature of Connecticut.

Reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount to-day considered probable, owing to the large actual and impending arrivals of gold in London.

Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company to distribute to its stockholders on Sept. 1 a stock dividend of 10 per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅛d per ounce and in New York at 58¾c. Mexican dollars at 43½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares Brunswick sold at .10, 1,000 Comstock at .07, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 500 Iron Silver at .60, 200 Isabella at .48, 1,000 Phoenix at .09@.17, 300 Mollie Gibson at .40, 100 Standard at 3.30, and 300 Yellow Jacket at .30@.28.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

20 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, 110.
28 shares Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, $100 each, 75¼.
$580 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip, viz., $180 of 1899, $200 of 1900, and $200 of 1901, 104¼.
100 shares People's Bank and Trust Company, Passic, N. J., $100 each, 131.
$10,000 Council Bluffs City Water Works Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1906, coupons April and October, 61.
$10,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad 4 per cent. debenture

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Cambria Steel was the feature of the local stock market. One house, the same that yesterday took all the Bethlehem Steel that was offered—took over 3,000 shares, up to 24¼. This activity brought out no trading in Bethlehem. Yesterday was the last day for the turning over of Bethlehem stock under the offer from Mr. Schwab, and it is said that several large blocks of the stock were not turned over. The Bethlehem Directors will meet next Tuesday, and if Mr. Schwab shall have by that time paid for the 16,000 shares bought and for all other shares turned over at 24, the Directorate will probably resign to make way for representatives of Mr. Schwab. Philadelphia Company was active at between 40 and 50¾, closing at 50½, a net gain of ¼. Its strength was upon reports that negotiations for the merging of the Pittsburg properties will be renewed soon.

The money market is slightly easier, although rates are unchanged. Call loans, 4 to 4½; time loans, 4½ to 5; commercial paper, 5½ to 6. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
28	Fidelity & Dep. Trust.	167	166	166
3	Light & Power pf	38	38	38
100	Maryland Brew. com.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
75	Maryland Brewing pf	14	14	14
500	Nashville Ry. common	33¾	33¾	33¾
100	United Rys. common	16¼	16¼	16¼
5	Northern Central	98	98	98
735	Seaboard common	28⅜	28	28¼
1,600	Seaboard pf	50½	50	50⅜
$16,000	Seaboard 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾
5,000	United Rys. 4s	98	98	98
1,000	United Rys. incomes	73	73	73
1,000	City Passenger 4½s	104½	104½	104½
5,000	Maryland Brewing 6s	53	53	53
20,000	Light & Power 4½s	86	86	86

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$175,714,488
Gold	104,642,007
Silver	25,397,722
United States notes	13,920,859
Treasury notes of 1890	54,757
National bank notes	8,980,646
Total receipts this day	2,168,864
Total receipts this month	31,258,838
Total receipts this year	83,575,178
Total expenditures this day	1,205,000
Total expenditures this month	28,700,000
Total expenditures this year	81,007,590
Deposits in National banks	102,076,207

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$291,766,689
Silver dollars	438,189,000
Silver dollars of 1890	184,200
Silver bullion of 1890	44,758,792
Total	$774,898,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$291,766,689
Silver certificates outstanding	438,189,000
Treasury notes outstanding	44,943,000
Total	$774,898,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$73,123,077
Gold certificates	31,518,930
Silver coin and bullion	19,036,863
Silver certificates	5,460,859
United States notes	13,920,859
Other assets	19,971,617
Total in Treasury	$163,032,207
Deposits in National banks	102,076,123
Total	$266,008,331
Current liabilities	90,293,842
Available cash balance	$175,714,488

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.03
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.02	.02
Belcher	.05	.05
Best & Belcher	.10	.10
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.25	.24
Challenge Con.	.28	.28
Chollar	.04	.04
Confidence	1.11	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.80	1.75
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.06	.06
Gould & Curry	.12	.11
Hale & Norcross	.24	.25
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.04	.04
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.12	.12
Occidental Con.	.02	.02
Ophir	.77	.75
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.04	.04
Savage	.06	.06
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.13	.13
Standard	3.50	3.50
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.11	.11
Utah Con.	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.32	.27
Silver bars	58¾	58⅝
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.05
Telegraph	.10	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅞
Alamo	13½	13⅝	13¼	13½
Argentum	13	14	12⅞	13⅜
Anaconda	31	35	32	35
Battle Mountain	15⅝	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜
Blue Bell	15	16	14	16
Butterfly	38	41	38	40
C. C. Cons.	8	8⅝	8	8⅝
Corinthian	10¼	10⅞	10¼	11
C. C. & M.	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅞
Columbine Victor	6	7¼	6½	8
Dante	5¼	6	5¼	5½
Doctor Jackpot	65	66	63	63½
Elkton	175½	180	182	183
El Paso	51¾	52	51	51½
Fanny Rawlings	18	20½	18	20½
Findlay	9¾	10	9¾	9¾
Gold Dollar	10⅜	10½	15⅞	20
Golden Cycle	64½	66	64	66
Golden Fleece	36	40	36	40
Gold Knob	4½	4¼	4½	4¾
Gold Sovereign	4½	5	4⅝	5
Gould	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅜
Hart	8	11	8½	11
Ingham	15½	15⅜	15½	16
Isabella	40½	50	46¾	47¼
Jackpot	41	45	40¾	45
Keystone	8⅝	9½	8⅝	9½
Last Dollar	..	..	60	65
Lexington	..	..	6¼	6½
Little Puck	7¼	7¾	7½	7¾
Mint	18	20	19	20
Mollie Gibson	37	38½	38½	40
Molly Dee	6¼	6⅞	6¾	7
Mary Cashen	13½	14	13⅞	14
Moon Anchor	31	31¼	30	31
National	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Nuggett	19	19	18	19
New Haven	5¼	6	5	5½
Orphan	17	18	17½	18
Pharmacist	9¼	9⅝	8½	8⅞
Pinnacle	8	8½	8½	8½
Pointer	8	8¾	8	8½
Portland	310	315	305	306
Rose Maud	5⅝	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞
Rose Nicol	6⅜	6⅝	6½	6¾
Republic	4½	5	4½	5
Rocky Mountain	3⅞	4½	4	4½
Sedan	6⅞	7	6⅞	7⅛
Vindicator	110½	118	115	120
Work	13⅜	14	13⅜	14¼
Zoe	2⅞	3	2⅞	3

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1901.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115½	115⅝	7,790	Amalgamated Copper	115¾	116¼	115½	115½	− ⅛
29½	29½	400	Am. C. & F. Co.	29½	29¾	29	29	− ⅝
84½	85	200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	− ⅛
32⅝	33	100	American Cotton Oil	33	33	33	33	+ ½
31¼	31½	300	American Ice Co.	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31½	− ⅛
52⅛	52¼	1,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	52¾	52⅝	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
100	100⅞	240	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
26	26½	1,400	American Locomotive	26½	26⅝	26	26¼	.....
86	87	1,200	Am. Locomotive pf.	85½	86¾	85	86¼	.....
133⅝	133¾	3,400	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	133½	134⅜	133½	133½	.....
122	127	500	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	125	127½	125	127½	+2½
134½	134⅝	1,600	Am. Tobacco ctfs.	134¾	134¾	134½	134½	− ⅛
17	18	100	American Woolen	17½	17½	17½	17½	− ½
45	45¼	1,566	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45⅝	46	45	45	− ⅛
76⅛	76¼	18,900	At., T. & S. F.	76¼	76⅞	76⅛	76¼	+ ⅛
96⅜	96⅝	2,800	At., T. & S. F. pf.	97	97¼	96⅜	96⅜	+1½
100	100½	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	98¾	100	98¾	100	+1½
91	93	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92	92	92	92	.....
74⅜	75	4,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75⅛	75½	74¾	74¾	− ⅛
215	217	800	Brooklyn Union Gas	215	215	215	215	.....
70⅜	70¾	300	Canada Southern	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	− ⅛
111⅜	111⅝	800	Canadian Pacific	111½	111½	111	111⅜	− ⅛
46½	46⅝	3,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47¼	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
39	39½	2,800	Chicago & Alton	39	39½	38⅜	39	+ ¼
77¼	78	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ¼
22⅜	22½	1,800	Chicago Great West.	22	22½	22	22¼	.....
39	39¼	3,500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	39¼	39⅝	39	39	− ⅛
72½	73	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	72	72	72	72	− ⅝
165¾	165⅞	18,750	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	165¾	167⅛	165½	165¾	+ ¼
192	195	100	Chicago & Northw.	195	195	195	195	−1
141	142¼	1,158	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	142	143⅜	142	142	+ ⅛
67	68¼	125	Chicago Term. Trans.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	.....
100	103	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	+2¾
96	98	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
137⅜	138	100	Colorado Southern	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+1
53	54	1,100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	54	54½	54	54½	+ ½
23½	24	700	Col. Southern 2d pf.	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+1
223½	224½	1,500	Consolidated Gas	223½	224½	223½	224½	.....
67¾	67¾	1,250	Con. Tobacco Co.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67⅞	+ ¼
163⅜	165¾	2,300	Delaware & Hudson	163½	165½	163½	163⅝	+2¾
81¼	81¾	200	Detroit United Ry.	82	82	82	82	+6¾
147	148	100	Diamond Match	147½	147½	147½	147½	+1
11	11	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	11	11	11	11	+ ¼
38⅜	38⅞	12,450	Erie	39	39¼	38⅜	38⅜	+ ¼
66¼	66⅜	2,300	Erie 1st pf	66¼	66⅜	66¼	66¼	.....
51½	52	1,100	Erie 2d pf.	51½	52	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
54	54	200	Evans. & T. H.	54	54	54	54	−3
260	260	200	General Electric	260	260	260	260	.....
58¼	58¾	98	Glucose Sugar Ref.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	+3
183½	185¼	4,200	Great Northern pf.	182½	185¼	182¼	184½	.....
76	78	300	Hocking Valley pf.	75⅞	75⅞	75½	75½	.....
145	145½	1,100	Illinois Central	145	145¼	145	145⅜	+ ½
22	23	140	International Paper	22½	22½	22½	22½	+1½
77	78	600	Internat. Paper pf.	77	77¾	77	77½	− ⅛
92⅞	93	400	Internat. Power Co.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅜	92⅜	.....
39½	40	200	Iowa Central	39½	39½	39½	39½	−1
73⅞	74½	400	Iowa Central pf.	74¾	74¾	73⅜	74	.....
42	42¼	1,900	International Pump	42	42¼	42	42	+ ¼
83¼	84	100	Internat. Pump pf.	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
20	20½	200	Kansas City South.	20	20	20	20	.....
62	64	100	Lake Erie & West.	63	63	63	63	.....
125	128	125	Lake Erie & West. pf.	126	126	126	126	.....
76	78	200	Long Island	78	78	78	78	.....
103⅞	104	5,150	Louisville & Nashville.	104	104½	103¾	103⅞	.....
117⅞	118	800	Manhattan Elevated	118	118⅝	118	118¼	+ ⅛
166¼	166½	900	Met. Street Railway	167	167¼	166½	166½	− ⅛
253⅜	253½	600	Mexican Central	253½	254	253½	253½	− ⅛
11⅛	11⅜	2,400	Mexican National ctfs.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11½	− ⅛
107⅛	108	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	− ⅛
25½	26	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26	26	26	26	+¼
73	75	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	73	73	73	73	+2
27	27½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
54¾	55¼	850	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	54¾	55	54¾	55	+ ¼
102¼	102½	6,000	Missouri Pacific	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102½	+ ¼
44	44⅛	900	Nat. Biscuit Co.	43⅞	44¼	43⅞	44	+1
100	103	200	Nat. Bis. Co. pf., x d.	102½	102½	102½	102½	−1½
75	76	500	Nat. Salt Co. pf., x d.	76	76	75½	75½	.....
154	154¼	200	New York Central	154½	154½	154¼	154¼	+ ¼
78	80	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	80	80	79⅞	80	+ ¼
214½	216½	11	N. Y., N. H. & H.	216	216	216	216	.....
34	34⅛	5,500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34½	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	− ⅛
56	56⅜	12,810	Norfolk & Western	56½	56⅝	55¾	56	+ ⅛
97	99½	100	North American	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	− ⅛
..	..	100	*Northern Pacific	122½	122⅝	122½	122½	.....
96½	97¼	100	Northern Pacific pf.	97	97	97	97	− ⅛
40¾	41⅛	500	Pacific Mail	41⅛	41¼	41	41	− ⅛
145½	145⅝	3,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	145½	146	145½	145½	.....
112¼	112⅜	3,000	Peoples' Gas, Chicago.	112⅝	113	112	112⅛	.....
27	28	500	Peoria & Eastern	26	28	28	28	+2½
153	155	100	Pressed Steel Car	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	−1
83¼	84½	30	Pressed Steel Car pf.	82½	82½	82¼	82½	.....
42⅜	42⅝	14,900	Reading	42⅞	43⅜	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
78½	78¾	3,900	Reading 1st pf	78½	79	78½	78¾	+ ⅛
53	53½	2,700	Reading 2d pf	53	53½	53	53½	+ ⅛
20⅞	21	4,600	Republic Iron & Steel.	21	21⅜	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
75½	76	600	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75½	76	75½	75½	+ ¼
20	20¼	300	Rubber Goods	20	20¼	20	20¼	+1½
77	77	100	Rubber Goods pf	77	77	77	77	+ ½
113⅜	113⅝	1,900	St. L. & Adirondack.	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	113½	+ ⅛
41	41	700	St. L. & San Fran.	41	41⅛	41	41	.....
68	68	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	68	68	68	68	− ⅝
29⅞	30	900	St. Louis Southw.	29⅞	30⅜	29½	30½	+1½
62¾	63	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
57⅜	58	54,100	Southern Pacific	57⅜	58⅛	57⅜	58	+ ⅛
32¾	32⅞	58,700	Southern Railway	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
87⅞	88	4,850	Southern Railway pf.	87⅞	88	87¼	87⅞	+ ⅛
63	63¾	3,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	63½	64⅞	63½	64	+1
42⅜	42¾	2,900	Texas Pacific	42⅜	43¼	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
33½	34	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	.....
98	98½	900	Twin City R. T.	98	98½	98	98½	+1
16½	17¼	700	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
73½	74	662	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	74	74⅜	74	74	.....
99	99¾	27,400	Union Pacific	99½	100	98⅞	99	− ⅛
90¼	90⅜	200	Union Pacific pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	− ⅛
89	93	25	United States Express	89	89	89	89	.....
48	48	13,400	United States Steel	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42½	+ ⅝
91¾	92½	4,750	U. S. Steel pf.	92½	92⅝	92⅛	92⅜	+ ½
135	135⅜	1,100	United States Leather	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½	− ⅛
81¼	81⅞	650	U. S. Leather pf.	81¼	81⅞	81¼	81¼	+ ¼
21⅞	22⅛	11,670	Wabash	21⅝	22⅛	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
39⅞	40⅛	14,100	Wabash pf.	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
93	93¼	300	Western Union Tel.	93⅛	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Wisconsin Central	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
..	..	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	42	42	42	42	−2
Sales		393,725						

*Seller 20 flat.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108¼	Ft. W. & D. City	27	30
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108¼	G. S. R. pf.	101	105
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109	Hock. Val.	50	53
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109	Homestake	95	..
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	Hud. Riv.	102	..
4s, r., 1907	113½	113½	Ill. C. L.	102	..
4s, c., 1907	113½	113½	Int Silver	7	8
4s, r., 1925	137	138	Int. S. pf.	33	39
4s, c., 1925	137	138	Joliet & Chi.	175	..
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼	Kan. & M.	31	31½
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼	K. C. S. pf.	41	42½
D. C. 3-65s	124	..	K. & D. M.	7	8
Adams Exp.	175	185	K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	King. & P.	8	10¼
Ale. & Vicks.	120	..	K. I. & T. pf.	57	75
Am. Ag. Ch.	28	30½	Lacl. Gas.	91	93
A. A. C. pf.	87	90	Lacl. G. pf.	100	102
Am. Bicycle	3¼	4	Lake Shore	251½	275
Am. Bicy. pf.	9	20	Man. Beach	12	15
Am. Coal	180	200	Mar. Deposit	65	76
A. C. O. pf.	90¼	91¼	Met. W. S. El.	36	36½
Am. D. Tel.	34	38	Chi.	36	
Am. Exp.	192	198	Met. W. S. El. pf.	91	93
A. L. C. pf.	85	87	Mich. Cent.	105	..
Am. Lin. Co.	21½	27⅞	Mil. El. R.	90	117
A. L. Co. pf.	60½	62½	L. pf.	..	
Am. M. Co.	6	6½	M. & St. L.	21	23
A. M. Co. pf.	27¾	28½	M. & St. L. pf.	114	117
Am. Snuff	115	130	Mob. & O.	84	..
Am. S. pf.	85¼	86½	Mor. & Es.	193½	196
Am. C.	96½	100	Nat. Lead	20½	21
Am. Tob. pf.	145	150	Nat. L. pf.	90	91
A. W. Co. pf.	77	80	Nat. Salt	42	43
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55	New Cent. C.	27	35
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	N. Y. A. B.	141	143½
Bruns. City	10	11½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	39	40
B. R. & P.	90¼	91	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	109	112
B., R. & P. pf.	125	127	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	..	..
C. R. R. of N. J.	161½	162½	N. Y. & W.	138	141
C. & E. Ill.	127	129	N. & W. pf.	88	90
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	133	Ont. Mining	8⅝	9½
C. G. W. pf.	..	..	Pac. Coast.	66	68
C. G. W. 1st pf.	82½	85	P. C. 1st pf.	90	96
C. G. W. 2d pf.	..	..	P. C. 2d pf.	67	70
C. & A.	..	..	Pere Marq.	..	75
C. & H. C. & I.	19	20½	Pere M. pf.	..	81
Comm. Cable	180	190	P. C., C. & St. L.	102	102¼
Consol. Coal	61	..	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	78	80
Cont. T. pf.	117½	118¼	P. F. W. & C.	190	..
D. & S. W.	..	69	P. F. W. & C. pf.	91¼	92
D. & S. W. pf.	..	..	P. C. C. & St. L.	70	74
D. pf.	..	69	Pullman Co.	207	208
D., L. & W.	225	227	Quicksilver	3	4
D. & R. G.	42	42⅜	Quicksilv pf.	9½	10
D. & R. G. pf.	..	..	Rens. & Sar.	204	215
D. & R. G. pf.	91¼	92	R., W. & O.	137	..
D.	35	39	St J. & G. I.	11	13
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	65	68½
D. pf.	120	150	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	28
Dist. of A.	7¾	8	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78	80
D. of A. pf.	28	29	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	30½	32
E. S. & A. pf.	19	20	St. L. & S. W. 1st pf.	52	52⅜
Ev. & T. H. pf.	88	90	St. L. & S. W. 2d pf.	32	32½

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in August showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	$58,907
Grand Trunk	91,811
Pittsburg & Western	11,833
St. Louis Southwestern	28,187
Total increase 4 roads	$190,738
Increase previously reported	768,940
Total increase 36 roads	$959,678
Decrease 6 roads previously reported	70,301
Net increase	$889,377

Another Transaction In Northern Pacific.

Northern Pacific common stock was dealt in yesterday for the third time since the week following the panic of May 9. A sale of 100 shares at 122½, "seller twenty days flat," was reported.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,898	1,838
2d week August	$381,115	$322,208	$303,489
From Jan. 1	2,337,499	2,007,063	1,861,735
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,042	4,042	3,707
2d week August	594,920	503,100	464,089
From July 1	3,527,032	3,218,583	.....
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	343
2d week August	89,156	77,323	68,997
From July 1	528,053	466,298	441,998
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,258
2d week August	132,088	103,901	96,100
From July 1	757,389	679,841	624,304
MISSOURI PACIFIC for June—			
	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Mileage	5,670	5,670	.....
Gross	$2,703,809	$2,481,660	$222,149
Op. expenses	1,824,255	1,489,406	334,849
Net	879,554	992,254	*112,700
Gross, 6 months	16,846,951	14,938,059	2,148,892
Net, 6 months	5,779,064	4,269,411	1,509,653
*Decrease.			
NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH for the quarter ended June 30—			
	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross	$83,492	$74,386	$63,982
Op. expenses	47,285	52,409	51,286
Net	36,207	21,977	12,696
Total income	36,513	21,977	13,704
Fixed charges	22,487	16,200	13,206
Surplus	14,026	5,777	*504
*Deficit.			
REVERE BEACH & LYNN for the quarter ended June 30—			
	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	103,800	88,926	14,874
Op. expenses	90,492	75,754	14,738
Net earnings	13,308	13,172	136
Other income	3,172	4,882	*1,710
Total income	16,480	18,054	*1,574
Charges	12,746	13,383	*637
Surplus	3,734	4,671	*937
*Decrease.			
SYRACUSE RAPID TRANSIT for the quarter ended June 30—			
	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	159,795	139,976	19,819
Op. expenses	88,394	79,548	8,846
Net	71,401	60,428	10,973
Total income	72,932	61,727	11,205
Fixed charges	66,313	54,444	11,869
Surplus	16,619	7,283	9,336
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for July—			
	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	290,648	249,841	225,300
Op. expenses	135,349	120,510	104,318
Net	155,299	129,331	121,072
Div. and interest	75,320	67,800	65,970
Surplus	79,979	61,531	55,102
Gross, 7 months	1,748,182	1,575,641	1,376,745
Net, 7 months	924,502	807,433	719,542
Div. and interest	510,048	490,465	471,104
Surplus, 7 months	414,454	316,968	248,438

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO. for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	20,711,902	18,707,635	2,004,267
Cost raw material, &c	16,750,245	15,581,759	1,168,486
Net	3,961,657	3,125,876	835,781
Taxes, &c	907,267	842,302	64,965
Balance	3,054,390	2,283,574	770,816
Dividends	1,344,402	1,344,402	.....
Surplus	1,709,988	939,172	770,816
Prev. surplus	1,810,000	870,828	939,172
Total surplus	3,519,988	1,810,000	1,709,988

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,460	Amal. Copper	115¾	116¼	115½	115½
100	Am. Car & F.	29	29½	29	29¼
2,200	Am. Sugar	134	134⅝

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract and at Auction—Broadway Corner Transferred.

Charles Rubinger has sold for Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Joseph C. Zauderer for $45,000 the six-story and basement flat 232 Ninth Avenue.

D. Kempner & Son have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine to David Crawford for about $43,000 the two five-story tenements, with stores, 232 and 234 West Twenty-eighth Street, 50 by 98.9.

Elizabeth Wightman has sold the three-story dwelling 313 West Ninetieth Street, 20 by 52 by 102.

Dr. William H. Draper is the buyer of the dwelling 121 East Thirty-sixth Street, sold recently by the estate of Susan E. Spring, through Douglas Robinson to Charles S. Brown & Co.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for Ernest Sass to Frank Schuldes the plot on the east side of Lawrence Avenue, 350 feet north of Lind Avenue, 75 by 100.

W. C. White has sold for T. F. Costello to Mrs. Josephine Irvine the two-story frame dwelling on the east side of Valentine Avenue, 111 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on a plot 50 by 200.

The large plot at the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-third Street, which has been under contract to Isaac H. Clothier for several weeks, was conveyed to him yesterday by Sarah M. Orvis, as executrix.

Henry Corn has secured a building loan of $350,000 from the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company on the property 87 and 89 Fifth Avenue.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

417 and 419 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 210.8 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 42.10 by 80, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Lowenfeld & Freiger.....$36,375

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Ely, referee, 35 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 451.8 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; Due on judgment, $11,890.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles N. Flint, Jr., referee, 93 St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, north side, 80 feet east of First Avenue, 27.6 by 112.10, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,767.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James J. McEvilly, referee, 331 East Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 275 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $7,691.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Max Moses, referee, 287 Lenox Avenue, west side, 56 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 19.8 by 75, three-story brick dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $3,293; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Inwood Avenue, east side, 575 feet south of Belmont Street, for a one-story frame dwelling, 30 by 24; James Russell, Inwood Avenue, owner; William A. O'Hea, Woody Crest Avenue, architect; cost, $1,250.

Belmont Street, north side, 200 feet east of Washington Street, for a lumber rack, 22 by 24; Van Vliet & Place of 23 Abingdon Square, owners; W. H. Selfridge of 580 Hudson Street, architect; cost, $40.

Alterations.

Nos. 118 to 120 East Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick carhouse; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Amsterdam Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to a one-story brick carhouse; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $400.

Lexington Avenue, east side, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to a three-story brick carhouse; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $2,000.

Bowery, northwest corner of Bayard Street, to a one-story brick carhouse; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $2,000.

Spuyten Duyvil, east side, 250 feet south of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad tracks, to a three-story brick storehouse; I. G. Johnson & Co., premises, owners; Ahnemann & Younkhere, King's Bridge, architects; cost, $750.

No. 311 East Twelfth Street, to a three-story brick home for girls; Children's Aid Society of 105 East Twenty-second Street, owner; W. i. & J. W. McCullagh of 148 West Fourth Street, architects; cost, $50.

No. 419 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to an apartment house, with store; Nicola D'Alexandra, premises, owner; Pasquale Forino, architect; cost, $150.

No. 22 Catharine Street, to a seven-story brick loft, with store; David Abraham of 170 Canal Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 1,839 Bathgate Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; Walter S. O'Brien, premises, owner; Arthur Bochmer of 151 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 504 Sixth Avenue, to a one-story brick dwelling, with store; Benjamin Sire of 22 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; Thomas S. Goodwin of 392 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $250.

No. 1,126 Park Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; George L. Felt of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Morningside Avenue, owner; Frederick C. Broome of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Cromwell Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Thomas Hogan of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Charles O'Hea, of 205 Woody Crest Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 309 and 311 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, to a four-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; Benjamin Stern of 7 West Fifty-third Street, owner; Turner & Killan of 2,291 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 7 to 11 New Chambers Street, to a six-story brick factory; Joseph A. Cozzine of 56 West Fifty-third Street, owner; Cleverdon & Petzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 15 and 17 Lewis Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Cohen & Glauber of 35 Nassau Street, owners; Sass & Smallhuser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $500.

No. 2,426 Second Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Eva Wagner, premises, owner; A. G. Recklin of 365 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 660 Broadway, to a six-story brick loft, with store; estate of William Astor, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston of 424 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner, to a five-story brick tenement; George R. F. Schiefelin of 11 William Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $30.

No. 47 University Place, to a three-story and attic brick dwelling; trustees of the Presbyterian Church, premises, owners; George N. Post of 33 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Aug. 21.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 63d St, runs e 123.4 x s 84.11 x w 25 x n 62 x w 85 to Broadway x n 25; Broadway, e s, 25 ft s of 63d St, 24x73x20x85; Broadway, e s, 49 ft s of 63d St, 20x62x17x73; Sarah M. Orvis, executrix and trustee, to Isaac H. Clothier. (R S $57.50)..... $117,500

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 118th St, 16.8x65; Esther A. Wheaton to Gertrude A. Gabay, (no liens)..... 1,000

LOT 20, map of Washingtonville; William D. Miller to Charles J. Reinhardt..... 1

LOT 281, map of Van Nest Park; Louis Springhorn to James W. Cooper, (mtg $2,400) with R S..... 1

LOTS 1 and 2, map of part of Gleason property, 25x100; William Bull to Charlotte Bull, quitclaim..... 1

MULBERRY ST, 172, e s, 26.1x86.7x13.6x 24.4x100.4; Louis Gordon and others to Thomas Farese, (mtg $32,500, R S $4.50)

OLIVER ST, 74, e s, 26.2x100.6x25.3x 100.6; Thomas Farese to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $22,000, R S 75c)..... 1

PARK AV, e s, 125 ft n 171st St, 25x 144.11; Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, to James D. Putnam, (R S $5.50)..... 13,400

PARK AV, e s, 100 ft n e of 171st St, 25x 144.11; Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, to James D. Putnam, (R S $5.50)..... 13,500

PRINCE ST, 7, 9, and 11, n s, 61.2x53.10x irregular; Isaac Marx to Philip Marx, (R S $3) 1-9 part..... 100

SOUTH ST, s s, 25 ft in length, lying in front on n s of South St and 75 ft e of Jackson St, with wharfage, &c.; Edward F. Reeder and another to Arthur D. Weeks, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 111.2 ft n of land of William H. Morris, 20x90; Daniel Hoffman to Clarence A. England, all title..... 1

18T AV, w s, 100 ft s of 79th St, 20.9x 93; Wilhelmina First to Samuel D. Wohlfell, (R S $4.25, mtg $7,500)..... 10

18T AV, 854, e s, 25x75; George Uhl, by attorney, to Rudolph J. Muller..... 100

2D ST, n s, 138.4 ft w of 4th Av, 33.4x 114, Wakefield; Wilford Dessoir to Percy B. Young, (mtg $3,000, R S $1)..... 1

8TH AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 114th St, 25x 100; Edward Rafter to Bernard Hauser, (R S $3.25, mtg $25,000)..... 100

8TH AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 114th St, 25x 100; Bernard Hauser to Lazare Bader, (R S $4.25, mtg $25,000)..... 100

14TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 19x103.3; Michael Tanner to Adolph David, (R S $2, mtg $32,500)..... 1

14TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 19x103.3; George V. N. Baldwin to Adolph David, (mtg $28,000, R S $5)..... Exchange

15TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 103.3; Louisa Hiller to John Fackimer, ½ part, (R S $1.50)..... 5,333

27TH ST, n s, 202.2 ft w of 7th Av, 19.6x 98.9; Henry B. Wesselman, referee, to Timothy Donovan, (R S $2.50)..... 7,325

66TH ST, 422 and 424 West, 50x69.5x 50.8x75.6; Augustus J. Scanlon to Edward A. O'Brien, (mtg $26,000)..... 50

83D ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x102.2; Lucia M. Solis-Cohen to Edward T. Kelley, (mtg $16,000, R S $5)..... 1

106TH ST, 155 West, 25x100.11; Lydia C. Emlen to Ernest B. Wintersmith, (mtg $22,000)..... 100

140TH ST, n s, 124.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; James T. Barry to Meta Meyer, (R S $4)..... 10,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BROWN, Nicholas T., and wife to Frederick T. Hill, trustee; Madison St, 44 and 46; also James St, 48 and 50, 2 mtgs, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold, aggregate..... $73,000

CIMINO, Vito, and wife to Giovanni Lordi; Mulberry Street, 110 and 112, demand, 6 per cent..... 830

CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to Sarah M. Orvis, executrix, and trustee; Broadway, s e corner of 63d St; Broadway, e s, 25 ft s of 63d St, 1 year, 4 per cent. 100,000

COHEN, Alfred N., to William H. Taubert; 8th Av, 418; n e corner of 31st St, 25.2 and 25.9, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

DONEHUE, Josephine, to Frederike Koppelmann; Tinton Av, e s, 242.6 ft s of 166th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 375

FARESE, Thomas, to Louis Gordon et al; Mulberry St, 172, semi-annual installments, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 8,500

FREY, Mary A. A., formerly Fleming, to William H. Bormann; Macomb's Dam Road, s w corner of 170th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

FRIEDMAN, Robert, and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Thompson St, 107, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

GOLDING, Dore, to Samuel Makransky; 4th St, n s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, installments, $250 per month, 6 per cent..... 2,800

GREENBERG, Tessy, to J. Frederic Kernochan and others, trustees; Henry St, 326, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 26,500

HAMILTON, Elizabeth M. M., formerly Meyer, to James T. Barry; Daly Av, n w s, being parts of Lots 277 and 278, map of East Tremont, prior mtg $5,300, 4 months, 6 per cent., collateral..... 2,500

HANSEN, Niels, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; interior lot, 45 ft n of 157th St and 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

HEDDERICK, Agatha, formerly Waldorf, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 112th St, 128 East, 5 years..... 17,500

KATZENBERG, Fannie, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 2d St, 288 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 8,000

LYDECKER, Charles E., to Margaretta M. Sickels; Lexington Av, 425, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 800

MEYER, Meta, to James T. Barry; 140th St, n s, 124.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, as now laid out, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 10,500

MEYER, Meta, to James T. Barry; 140th St, n s, 124.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, as now laid out, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

O'CONNOR, Lawrence, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 88th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 7,000

PFEIFFER, Conrad, to William Kirchhop and another; 139th St, 108 West, prior mtg $21,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

PIERMONT, Moses, and wife to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 111th St, 112 to 118 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,870

QUINCY, Samuel, to the Paine Lumber Company of Oshkosh; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 140th St, demand, secures materials..... 4,000

QUINCY, Samuel, to Ravitch Brothers; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 141st St, demand, secures material..... 3,392

REDFIELD, William H., to William Hogencamp; 127th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

REDFIELD, William H., to William Hogencamp; 7th Av, s w corner of 119th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,500

REDFIELD, William H., to William Hogencamp; 7th Av, n w corner of 146th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,500

TANNER, Michael, to Adam Schulz; 14th St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,500

WENNIGMANN, Ernest, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Clay Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 165th St; Clay Av, e s, 32.10 ft n of 165th St, due Sept. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 50,000

WHITE, Frederick L., and wife to Carl Degenhardt and another; 12th St, n s, 218.9 ft n w of 7th Av, leasehold, due Dec. 4, 1902, 6 per cent..... 500

WITTNER, Hulda, and another, to Charles E. Smith; James Slip, 1, s w corner of Cherry St, 77 and 82, 3 years, gold..... 10,000

WOHLFEIL, Samuel D., to the German Savings Bank; 1st Av, 1,563, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 97th St, n e corner, 100x150; Felix Serago against Kate Wilson, owner; George Colon, contractor... $100

BROADWAY, w s, entire front between 108th and 109th Sts, 200x100; City Fire Proofing Company against John Noble, Jr., owner; William Noble & Co., contractors..... 4,956

CHERRY ST, 157; Hyman D. Baker against Arthur H. Hamann, owner and contractor..... 98

CLINTON ST, 80 and 82; Jakob Mason against John Doe, owner; Jacob Pernik, contractor..... 90

FIRST ST, 81 and 83 East; Mike Lakner & Co. against Adolph Jacobs, owner and contractor..... 1,100

HENRY ST, 89; Frederick Robinson against Congregation Chebra Chai Odom Anshe Minsk, owner and contractor.... 2,850

LENOX AV, and 130th St, n e corner, 100x125; Meurer Brothers Company against Frederick W. Sauer and another, owners; Herman Trittler, contractor..... 1,430

WENDOVER AV, n s, 221.11 ft e of Webster Av, 75x84; Lorimer Street Mill Company against Herbert Aldhaus, owner and contractor..... 800

33D ST, 347 East; Harry W. Bell against Braech & Fober, owners; M. J. Kats, attorney and contractor..... 12

33D ST, 347 East; Hyman D. Baker against Molle Katz, owner and contractor..... 25

80TH ST, 228 to 234 East; City Fire Proofing Company against Samuel D. Tombach, owner and contractor..... 306

102D ST, 104 East; Sussman & Philip against Emma Rose, owner; George F. Rose, contractor..... 2,040

135TH ST, 245 West; George Schweppenhauser against Marvin D. Hubbell, owner and contractor..... 123

183D ST and Arthur Av, s e corner, 25x 120; John Bell Company against R. J. Fell, owner and contractor..... 59

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAP. 778, UNDER LAWS OF 1900. 776

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, — ft n of 157th St, 31.1x82.7x30x00.10; Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, with Niels Hansen..... 135

5TH AV, 87 and 89; the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, with Henry Corn..... 20,000

140TH ST, n s, 124.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; James T. Barry, with Meta Meyer..... 350,000

Recorded Leases.

BAYARD ST, 106, n e corner of Baxter St; Louis Peisano to Antonio D'Ambrosio, 5 8-12 years..... $1,420, 1,500

WENDOVER AV, 741 to 745, part; Jerry Altieri to Joseph Taubles, 1 year from April 1, 1901..... 240

WENDOVER AV, 741 to 745, store; Jerry Altieri to Antonio Petrone, 2 years..... 350

WESTCHESTER AV, corner of Union Av, Westchester, 150x195, hotel; Margaret Kelley to Christian Muhl, 9 9-12 years..780-900

3D AV, 935; Otto Doepfner to Andrew J. Blackburn, 5 years..... $2,700, 3,000

3D AV, 3,411; Peter Kiefer to Charles Roesler, 10 4-12 years..... 1,200

107E ST, 351, s w corner of 46th St; Thomas Thedford to Francis Gallagher, store, &c., 5 years..... 1,501

72D ST, 210 West; Robert Moore to Mary Phillips, 5 years..... 3,000

114TH ST, 316 East; Elodia D. Onofrio to Antonio Amorsa, 3 years..... 1,080

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Corn Exchange Bank..... $30,025

ASTON, William K., to Charles S. Guggenheimer..... 1

BLUMENKRANZ, Lizzie, to Joseph Larchan and wife..... 6,221

FORNELL, Mary A., guardian, to American Mortgage Company..... 6,098

GLAUBER, Emanuel, to Sigmund Glauber, ½ part, all title..... 1

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Charles S. Guggenheimer..... 1

HOLLY, Augustus F., to Charlotte A. Thurston..... 1

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to Milton Hopkins.. 14,000

SIEGEL, Jacob, executor, to John Paul... 3,000

WEINBERG, Charles, to Abraham L. Newburger..... 1

WHITEMAN, W. Barrett, to Mamie J. Kelly..... 1

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, e s, 219.6 ft s of 170th St, 50x 100.6; 7th St, s s, and 8th St, n s, Lot 135, map of Unionport, and 169th St, n s, 172.11 ft w of Baretto St, 41.3x67.6x44.3x88.6, two actions; Richard Webber against George Stolz and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, M. J. Early.

KEPPLER AV, e s, 80 ft n of Kemble St, 40x 100; Carrie W. Cole against Charles D. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. I. Eckerson.

11TH ST, 58 East; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Frank Brettell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

124TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 108x100.11; Sigmund Adler against William C. Hunter and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

155TH ST and 8th Av, n e corner, 20x90; William W. De La Mater against Harriet G. Coogan, (action to recover 1-100 part;) attorney, C. M. Ironside.

156TH ST and German Place, n e corner, 120x 78.1x irregular; Adolph M. Bendheim against John De Hart and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

DISCHARGE FOR MRS. LEASE.

Financial Troubles of the Lecturer, Who Filed a Petition in May.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Mrs. Mary E. Lease, the well-known Kansas lecturer, who filed a petition on May 25 last, giving her address as 80 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. The schedules showed liabilities of $3,247, and nominal assets $2,293. The liabilities were chiefly incurred in Kansas.

Among the creditors is Jake Marsh of Wichita and Kansas City, $1,363, for money loaned to the bankrupt on mortgages given by her husband. Judgment was obtained against Mrs. Lease in March, 1896, for $1,438, which was reduced by $600 by the sale of the property. She owed Robert Hilgereth of Hartford, Conn., $1,349 for money loaned and F. G. Robertson of Wichita, Kan., $204 for money loaned The Farmers' Tribune of Des Moines, Iowa; $5.84 for papers to The Catholic World, Chicago; $6.75 to W. B. Mucklow, Hartford, Conn.; $183 for printing, and David B. Porter, amount not named, for professional services as physician when she was in Kansas City. Her assets, consisting chiefly of debts due, were in the shape of claims against certain lecture bureaus. Among them was a claim for $500 against Willis J. Abbot, Chairman of the Henry George Campaign Committee, for lectures delivered in the New York Mayoralty campaign of 1897.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ALMET S. MOFFAT.—Almet S. Moffat, journalist of Newburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $8,886, and no assets. The liabilities were contracted in New York City between 1893 and 1897 for merchandise and borrowed money.

ADAM FISHER.—Adam Fisher of Verplancks, near Peekskill, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $17,369 and assets of $440 in debts due him. Of the liabilities $7,850 are on bond and mortgage on property formerly owned by him, which has been sold long ago. He has not been in business since 1892.

ROSE SCRIBNER.—Rose Scribner, dressmaker, of Peekskill, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $6,115 and no available assets. She has clothing, furniture, and sewing machines valued at $175, which are exempt, and a legacy of 6 cents, which she refuses to accept. Of the liabilities $5,240 are as indorser on notes, and $875 for merchandise and services.

JOHNSTON & PECK.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed here yesterday against Charles R. Johnston and Jesse L. Peck, composing the firm of Johnston & Peck, stationers and printers of Newburg, N.Y., by the following creditors: Hudson River Valley Paper Company of Albany, $586; Troy Paper Company of Troy, $70, and Carter, Rice & Co. of Boston, $105. It is alleged that they are insolvent, and made an assignment on May 11 to W. H. Hilton.

S. P. HYMAN & Co.—Samuel P. Hyman and Theodore Meyer, who compose the firm of S. P. Hyman & Co., silk commission merchants, formerly at 99 Mercer Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with firm liabilities $9,442, and assets $925 in accounts. They transferred all their stock and most of their accounts to creditors in August, 1896. They were also partners in the firm of S. Maas & Co., importers of hosiery and underwear, formerly at 88 Mercer Street, and on that account Mr. Hyman has liabilities of $77,703, and Mr. Meyer, $75,928. These liabilities were contracted in England, France, Germany, and New York. They left that firm on Jan. 1, 1896.

Receiver for Manhattan Ice Company.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Theodore M. Taft receiver of the assets of the Manhattan Ice Company of 44 Broadway, against which a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on May 6 with a bond of $1,000. Moritz Frank, attorney, represented to the court that no schedules had yet been filed, that some of the officers and T. C. Delavan, the receiver appointed by the Supreme Court, have assumed an attitude of hostility and obstruction to all proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court, and all the books are in Mr. Delavan's possession. It is believed by the petitioning creditors that $100,000 stock was issued at par or nearly par, and they want to see the books to find out what became of the money.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to fifteen bankrupts, among whom were Henry A. Seymour of Seymour, Johnson & Co., stock brokers, formerly at 71 Broadway, whose liabilities were $682,630; Thomas M. Rastin of 235 West Twenty-second Street, liabilities $208,000; Charles M. Maxwell, clerk of 2,493 Broadway, formerly in the storage business, liabilities, $34,077; and Cornelius Olsen, carpenter, at 1,170 Simpson Street, liabilities, $17,570.

A Receiver Appointed.

Judge O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has appointed William E. Burke receiver in the suit brought by John B. Gibb against William J. Mertz, who composed the firm of Mertz & Gibb, contractors, at 156 Fifth Avenue, for a dissolution of the partnership. The bond of the receiver is fixed at $10,000. The receivership includes several race horses owned by the firm.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTIERS, Petro—S. Moebins..... $227
A. POPKIN & CO.—O. Schreiler and others 1,007
AMERICAN UNION LIFE INSURANCE Company—De Witt C. Merriam..... 1,071
BRILL, David—S. Brill, costs..... 24
COSTELLO, Owen—A. Woods..... 251
CLARK, Charles E.—C. Stein..... 273
CUNNINGHAM, Daniel—C. A. F. Casanova..... 2,040
COZANS, Luke F.—A. M. Davis..... 59
COMISKY, Charles—H. D. Dumont, assignee..... 110
CLEMENT, Anna M.—J. H. Rogan..... 171
COWLEY, Edward A.—C. J. Zippel and others..... 235
DURYEA, Garret, Jr.—Sonn Brothers Company..... 152
ELLIS, Benjamin O.—F. W. Dodge Company..... 142
FAWCETT, John C.—J. B. Brown..... 4,520
GLASS, John, Jr.—W. R. Gold and others 115
GREEN, Grant—G. E. Silleck and others. 166
HOLDORF, Charles—T. G. Knight..... 213
HICKS, Henry T.—A. Kuhn..... 28
KOSTER, Henry and Annie—A. Greenberg 74
KLENERT, William—C. Beller and others 137
LAMENSDORF, Jacob—M. Steiner..... 344
LUKAS, Max—P. W. Engs & Sons Company..... 100
LEONARD, George—J. E. Marks and others..... 31
LYMAN, John—Julius Kessler Company.. 33
MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONalty of the City of New York—S. Hecht. 34
MARKS, Abraham F.—A. Hayes, Jr., assignee, costs..... 2,070
MARSHALL, Frank H.—Columbia Phonograph Company, general..... 362
MOTT-CRANE, Charles H.—C. H. Arnold and others..... 107
MATTHEWS, George H.—E. Brenner..... 115
O'SULLIVAN, John J.—W. Schmidt..... 140
O'HARE, Stephen J.—J. A. Dempsey..... 407
PRATT, Charles W.—T. E. Edgar and others..... 521
RAIMO, Margareta—G. Raimo..... 78
ROTHAUS, Samuel—M. Gold and others.. 43
STEWART, Theodore L.—D. T. Mallett.. 83
SHANNON, James A.—S. Oppenheimer and others..... 74
SCHMITT, George—P. W. Engs & Sons Company..... 47
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STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Conner.
2—Heller vs. Van Brink.
3—In re J. R. Willard & Co.
4—Coston vs. Coston.
5—In re White.
6—In re De La Montaigne.
7—Nat. Fireproofing Co. vs. Gallagher.
8—Griffith vs. Cohen.
9—Daily vs. Myers.
10—Fox vs. Clapp.
11—King vs. Automatic Smoke Preventer Co.
12—Melchers vs. Wyatt Printing Co.
13—Bach vs. Walton.
14—Speirs vs. Unique Hat Co.
15—Bernstein vs. Cook.
16—Hawie vs. Building Department.
17—Signell vs. same.
18—Silverman vs. same.
19—Ruth vs. same.
20—Ruth & Hoffman vs. same.
21—Sobel vs. same.
22—Keltenbach vs. Jacobson.
23—Chase vs. Chase.
24—Corbett vs. Keating.
25—Sizer vs. Hampton & Branchville R. R. & Lumber Co.
26—Morris vs. Hoyt.
27—Catalano vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
28—Dieko vs. same.
29—Howie vs. Kasnowitz.
30—Bruen vs. Cullen Brothers.
31—In re J. C. Witter Co.
32—Deisler vs. Deisler.
33—People, &c., vs. Gray
34—O'Brien vs. Burke.
35—Hollenberg vs. Greene.
36—Northern Assur. Co. vs. Van Rensselaer.
37—Amende vs. Stewart.
38—In re McCord & Son.
39—In re Truesdell.
40—In re Sanders.
41—Held vs. McCorken.
42—People, &c., vs. Kalisky.
43—Messinger vs. Spalding.
44—De Frina vs. De Frina.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned until Monday, Aug. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
John MacLachlan, Traugott Wiegand,
George L. Schmeyer, Louisa R. Vance.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gray, and Monks for the People.
1—Tony Trafelli.
2—Robert Pentecost.
3—Harry Kanobsky, Joseph Oerenstein.
4—George Tare.
5—Jeremiah Sullivan.
6—Frank Simklns.
7—Isidore Banias.
8—Edward Hennessy.
9—Edward Phillips, Edward Derphy.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Thomas B. McElvaney, William McElvaney.

Pleadings.
1—James McCormick.
2—William O'Neill, William McGonigle.
3—Samuel Belding.
4—George Green.
5—Abraham Rothstein.
6—Louis Malchiordi.
7—Philip Adasso.
8—Raffaele Verlotto.
9—James Malley.
10—Pasquale Galletta.
11—John W. Merriman.
12—John Young.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.
1—Patrick McAndrews.
2—Daniel Walsh.
3—Arthur P. Torcelli.
4—Daniel A. Breckinridge.
5—Patrick Lee.
6—John Scrivani.
7—Pasquale Pappe.
8—Lewis H. Silver.
9—Frederick Slack.
10—John Doreski, Hannah Doreski.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Rosie Link.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—John B. Gibb vs. William J. Mertz—William E. Burke.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Hinternhoff vs. Noulett—Samuel Cohn. In re West 190th St—D. P. Ingraham. In re Halsted Press—Warren L. Sawyer. In re Rohlfs—Richard M. Henry. Dodge vs. Hartwell—William H. Willis.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Stuart vs. Smith, (two cases)—John E. Eustis. Morton Trust Company vs. Buellesbach, (two cases)—Thomas N. Rhinelander. Koblenzer vs. Amend—Solomon Kohn. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Eskens—Eldon Bisbee.

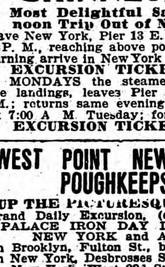
Surrogate Notices.

RAY, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED RAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 17th day of July, 1901. THEODORE E. LEEDS, Executor. EDW. J. McGARVEY, Attorney for Executor, 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BECKER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH BECKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 40 West 73d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next. Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1901. JOSEPH WILLIAM BECKER, CORNELIA DORETHEA BECKER, Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap25-1aw6mTh

Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.



THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled medicinal springs and museums. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.00, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. From Cortlandt St. only: 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn; 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS, Including Admission to All Attractions.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

150th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herzman, 333 East 119th St.

3-story house, with stable for 8 horses, suitable for contractor. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

6 lots, suitable for builders, 150x115, in Bronx. Price, $20,000. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

P. J. HEANEY & CO., 787 TREMONT AVE. HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

8th Av.—Three 5-story apartments, with stores; all rented; Big Bargain. Hayden, 320 W. 145th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

'Phone "539-Cort'l." for the high-dry choice

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Bargain!—2-story and basement frame house; price, $2,200; cash, $200. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house; $1,600; Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway, New York.

Workingman's Opportunity.—Nice house, Richmond Hill, $1,050; $200 cash, $10 monthly. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Long Island Property to Let.

For Sale—Cheap, the finest water fronts on the Great South Bay; price from $3,500 to $400,000; easy terms; I have got them; come and see me; I can please you; try it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT EDGEMERE FOR SEASON OF 1902. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. T. J. McBRIDE, EDGEMERE, OR 71 B'WAY.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NUTLEY, N. J., 45 minutes from New York; new, modern, artistic house; near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; four bedrooms and tiled bathroom; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good verandas; will sell for $4,000; small cash payment; balance about $30 per month. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York, and Nutley, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 18, B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$40 buys 5 acres fine soil, with river front; about half timber; terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Harris, Box 28, Times Office.

Palisades Park.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; high ground; gas, electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan Co., 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard, $2,300. Owner, 851 East 165th St., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. a line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W 116th.

Real Estate Wanted.

SONNABEND & GROMER, 162 W. 116TH ST., Buy, sell, and exchange real estate. Rents collected. Estates managed.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Owners having city property to sell or exchange. Send particulars to Vail & Metra, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—$15,000 on 346 lots in White Plains; principals or lawyers only. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

One brown mare, one buckboard wagon, one buggy, and one set of single harness, owned by Francis A. Clark, will be sold at public auction on September 6, 1901, at the salesroom of Van Cessell & Kerr, No. 130 and 132 East 125th St., Borough of Manhattan, New York, to satisfy a lien thereon held by William H. Heddendorf.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells today, at 9 o'clock, No. 414 7th Av., Borough of Brooklyn, saloon fixtures, by order of mortgagees.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated: Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House thereof, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above entitled matter to determine and report, after due hearing, whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways in the said City, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board, and described in the report of the said board made to the Municipal Assembly of said City on or about the 5th day of February, 1901, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 8th day of July, 1901, and presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, together with the certified copy of the consent of the Department of Parks of the City of New York, filed this day in the office of the said clerk, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route: Beginning at a point in the Borough of Manhattan at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row; running thence under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street; and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue. The route shall include suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under Battery Park, State Street and Bowling Green, and under the Borough Hall Park in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners, who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New York, August 13th, 1901.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK:
By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.
BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Attorneys for the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA
Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents, Madison Ave. & 86th St.

THE MARGUERITE, 2,731 Broadway, near 104th St. Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

58th St. and 7th Av., convenient to all cars. Corner apartment, eight large rooms, from October 1st, $900 per annum. Others adjoining at $720 to $1,000 per annum. Six rooms and bathroom, $45 to $55 per month. See janitor, 917 7th Av., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

See These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 360-366 West; near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and elevated station; references; $24, $27.

THE PENATAQUIT. 128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

129th St., 116 West.—Newly decorated, steam heated; hot water supplied; hall service; seven and eight large light rooms and bath; reasonable rents.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fireproof building, elegantly furnished, 8-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

54-56 WEST 105TH ST.

Seven large light rooms, bath, all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-$540 yearly.

A.—CORONADO.—A.—
New fireproof corner building, 7 and 8 sunny rooms to rent, $70, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

17th St., 300 West.. Near 8th Av.—New building; elegantly decorated flats, 5 rooms, bath, hot water supply; elevator service; latest improvements; rents reasonable.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $10 to $13, near schools, parks, and elevated station. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

Best city location; 509 West 112th St.; five rooms, elevator, electric light, telephone; $38-$45.

133d St., 138 West.—Six elegant rooms, bath; hot water; rent, $21; choice location.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ONLY $800 PER ANNUM.
149th St., 542 to 558 West; beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker in 538, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE UNITED STATES,
194 CLINTON ST.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest and most luxuriously fitted apartment house in the city; two elevators; large reception room, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Second floor and one room third floor; 145 Clifton Place, Brooklyn; a bargain; $10.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

265 Franklin Av.—3-story and basement brick house; a bargain; $38. Haviland & Sons, 982 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

42nd St. West, at 5th Ave.
A BUSINESS CENTRE;
Stores, Offices, and Studios to Rent.
Apply to
JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.,
or your own broker.

100 FACTORIES ICO
Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars.
D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.

Store, 19 Beekman St., with 2 large skylights, suitable for office, book store, stationery, druggist sundries, tailoring, newspaper advertising agency, &c. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.
Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

14th St., 124 East.—2d and 3d lofts; power; rent, $50 each. A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 66 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS. In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. OBERLIN M. CARTER et al.—In equity, bill, &c. April Term, 1901.

The complainants having commenced in this Court a suit as above-entitled to enforce a legal and equitable lien upon and claim to, and to remove incumbrances, liens, and clouds upon the title to real and personal property within the district, and particularly as to the real estate on 8th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, known by street number as the premises No. 260 Eighth Avenue, and other property more particularly described in said bill, and the defendants, Oberlin M. Carter, Lorenzo D. Carter, I. Stanton Carter, and Beirne Gordon, not being inhabitants of or found within the said district, and not voluntarily appearing thereto; it is ordered by this Court that said above-named defendants shall appear, plead, answer, or demur to said bill on or before the 12th day of September, 1901, at which time, or as soon thereafter as the case can be heard, the question of the appointment of a receiver and issue of injunction pendente lite will be heard.

Let a copy of this order be served upon the said defendants if practicable wherever found, and upon the person or persons in possession or charge of said property.

Let a copy of this order be published once a week for six consecutive weeks prior to the date fixed herein for the appearance of said defendants in The Mail and Express and The New York Times, newspapers of New York City.

In open court, July 30th, 1901.
EDWARD R. THOMAS, U. S. Judge.
MARION ERWIN, Special Asst. Attorney General.
HENRY L. BURNETT, U. S. Attorney.
au1-law6wTh

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

TOURISTS GOING TO
LONG LAKE RESORTS
will find a restful stopping place en route at the
WILDERNESS INN,
LONG LAKE WEST,
P. O. address, Sabattis, N. Y., on the ADIRONDACK DIVISION of the New York Central, the most direct route to all points on the Lake.
GEO. A. DUKELOW.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga, The Grand Union
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL NOW OPEN.
Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
Sulphur Bathing Establishment Now Open.
BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
Send for Pamphlet. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach
HOTEL and Oriental Hotel
Now Open.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
PEQUOT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
Famous Harbor. Yachting Headquarters. Combination of Seashore and Country Life. GOLF, &c. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
ALLEN & HAGER.

New Hampshire.

GREY'S INN,
Jackson, White Mts., New Hampshire. Write for circular. C. W. GREY, Prop.

The Chiswick Inn and Cottages.
White Mountains, Littleton, N. H.; on the slope of Pins Hill, overlooking Mount Washington and the Presidential Range; always cool; elevation 1,600 feet; appointments perfect; $7 to $12 per week; circular. Mrs. William Spratt, Prop.

THE PEQUAWKET, White Mountains, Intervale, N. H. Golf, superb views. Modern equipment; most comfortable in the mountains. Booklet.
C. C. SMALL.

LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.
North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

Massachusetts.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet.
Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA.
Strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf, boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,600 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

NEW JERSEY.

Asbury Park.

THE GUY MANSION, 2d Av., near beach; convenient to points of interest; no infants or nurses.

Country Board.

Hillside Spring Farm.—Pure mountain spring water, fresh farm products, good board; city improvements; ample shade; pleasant surroundings; station 1 mile. Particulars, Barber.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Board, $6 to $8 per week, on El Dorado Farm; loveliest section Berkshires; surpassing table; really supplied from farm. A. M. Knowles, Box 180, Hinsdale, Mass.

Sheepshead Bay—Shore Road.—Torrey House. Large rooms, running water, gas; excellent table; terms moderate. Torrey.

Sullivan County.—The Arlington, Eldred, New York. Boating, bathing, fishing; farm; liberal table; special rates; booklet.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale.—Housefurnishing business; established 5 years; stock consists of hardware, tin, enamel wood and willow, china and glass wares, toys and novelties; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box 3,212 Station C, Philadelphia; no agents.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

A Good Investment.—Five thousand will take half interest in new and up-to-date mill in best hardwood belt in Canada. For full particulars apply to Box B, Uplands, Parry Sound, Ont.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES. CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

BAIRD, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matthew Baird, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 433 East Ninety-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1901. ISABELLA BAIRD, Executrix. SHEPARD, HOUGHTON & STODDARD, Attorneys for Executrix, 137 Broadway, N. Y.

BENEDICT, LAURA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Coleman Benedict, George Lane Benedict, Emma R Knapp, Nannie Wallace, Fannie C. Mann, Nellie C. Speers, Mary C. Dodd, Jesse B. Carter, Robert Douglass Carter, Edward C. Griffin, Nelson F. Griffin, Herman Griffin, Arthur B. Griffin, Clinton R. Griffin, William W. Van Voorhis, Jr., Barton W. Van Voorhis, and Kate B. Freeman, all of full age; Helen Van Voorhis, an infant over 14 years of age; Benedict Van Voorhis, an infant under 14 years of age, send greeting:

Whereas, Ernest F. Faye and Jessie B. Faye of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of LAURA BENEDICT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
jy11-law6wTh Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Miron Winslow, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 3d, 1901. SUSAN R. WILLIAMS, MIRON WINSLOW, Executors. ap4-law6mTh

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
Free—We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" WISE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FLORENCE N. ROSE, Plaintiff, against JEREMIAH FLANAGAN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bernard Smyth & Sons, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York,

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue distant seventy-five feet and eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; running thence westerly parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street seventy-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel to Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches; thence running easterly and parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue; thence running northerly along the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1901. MAX MOSES, Referee.

STUDIN & EHRICH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 287 Lenox Avenue:

124th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,008.00, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $195.30, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is 650 dollars and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $15,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1901, and also subject to a lease expiring on the 1st day of May, 1903, at an annual rental of 1,600 Dollars, payable as follows: $225.00 on May 1st of each year and $125.00 on the first of each of the other eleven months of each year during said term of said lease.—Dated New York, 28th day of July, 1901. MAX MOSES, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL H. STONE and others, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, defendant.

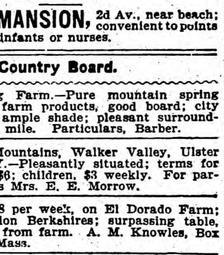
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of April, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 14th, 1901.
JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Nos. 213 and 217 West 109th St.



109th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is the sum of $8,429.33, with interest thereon from the 26th day of April, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to the sum of $301.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is the sum of $41. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $12,000.00, with interest thereon at four and one-half per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, August 14, 1901.
JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.
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Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. McCALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, at the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of November next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901.
ALFRED D. HEWITT,
CHARLES N. McCALL,
Executors.
NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

McMANNIS, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM McMANNIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE PUTNAM McMANNIS, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f28-law6mTh

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

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Schools offer complete course (Kindergarten to College) combined with manual training.
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J. CLARK READ,
WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.
22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

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Boys from six to nine years.
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REOPENS SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue, EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

New York University Law School Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

KINGSLEY SCHOOL,
ESSEX FELLS, Caldwell, N. J.
Boys 8 to 14 years. Location high and healthful, 22 miles from N. Y. Our aim the best—body, brain and CHARACTER. New gymnasium ready by Fall.
Summer Session, June-Sept. J. R. CAMPBELL, A. M.

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5TH AND 7TH AV. ON 125TH ST.
BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHY.
AMERICA'S GREATEST SCHOOL.
21 Teachers. New Buildings. Day and Evening Sessions. Telephone 1300 Harlem. Call or write.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse after September 16th.
Summer Address, HOLLISTON, MASS.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Ave. and 83d St., N. Y. City.
RESIDENT AND DAY STUDENTS.
MILITARY OPTIONAL.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic, commercial, and Summer course; open all year; terms moderate; military drill, camping out for older students. Address BRO. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL
423 MADISON AVE., N. Y.
Reopens Sept. 30th. Principals at Home after Sept. 16th. Until then address for circulars Cotuit, Mass.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
71 West 55th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

Association Business Institute
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4TH.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Catalogue. 52 East 23d St.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal

SUES AUNT AND UNCLE FOR FATHER'S PROPERTY

Daughter of the Late John McGuire Says It Is Kept from Her.

Alleges that It Was Transferred to Her Aunt to Escape Paying Judgments in Damage Suits.

In the Supreme Court to-day before Justice MacLean the preliminary examination of witnesses in a novel suit will be heard. The action is brought by a daughter to have set aside the conveyance of her father's property to his sister. The transfer was made at a time when there were damage suits pending against him. The daughter alleges that the consideration received for property worth over $100,000 was but $10, and that up to the time of his death her father was unable to get his sister to reconvey the property to him. Then, she says, her relatives have ignored the in trust agreement under which the transaction was made.

Mrs. Hannah Van Ness, the daughter of John McGuire, brings a partition suit against Catherine McGuire and Philip McGuire, her uncle and aunt. In her complaint Hannah Van Ness sets forth that her father and uncle, John and Philip McGuire, were partners for thirty years in the contracting business and in real estate ventures. Catherine McGuire was the sister of the contractors and was supported by them. When John married, the brothers had a violent quarrel, which resulted in a division of their property. Philip took the east house and John the west of the two houses, 326 and 328 East Thirty-eighth Street, in which they had been living. Each then had a separate home.

In 1885 the partnership was resumed, with an extension of their real estate dealings. Building lots on One Hundred and Second Street, in the vicinity of First Avenue, were bought by the brothers for tenement house purposes. Two years later the firm had a contract for opening Sixty-fifth Street through to the East River. This required heavy blasting. There were then a number of accidents, with resulting damage suits. Then, according to the complaint of the daughter, the brothers decided to put their entire real estate holdings into the hands of their sister. Deeds were drawn by which the sister, for the sum of $10, was made owner. This included the two houses in Thirty-eighth Street and the up-town tenements. Her father, the daughter says, was careful to tell her that his sister was not the owner of the property in reality, but that he would get back his share when he went out of the blasting business.

"Papers making it a trust agreement are in a safe place ready for that time," she says he told her.

John McGuire died in 1897. Several times before his death, his daughter alleges, he made attempts to get the property back. At one time, in the presence of the family, who were at what they supposed was his death-bed, he cried out:

"I want this property put back where my daughter can get some benefit from it."

"Oh, wait until Monday," the daughter says her uncle replied.

Again, several days before his death, John asked his brother to have a lawyer in to execute deeds, and again he expressed a desire to wind up the affairs of the firm. Hannah alleges that his brother and sister told him he was too ill to think of attending to that business, and to let it go over to the next day. When her father died, in October, 1897, the daughter says her aunt exclaimed:

"Now, my lady, I've got you where I want you."

Hannah continued to collect rents, as she had been in the habit of doing, from a tenement whose revenues her father had always used. Shortly afterward she was told by her aunt to turn over the money to her. The daughter further alleges her aunt failed to provide properly for her brother and sister, and finally life was made unbearable for her, and so she left her aunt and went to work in a department store. Subsequently she was married.

The suit is put down for the Special Term of the Supreme Court, in October. This is the partition suit proper having for its object the compelling of the dividing of the property among the heirs, but, owing to the nature of the deeds, a complication arose. To the complaint in the partition suit proper the aunt of the plaintiff made answer that she was the sole owner by deeds of the property in question. Attorney William J. McCormick, acting for the daughter, tried to get an order from both Justices Blanchard and Andrews compelling the examination of Catherine and Philip McGuire before the trial in October.

His object was that he might have an opportunity to ask them if the deeds under which Catherine held the property were not really trust obligations. The application was denied twice. A third attempt was then made. The defendants' motion to vacate was overruled, and Justice O'Gorman held that the preliminary examination was in order. His opinion stated that the usual remedy for Hannah Van Ness, the daughter, would have been to bring suit to set aside the deeds or to enforce the in trust agreements, but "in this case the question of title can now be determined." The examination of Catherine and Philip has been set for to-day, after postponement.

At the residence, 328 East Thirty-eighth Street, did the defendant McGuires yesterday all information was refused. Thomas J. Ganson of 56 Wall Street, their attorney, was declared to be out of town.

PORTO RICO RELIEF MEETING.

It Is Decided How Balance of Subscription Fund, $32,213.33, Will Be Used.

At a meeting of the Porto Rico Relief Association, held in the Mayor's Office yesterday, final disposition was made of $32,213.33—what was left of the fund contributed for the sufferers by the hurricane which devastated the island two years ago. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, Cornelius N. Bliss, and William R. Corwine, the Secretary, were present, but neither the Mayors of Philadelphia, Boston, nor Baltimore, nor Bishop Blenk, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Porto Rico, who were made members of the association when it was appointed by the Secretary of War, attended the session.

On the motion of Mr. Bliss $10,000 will be turned over to Bishop Blenk for distribution among the various hospitals on a pro rata basis, while the balance of the money is to be retained until the Bishop has completed his plans for an orphan asylum at Ponce, when it will be used to defray the cost of the building, estimated at $12,000. What is then left will be spent to establish a dispensary and to pay in part for its maintenance.

FOR NON-RETURNABLE PAPERS.

Delegates to the Newsdealers' Convention Want Larger Profits.

Delegates from branches of the National Association of Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers from all the principal cities throughout the United States began their nineteenth annual convention yesterday in Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street. About 150 were present.

The following are the general officers of the association: Thomas F. Martin of New York, President; J. M. Shawcross of Providence, R. I., Vice President; W. H. Skinner of Newark, N. J., Second Vice President; F. R. Sampson of New York Secretary, and Thomas J. Quinn of New York, Treasurer. John E. Gray of West Everett, Mass.; C. F. Pettie of Bridgeport, Conn.; J. H. F. Reilley of Providence, R. I.; A. W. Rice of Stoneham, Mass.; George H. Kemp of Staten Island, and F. Breithut of Newark, N. J., make up the Executive Committee.

Whether or not returnable papers, especially in the case of penny papers, should be done away with was discussed. The general sentiment was on the affirmative side. It was stated that the usual rates for penny publications were 50 cents a hundred for non-returnable and 60 cents a hundred for returnable papers.

Complaints were made of alleged discrimination against newsdealers in second-class mail matter by the Post Office Department. It was said that while the publishers and the news companies were charged 1 cent a pound for second-class matter, the dealers were charged 4 cents a pound. Some recommendations on the subject may be made to Congress by the association.

The convention will wind up its business to-day. It is expected that the question of rates charged for papers and magazines will be discussed with some of the publishers before the close. A dinner will be tendered to the visiting delegates to-night by the New York branch of the association in Arlington Hall, East Eighth Street.

DISAGREED OVER A SITE.

New York Public Library's Offer of One Caused a Split in the Board of Estimate.

Much discussion was occasioned at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate by a letter from George L. Rives, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library, offering to the city, free of all cost, on behalf of that body, the lot 222-224 East Seventy-eighth Street, which is owned by the Trustees, having been purchased last Spring, on the condition that the Board of Estimate would agree that one of the forty libraries proposed for Manhattan be erected on the property. The plot, it was pointed out, was well suited for the purpose, having an area of 102.6 by 40 by 40 feet. According to the letter, the Trustees regard a branch library as an absolute necessity in this locality, as other branches will not be able to accommodate the populace from this crowded district who are expected to seek to share the privileges presented by the proposed institutions.

Strong objection was made to the acceptance of the offer by President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, who maintained that if the city took the land it would lose one library. He held that the library officials themselves should erect a library upon this land, and that the city would eventually get another one.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and Deputy Controller Levey both favored the proposition of the Trustees, Mr. Levey saying that he thought it an excellent opportunity for the city to get a good library site for nothing. Both argued at considerable length with Mr. Feitner, but they could not induce him to recede from the position he had taken. The matter was finally referred to Mr. Feitner with instructions to make a report upon it at the next meeting of the Board of Estimate.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR ARRESTED.

A United States Revenue Officer of Brooklyn Charged with Stealing Stamps.

Frederick W. Kristeller, who up to a few days ago was a Deputy Collector in the Brooklyn office for the collection of internal revenue, is under arrest on a charge of having stolen $2,000 worth of documentary stamps belonging to the Government. Kristeller was taken into custody by United States Marshal Haubert at a late hour Tuesday night and yesterday morning was arraigned before Police Magistrate Dooley, who sat in the absence of United States Commissioners Benedict and Morle and Judge Thomas. He was held in $5,000 to await action by the Federal Grand Jury, in default of which he was committed to Raymond Street Jail.

In the complaint, which was signed by Collector Edward B. Jordan, it is alleged that the stamps were stolen between June 8, 1899, and August 10, 1901, when Kristeller was acting as cashier. The Inspectors of the Government make an inspection of the books every two months, and there is some speculation as to why the shortage was not discovered earlier. The accused man is thirty years old and has had some prominence in Brooklyn politics. At one time he was private secretary to Senator Brush. Up to a late hour yesterday he had not obtained bail, and was still confined in Raymond Street Jail.

GARBAGE SCOWS ANCHORED.

While Investigating Contracts Mr. Schurman Found One That Had Been Filling for Thirty-one Days.

Assistant District Attorney Schurman yesterday continued his investigations into the award of contracts by Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle. W. F. Morse, a sanitary engineer, was summoned by the prosecutor, and there was a long conference. Mr. Morse made the original complaint when Commissioner Nagle first advertised for bids for garbage disposal.

James Gillespie and Otto Koerner, who are employed at salaries of $40 per month and $15 expenses to watch the two self-dumping steam scows bought by the city at a cost of $110,000, were also examined. These scows have for long been idle. They were for a time tied up in Erie Basin, and there regularly hauled out and scraped and painted. The scows are now tied up in Atlantic Basin.

Mr. Schurman in his recent tour of inspection and investigation of the city's dumping facilities found at various points about the harbor four scows anchored. The city pays $5 a day rent for these. A man in charge of one said that it had been in that place for thirty-one days and was not yet full.

The matter will probably be presented to the September Grand Jury.

MUST TELL WHO HE IS.

Justice O'Gorman Orders a Claimant to the Stewart Estate to Do So.

In a decision handed down in the Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman grants a motion made on behalf of Horace Russell, as executor of the estate of the late Henry Hilton, compelling John Stewart to give security for costs in a suit which he has brought against the famous A. T. Stewart estate. Stewart is a claimant for the millions of the dry goods prince and has sued to establish his claim.

A few days ago Horace Russell asked Justice O'Gorman to compel Stewart to give security in $2,500 for costs, also to disclose his identity, and also to compel the attorney for Stewart to show his authority for bringing the suit. In his decision Justice O'Gorman grants the application compelling Stewart to disclose his residence. He also directs the plaintiff to deposit $1,000 to cover costs in case of defeat, or else to give an undertaking for $2,500. As to the portion relating to the attorney's authority for bringing the action, Justice O'Gorman holds that the power of attorney is sufficient authority.

MARQUAND & CO. SUED.

George P. Hammett Proceeds Against Them and F. P. Moore & Co.

Proceedings have been brought in the Supreme Court by P. L. Kleck, a lawyer acting for George P. Hammett, against Frank Sullivan Smith, assignee of Henry Marquand & Co. and F. P. Moore & Co., bankers, to compel the payment of a difference on stock claimed to have been sold to Mr. Hammett and then pledged by the Marquand house to the bankers for a sum of money.

Mr. Hammett says that on June 27, the day before the Marquand failure, he gave that firm an order to buy eighty shares of National Biscuit common. The stock was bought and a certificate of sale secured. On the same day, it is claimed, Marquand & Co. took the stock to F. P. Moore & Co. and borrowed $3,000 on it. The shares cost Mr. Hammett $3,600, which was put down in his account with the Marquand people. The proceeding brought by him is to compel the payment of the difference. Marquand & Co., through their attorneys, secured a postponement until to-day from Justice O'Gorman.

A JERSEY CITY ALLIGATOR.

Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson Found It Lying in Her Cellar.

Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson of 231 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, had occasion to go to the cellar of her house on Tuesday night. She was alarmed by a peculiar noise, which she said reminded her of the hissing of a goose. When she carried a light in the direction of the sound she saw a young alligator, whose jaws were extended to their utmost width.

After beating a hasty retreat, she summoned several neighbors, and her husband was not at home. They lassoed the alligator and dragged it to the yard. It was found to measure 3 feet 9 inches in length. William Christmann of 232 Monticello Avenue took the reptile to his home and built a tank, in which the alligator is now securely confined, apparently contented. Where the creature came from cannot be learned. No one in the neighborhood ever owned one.

School Children Have an Outing.

One hundred and seventy-five children from Public School No. 92 were taken yesterday to Fort George for a day's outing. The excursion was the first of the street car excursions of the vacation schools, cars for which were supplied by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, through President Vreeland, on request of President Miles M. O'Brien of the Board of Education.

MUTUAL MERCANTILE AGENCY'S FAILURE

Liabilities $200,000 and Assets Only a Little Furniture.

Involuntary Bankruptcy Petition Filed—The Smash Said to be Due to an Excess of Running Expenses.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday afternoon against the Mutual Mercantile Agency, 305 to 309 Broadway. The company closed its doors with an estimated total of $200,000 liabilities, two-thirds of the creditors consisting of stockholders and employes. The petition was filed by Dill, Baldwin & Griggs of 27 Pine Street, as attorneys for Alfred George Brown, Herbert S. Murphy, and F. M. Hoglan. Murphy and Brown are employes in the attorneys' office and hold promissory notes aggregating $5,560, turned over to them by various creditors. Hoglan is the former owner of the Carriers and Shippers' Official Guide Company, a concern which was merged into the mercantile company some time ago. The failure is ascribed to the excess of running expenses over the returns derived from clients.

When announced yesterday, the failure did not come wholly as a surprise. From the East and the West for several days rumors had come that the company was advised by its agents to do no more business until further notice. The final decision to declare the concern insolvent was made yesterday morning at a meeting of the Executive Board, at which President Robert Magruder, Vice President and Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman, and Vice President Ross M. Turner were present. President Magruder, when seen in the deserted offices of the company, said:

"We have been driven to the wall simply by an excess of the running expenses over the money that could be gotten in time to save the company. The expense of running a mercantile agency is something enormous and entirely beyond the expectations of those not familiar with the business. This company was formed in 1889 by Erastus Wiman, one of the most experienced men in this branch of trade, and myself. The company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, the capitalization being $2,000,000 in preferred and common stock. Of this, $800,000 was originally paid in for preferred stock alone. To give an idea as to the running expenses of the concern, we invested over $1,000,000 in getting up our rate book. Besides this, there were expenses for filing reports and for the purchase of property. We own sixty-seven offices throughout the United States, all of them located in the principal cities. Besides these, we had our agencies.

"The running expenses of the business therefore made vast inroads into the capital on hand, and we saw some time ago that drastic measures were necessary. At that time Norman C. Raff was President of the company. He was succeeded by Maurice L. Muhleman, who was elected in March, but who resigned in my favor on May 18. We struggled along, hoping to tide over until under our contracts money would again come in from the clients, but it proved of no use. There was about $7,000 outstanding in salaries owed to some 400 or 500 employes, and other creditors began to press us. We therefore notified our agencies to discontinue business until further notice, and this morning decided to have our creditors file a petition placing the company in bankruptcy proceedings."

When asked as to the change of Presidency due to the resignation of Mr. Raff, Mr. Magruder said at first that he would prefer not to discuss the subject. "Mr. Raff resigned voluntarily," he said later. "It was necessary to curtail expenses in the executive department, for the company had to run close."

Mr. Magruder then gave out the following list of Directors, many of whom are prominent capitalists: Franklin Edson, Alfred R. Turner, Jr., John H. Flagler, Gomer E. Highley, Clark Bishop, Darwin R. James, G. Waldo Smith, John F. Makley, Walter L. Lascelles, George H. Graves, Edward F. Cragin, Morris Glaser, Erastus Wiman, Murray Davidson, William M. Matthai, Rufus Holmes, H. A. Guinzburg, E. N. Rich, Elbert A. Young, Charles H. Deere, George H. Hopkins, Bernard Bettman, John K. Ewing, and W. F. Ustick.

John H. Flagler had said previously in an interview that he had resigned from the company because things did not suit him "as they were run." Therefore he was unable to give any information. When asked about Mr. Flagler's resignation, President Magruder said: "Mr. Flagler resigned about two months ago, I do not know for what reason. His resignation, however, up to the present has not been accepted. He was always a good friend of this company, and none thought to question his right to resign."

When seen later at his home, Mr. Flagler declined to discuss the particulars that led to his resignation. The office of ex-President Norman C. Raff, at 63 Wall Street, was locked yesterday and no one in the building could tell where Mr. Raff could be found. Mr. Raff's partners, Arthur J. Baldwin of Dill, Baldwin & Griggs said:

"The chief creditors of the company are the stockholders themselves. Next to them come the employes. The concern had about 4,000 subscribers and had what is known as a running rate book—the latest device of the industries catering to serve the clients promptly. The expense of collecting the data necessary for this book was an enormous one, no less than 1,000 men being employed on the road to gather statistics and to keep them up to date. Instead of getting out a huge book and printing it once a year, the company's new system consisted in this: State after State was worked through; as soon as a State was finished the reports were put on the presses, and within one week after the people of that section had been rated the client would be furnished with the reports, the very latest and therefore the most reliable.

"This, however, proved too expensive and soon the company was looking forward anxiously to the expiration of its contract terms, when enough money would come in to tide it over. Things went from bad to worse, until it was impossible to pay the employes. All of the salaries of July and half earned thus far in this month have remained unpaid. Of the 600 prominent stockholders not one was interested sufficiently to make it advisable for him to invest in the company for the sake of saving the concern.

"About ten days ago Col. Bacon obtained an attachment against the company's property here in New York, and the Blumenberg Press began an action for $7,902.84. Similarly an attachment was secured on the company's property in Hartford, Conn.; likewise on the property in Omaha, New Haven, Conn.; Charlestown, West Va., and Atlanta, Ga. A. C. Mathews of Montreal, recovered a judgment of $1,000 and a keeper was put in the Boston office for an attachment of $10,000. It was therefore decided to confess insolvency.

"Nothing can be said at present as to the future plans of the company. The case is an extremely curious one. Here is a business into which $1,000,000 has been sunk. The actual value of the company's property, consisting of desks and furniture, is not worth more than $3,000. The business is not worth a pewter cent to any one except to the company itself, in case it is reorganized. That is the only reason I can see at present for predicting a possible reorganization."

"Then what is the use of creditors bringing suit to recover when there is nothing to lay hold of?" was asked.

"They can't get a thing. However, I will call a meeting of the creditors, numbering some 700, as soon as I get facts enough together to let me speak intelligently. In the meantime I have asked the courts in various States to enjoin creditors."

Henry D. Wiman, Secretary of the company, summed up the situation as follows: "The difficulties which have been encountered are natural in the creation of an institution so comprehensive as the great credit agency of this character, for there are few undertakings which have in their make-up more minute details. Requiring extraordinary care, vast expenditure, and ample time to perfect its claims to the credit-granting community, it is but natural that the failure of any one of these essential elements should produce a setback. That the Mutual Mercantile Agency should have encountered such difficulties as to change the nature of its organization by the provision of the bankruptcy law should not be a matter of surprise, in view of the magnitude of the undertaking and the wide influence of its rivals."

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—It was announced today at the Boston office of the Mutual Mercantile Agency of New York, which was yesterday reported in financial difficulties, that a receiver would be appointed for the concern to-day or to-morrow.

WAR OVER A BABY AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

It was a Foundling and Had Two Catholic Medals on It.

A Protestant Got It and Now the Catholics Insist on Having It Back—Supt. Stewart Panic-stricken.

Bellevue Hospital is the storm centre in a religious controversy which developed there yesterday, when it became known that a female foundling six weeks old had been sent to a Protestant family, although there are excellent reasons for believing that the baby was baptized a Catholic. The officials at Bellevue are divided about equally between the two religions, and each faction keeps check on the other in the matter of giving the waifs out to families into which they are to be adopted.

The child in question was one of seven found in various parts of the city Wednesday night. Freda Diskowsky, fifteen years old, of 834 Third Avenue, found the baby in the hallway of her home. When it was taken to the police station it was noticed that around the baby's neck were two medals. One was of silver such as are worn by Catholic members of societies of the Virgin Mary, and stamped on it was the Virgin's image. The other was a small heart-shaped one sometimes called by Catholics an "Agnus Dei." Enterprising reporters present noted these facts, and duly they were printed in the newspapers yesterday morning.

To Catholic readers it was obvious that the baby was of Catholic parentage, and as it was over six weeks of age it was morally certain that a mother true to her faith would have had it baptized by a Catholic priest long before she was compelled to abandon it. But in Bellevue all waifs look alike to the officials, and the rule is "One baby to a Catholic family, the next to a Protestant."

Daily a Miss Sheridan calls at the hospital and asks for such foundlings as are intended to be raised as Catholics, and a Miss Walker looks out for the interests of the waifs destined to be good Protestants. When Miss Walker called yesterday it so happened that the baby with the medals fell to her under the rule. She wrapped the mite up and quickly left the hospital.

Hardly had she gone than a young man, who declared he was a Catholic, and who knew the hospital rules governing the case, rushed into the office of Superintendent Blair of the Out-Door Poor Department. Superintendent Blair is out of town on his vacation, and his chief clerk, William F. Walsh, was in charge.

"Who got that kid found last night with the Catholic medals on it?" excitedly demanded the young man.

"Miss Walker just took it away. It was her turn; Miss Sheridan got one just before her. That's the rule, one baby to Miss Sheridan, one to Miss Walker," explained Mr. Walsh.

"That's all right," exclaimed the young man, getting more excited each minute, "but this baby is evidently a baptized Catholic. There's the medals, it's six weeks old, and you know it must have been baptized before this."

Chief Clerk Walsh said it certainly looked like a case where the rule ought to have been suspended, and gave the young man a note to Superintendnt George T. Stewart, to whom the situation was explained.

"It's too bad, too bad," said Superintendent Stewart. "Now, I suppose this hospital will be the centre of a big religious row, and if there's anything I don't want it's that. I'll look into the matter at once and see what can be done. If possible, I'll have the foundling brought back and given to some Catholic family."

At a late hour the baby was still in Miss Walker's charge. It was learned that she was not disposed to surrender the babe, having an excellent Protestant home already prepared for it. She seemed to think she had gained the right to the baby in a perfectly regular manner, and was disposed to maintain her advantage. The Catholics about Bellevue talked of little else, and the more they discussed the matter the more they became convinced that the baby must be given to a Catholic family. Some of them declared they would take the matter up with Catholic clergymen if the baby were not brought back. It remains to be seen what their Protestant co-workers will do, but some of them intimated that the end was not in sight if the baby were given to a Catholic family.

Dr. Stewart simply threw up his hands and expressed his sincere regret that Chief Clerk Walsh or somebody else had not quietly suspended the rules and averted the controversy.

LIVELY CHASE OF A THIEF.

He Strikes a Woman Detective and Is Pursued by Crowds in Twenty-third Street.

A lively chase after a thief took place on West Twenty-third Street, off Sixth Avenue, late yesterday afternoon. Business men, idlers, actors, nurses, women shoppers, children, and a boy on a bicycle took part and finally caught the prey, John Anderson, a clerk, of 126 West Twenty-eighth Street. He was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, charged with stealing a two-dollar umbrella from a Sixth Avenue department store.

Mary E. Murray, the store detective, had her attention called yesterday afternoon to the suspicious actions of Anderson, who was wandering about the store. She followed him, upon which, according to her statement, he made for the door, snatching an umbrella on the way and darting through the crowd of shoppers into the street. Miss Murray was quick enough to seize him on the sidewalk, and there followed a sharp struggle.

Finally the man tore himself away, leaving the young woman with her fingers bleeding and giving her a parting blow on the chest. Then there was a commotion. Many had seen the struggle, and most of the onlookers seemed to participate in the chase that ensued. Anderson dashed down Twenty-third Street. Among those in the pursuit were half a dozen nurses with baby carriages, two with children in arms, a boy with a bicycle wheel, another with several yards of garden hose wrapped around his shoulders, many more with newspapers, several scores of street gamins, a flower seller, and a newsdealer, three women carrying dogs, several fat men, and as many fat women, a great many women with bundles, and many children. Among the pursuers was Oscar Beck of 698 Columbus Avenue, who had stopped at the corner on his bicycle to see what was the matter.

Miss Murray recovered from the blow she had received and ran on after Anderson. Seeing Beck with his bicycle she urged him to catch the man for her, which he did. Anderson, when caught, put up a fight, but was overpowered by several men.

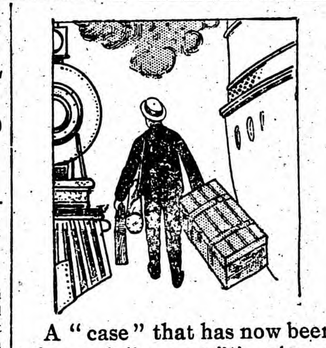
MAN FINED FOR WIFE'S FAULT.

Mrs. Wagener of Hoboken Caused Court to Punish Mr. Wagener.

Albert Wagener of 308 Park Avenue, Hoboken, was yesterday fined $25 by Acting Recorder James Laverty. The punishment was for a fraud perpetrated by the prisoner's wife. Under the laws of Hoboken, every one who owns a dog must pay a license fee of $1, in return for which he is given a numbered tag that the dog must wear attached to its collar whenever it goes abroad.

Now, Mr. Wagener owned a handsome Newfoundland, for which he paid the one-dollar tax cheerfully. But Mrs. Wagener had a little yellow dog, of which she made an especial pet. Mr. Wagener said this yellow dog was not worth $1, so he paid no tax for it. Neither did Mrs. Wagener. As a consequence, she was not able to take her dog out for exercise until she hit upon the expedient of confining the Newfoundland temporarily and transferring the license tag to the yellow dog's neck. In this way she was able to exercise her pet and her husband's, according to law, on alternate days.

The scheme worked well until Health Inspector Granelli happened to notice that, while Mrs. Wagener was accompanied by a different dog on alternate days, she never took both animals out together. This aroused his suspicions. On Tuesday, under pretense of admiring the Newfoundland dog, he took note of the number on the tag, and yesterday, in the same way, he secured the yellow dog's number. As it was the same that the Newfoundland had borne, Mr. Wagener was haled before the Acting Recorder and fined.



A "case" that has now been tried and "proven" in almost every city in the U. S. $5.

A case with accordion sides that can be made to do trunk duty; $25.

All sorts and sizes between.

Trunks from under-the-berth kind, to big enough for man to live in.

For these man's trunks and bags, man's needs, man's crankyisms have been studied.

During August stores close at 5.30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

LA GASCOGNE'S STEWARD ARRAIGNED FOR BRIBERY

Charge Made in Connection with Immigration Frauds.

United States Commissioner Postpones Case to Let Him Get a Lawyer—Old Employe of French Line Makes Charges.

Ernesto Sapelli, the steward on the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique steamship La Gascogne, who was arrested on Monday, charged with bribing on Sunday Inspector William Junker of the United States Immigration service to pass nine alien Italians, was yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander. Sapelli was in the custody of United States Marshal William Henkel, having been brought from Ludlow Street Jail. In the Commissioner's court were Assistant Commissioner of Immigration E. F. McSweeney and the counsel for the bureau, Dr. Lorenzo Ullo; Inspector Junker, and Assistant United States District Attorney Houghton.

Sapelli vigorously opposed an examination on the plea that he had not secured counsel. He exhibited a letter from B. Bertini, proprietor of the Hotel Campigdolio, who said that he would have a lawyer in court when he was examined, and said that he did not know why his friend had failed to keep his promise. An adjournment was not opposed by Mr. McSweeney and Dr. Ullo, and the case went over until to-morrow afternoon.

In talking of his plight, Sapelli insisted that he was the victim of his good nature. He had made but one voyage on La Gascogne, and on Sunday a man, a steerage passenger, asked him to see if he could facilitate his getting ashore. Sapelli then asked Junker, who appeared to be so "easy" that when the steward was asked to do more favors of the kind he complied, and handed over to the Inspector the money, at the rate of $5 a head, which the aliens gave him. Sapelli denounced the steamship company for leaving him undefended, but denied that he would retaliate by telling how the steerage passengers fared on the vessels.

Mr. McSweeney and Dr. Ullo declined to make any statement in regard to the investigation of immigration frauds which they are conducting, and said that any information on the subject must come from the Treasury Department.

There is also under investigation the case of a Syrian afflicted with a contagious eye disease, who arrived here two weeks ago on the steamship La Bretagne from Havre. The man was ordered held by the Marine Hospital surgeon, but when Boarding Officer H. H. Moler applied to the steward for the sick Syrian he was told that he had vanished from the pier. The vessel and pier were then in charge of the customs officials, and the latter were responsible for the escape. The Syrian has been followed to Buffalo, and if he is not captured the French Line will have to pay a fine. If he is caught he may reveal the whole scheme and tell how much he paid to get into the country. There is no suspicion that Boarding Officer Moler aided the escape of the Syrian. He immediately reported the escape and asked for a full investigation.

Moler was until recently a member of the Special Board of Inquiry, but wishing a change to outdoor work was transferred by Commissioner Fitchie to boarding duty. Moler was in the recent Oklahoma land lottery, and it is said he drew a section of valuable land, which in a few weeks he is going out to take charge of.

Charles Levy of 174 East Twenty-second Street, who for twenty-five years was connected with the French Line and for four years acted as landing agent, but who is not now connected with the company, was at the Battery yesterday. He talked about the alleged frauds. Levy said he knew of about 1,400 cases in which immigrants not entitled to land were permitted to leave the dock on payment of sums ranging from $2 to $10. He spoke of one case in which the boarding officer had taken $5 from an immigrant, and he said that the case was reported to the officers on Ellis Island, but that two or three days afterward the papers were destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—There is difference of opinion among Treasury officers as to the importance of the frauds discovered by Mr. McSweeney in the passing ashore of immigrants who desire to evade the examination at Ellis Island. Assistant Secretary Taylor, who has not yet reported in the case of La Gascogne's passengers, said that he was inclined to believe that the practice was not extensive and that the difficulties to be encountered in landing passengers without inspection were too great to permit the surreptitious running off of thousands of immigrants. There was the chance, he said, that a few subordinate officers had imposed upon immigrants by representing to them that they might be rejected and had thus obtained small amounts for services in getting them past the gates of the dock without running any great risk of rejection and deportation by the Ellis Island authorities.

While Commissioner General Powderly remains silent on the subject, it is learned that in his bureau it has been suspected for some time that irregular practices were being carried on for gain, and that, notwithstanding the removals made by Assistant Secretary Taylor after the last investigation was made, the men who then escaped seem to have been able to keep at their business. The difference in the estimation of the trouble is so marked as to provoke much comment.

SHOOTS HIMSELF AT BIER OF DEAD GIRL.

John Schamal Was Admitted to the Hospital on Saying He Was Her Brother.

Gazing upon the face of his dead sweetheart in the morgue of the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday morning, John Schamal, thirty-six years old, a stationary engineer, shot himself through the right temple with a revolver of heavy calibre, and died almost instantly.

The dead woman was Annie Borsicek, who was employed by a family named Gardner at 105 East Sixty-fifth Street, and, according to the statements of her mother, whose name is the same and who works for a family at 317 East Seventy-third Street, Schamal and the girl had been engaged to be married for the last five years. The Borsicek girl was admitted to the hospital Monday and died Tuesday night. On the strength of her ante-mortem statement, taken by Coroner Zucca, Dr. Jacques E. Zipser, a young physician of 405 East Eighty-fourth Street, was yesterday arrested and held in $1,000 bail, charged with complicity in her death. In her confession the girl also implicated Mrs. Klots of 231 East Eighty-second Street and another midwife.

Schamal reached the hospital at 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning and said he was a brother of the dead woman. He kissed the lips of the corpse, and the keeper, respecting his grief, went out of the room, intending to leave the man alone for a time. He had hardly passed the door when the shot was fired, and he ran back to find two dead bodies instead of one. The man was lying on the floor close to the woman's bier. For several hours the body was unidentified, but in the clothing were two photographs of the dead girl and two of Schamal himself, and when the latter were taken to Mrs. Borsicek by Detectives Maxon and Collins of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, she told them who the man was. Schamal worked in a down-town piano factory and boarded at 1,437 Second Avenue. The police took possession of his trunk, and when it was opened at the station house by a representative of the Public Administrator there were found in it, among other things, a diamond worth $300, a pearl pin worth $30, and a letter supposed to be addressed to Mrs. Borsicek stating that the girl had begged him to die with her if she died, and that he intended to do so. He asked that they be buried in the same grave.

Mrs. Borsicek was very much disappointed that no money or bankbooks were found. She said Schamal earned $25 a week and seemed to spend little money, and that in addition to this her daughter had given him all her earnings to keep until they should be ready to start housekeeping with their joint capital. She had expected to find about $1,500. The police have been informed that three years ago a strange woman called to see Schamal at his boarding place, declaring that she was her husband and the father of her four children, of whom but one then survived. She went away after a furious quarrel with the man.

Mrs. Borsicek was loath to believe this story, but admitted finally that she had overheard her daughter appealing to Schamal either to marry her or to go and live with his wife, if he had one. This story, together with the disappearance of the money, seemed to lend color to the story of his duplicity, Mrs. Borsicek thought. The girl will be buried in the Linden Hill Cemetery on Saturday, and if the money can be realized from Schamal's effects in the meantime his wish to be buried with her may be carried out.

A PLAGUE OF CATERPILLARS.

Harlem Infested with a Variety That Inflicts Painful Wounds When It Lights on Persons.

Harlem, just at present, is infested with caterpillars, which are stripping the maples of their foliage and incidentally falling down pedestrians' necks. They are very venomous, and the stings which they inflict raise huge welts. The new invader is described as being about one inch long, gray body and black tail, the head being surmounted with two black horns and the body being covered with hair, making it altogether a repulsive looking worm.

Several persons have been stung by the caterpillars, and the most recent case is that of William Nienstedt, a bartender for John Hainhorse of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Seventh Avenue. Yesterday morning there were so many caterpillars crawling about on the front of the house that Nienstedt concluded to sweep a few thousands out into the street. While thus engaged he suddenly felt a burning sensation on the neck, and bringing his hand up suddenly, crushed a caterpillar. The pain grew so intense and the swelling so large that the man went to the drug store of Hans L. Petersen at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue for treatment.

Petersen applied chloroform to the affected part and the swelling gradually decreased, but about a dozen small blisters soon formed. The druggist gave as his opinion that the caterpillar did not sting, but that the hairy substance with which its body was covered was very sharp, and as these bristles entered the flesh poisonous matter was exuded therefrom. A man whose name was not learned had a similar experience on Tuesday, and he reduced the swelling by applying ammonia.

Stricken with Apoplexy While Bathing.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Louise Hosch of 904 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, while bathing at the Oriental Bathing Pavilion this afternoon, was stricken with apoplexy. She was taken to her home, where she was attended by Dr. Hatfield, but she lived only a short time. Her daughter Mary was with her when she died. Mrs. Hosch was forty-eight years old and was the wife of Ferdinand Hosch, a Brooklyn business man.

LEGAL NOTES.

DEBTS MUST BE PAID.—The old City of New York, known as the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., recovered a judgment for $3,371.92 in June, 1882, against Louis J. Jordan. Execution was issued against the latter's property, but was returned wholly unsatisfied, and no part of the judgment has ever been paid, excepting the sum of $250, which was turned into the City Treasury by Mrs. Estella J. Jordan, the judgment debtor's wife, in 1884. Mr. Jordan died in 1889 and left an estate of $16,954, the amount of a life insurance policy. Mrs. Jordan, the executrix, under an agreement with her children, turned the estate over to the United States Trust Company under a trust deed. In an action by the City of New York against the trust company, Mrs. Jordan and her children, to have it declared that the judgment of the old City of New York against Mr. Jordan was a lien on the trust fund, Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court yesterday gave a decision in favor of the plaintiff. He says:

"Upon the death of Louis J. Jordan his estate became liable for the payment of his just debts. Upon his executrix, vested with the legal title to the personal estate, devolved the duty of paying those debts not only by operation of law, but by the express terms of the will. After the payment of the debts she was given by life estate in decedent's property, and by operation of law, with reversion over to his next of kin—his children. Instead of paying this judgment debt, of which she was cognizant, and instead of retaining possession of the estate and enjoying it during her life, she elected to pay the entire amount coming into her hands over to the trust company under a trust agreement which disposes of the property in a different way than that contemplated in the will, and there it stands to this day.

"While no case exactly on all fours with the case at bar has been cited to the Court, it would seem that, with all the parties and all the facts before the Court in an equity suit, it ought not to be difficult or impossible for the Court to find and apply a remedy. The fund which Mrs. Jordan disposed of by the trust agreement was received by her in her representative capacity, impressed with the duty of paying plaintiff's judgment debt. She has treated it as of her own and disposed of it to that end, and it still exists intact. The legal title to it is in the trust company, but the beneficial use is in certain of the next of kin of the decedent. It was only after the payment of just debts that it was applicable to any purpose. If it still remained in the hands of the executrix, or if it had been distributed to legatees, it might be reached by appropriate proceedings; can it be that by putting it in trust, in violation of her own duty first to pay debts, plaintiff must be defeated?

"To be sure, this is not an action under Section 1,837 of the Code. Such an action cannot be brought, as there has been no payment of leg

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy probably showers; light southerly winds.

VOL. L...NO. 16,108. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

GERMANY'S HIGH DUTY ON CEREALS

The New Tariff Bill Even Protection Against Reciprocity.

Measure Regarded as a Surrender to Purely Agrarian Interests—Takes Effect Jan. 1, 1904.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Department of State has received from Frank H. Mason, United States Consul at Berlin, an important report upon the subject of the proposed new German tariff. Mr. Mason says that the new law will take effect on Jan. 1, 1904, and it is, he thinks, a distinct submission to the Agrarian elements of the country.

It is anticipated that during the time that will intervene between now and the time when the law becomes effective some of the provisions of the new measure may be to some extent modified by concessions granted reciprocally in commercial treaties with other nations.

"In anticipation of this," says Consul Mason, "and to insure the agricultural class against any serious surrender of the advantages which they are to gain through the new law, it opens significantly with the declaration that under no treaty or reciprocal agreement to be hereafter made shall the import duties on cereals be reduced below $1.30 for each 220.46 pounds for wheat, $1.19 for rye and oats, and 71 cents for barley. After providing that duties shall be henceforth in most cases, as in the past, specific, and in all cases where the duty does not exceed $1.43 per 220.46 pounds, the bill proceeds to lay down the rates of duty, which are grouped under nineteen categories, instead of the forty-three of the present German tariff, in which such important items as calendars, playing cards, and candles form separate groups in the classification.

"Of the whole schedule, as now presented, the following items will affect principally the import trade of Germany from the United States. In this synopsis are given under each head the present normal rate of duty, (2) the minimum rate to which the present duties have been reduced under special treaties with certain favored nations, and (3) the rates designated under the new statute. The rate is in all cases, unless otherwise specified, the net amount for every 220.46 pounds.

Articles.	Present Duties.	Treaty Rates.	New Duties.
1. Cereals and food products:			
Wheat	$1.19	$0.83	$1.54
Rye	1.19	.83	1.42
Oats	.95	.67	1.42
Barley	.53	.47	.95
Barley malt	.95	.85	1.49
Corn	.47	.38	.95
Flour	2.50	1.74	3.21
Oatmeal	2.50	1.74	3.80
Hops	4.76	3.33	9.52
Starch	2.98	2.98	3.80
Dried apples, pears, &c	.95	.05	1.90
Sausages	4.76	4.04	9.52
Meats—			
Pork	4.76	3.57	7.14
Other	4.76	4.04	8.33
Butter	$4.76	$3.80	$7.14
Cheese	4.76	3.80	7.14
Eggs	.71	.47	1.42
Margarin	4.76	3.80	7.14
Cows and oxen, per head	2.14	2.14	5.95
Young cattle, per head	1.19	1.19	3.57
Hogs, per 100 kilograms	1.19	1.19	2.38
4. Machinery, &c.:			
Locomotives	1.90	1.90	2.61
Locomotives above 10 tons	1.90	1.90	2.14
Steam locomobiles—			
Under 6 tons weight	"	"	2.14
Over 6 tons weight	"	"	1.90
Sewing machines—			
Treadle	"	5.71	8.33
Power	"	"	4.76
Bicycles	"	9.52	35.70

"Under the new tariff, raw cotton, potatoes, and fresh fruits remain free of duty. Petroleum and its products, lubricating oil, paraffin, &c., are unchanged from the present rate—10 marks ($2.38) per 100 kilograms.

THE MOST IMPORTANT ADVANCES.

"It will be seen from the foregoing that by far the principal and more important advances are in food materials, notably cereals, meats, and live animals. The increase in the present treaty rate of 83 cents to $1.54 per 100 kilograms in the duty on wheat will affect most directly the United States, Argentina, and Russia, which countries exported to Germany in 1900, 465,933, 479,028, and 278,195 metric tons of wheat, respectively.

"The advance on rye will affect principally Russia, which sold to Germany last year 834,327 tons of that cereal, against 21,906 tons from the United States. Oxen, hogs, and poultry come mainly from Austria-Hungary and Russia, and both those countries, it may be safely assumed, will negotiate treaties with Germany which under the new tariff will reduce the duties on all these products of Austrian and Russian origin to the minimum rates permitted by the new statute.

"In respect to American manufactures, the most notable advances made by the present bill are in the rates on shoes and hinges, and these have been granted in deference to loud, long, and impassioned appeals from German manufacturers, who Have professed to find the ruin of their industries in American competition. The increase of the import duty on bicycles and finished parts thereof to $35.70 per 100 kilograms will mean that an American bicycle, weighing approximately 22 pounds, (10 kilograms,) will pay $3.57 import duty, instead of about $1.25, as heretofore.

"This will exclude cheap, low-grade wheels, but not good ones. Shoes, which now pay from 10 to 15 cents per pair, according to weight, will, under the new schedule pay approximately double those rates, but no one will expect that the now firmly established and growing American shoe trade in Germany will be destroyed or seriously impaired by an import duty of 25 cents per pair.

"Public discussion of the measure is for the moment confined to two points—the alleged inadequacy of the proposed duties on manufactured products, which, as usual, are far from satisfying the demands of interested parties; secondly and principally, the effect that the heavy advances in the duties on food materials will have upon the non-agricultural population of Germany. The resulting burden that would be laid upon the dwellers in cities and laborers in factories, railways, and mines will be readily apparent.

REVENUE UNDER NEW LAW.

"From the year book of 1900 it appears that the import duties paid on ten leading classes of food materials, including wheat, rye, barley, oats, cattle, hogs, meats, butter, cheese, and eggs, was 123,578,508 marks, ($29,411,685.) Assuming that the German harvests will be in future as bountiful as those of a year ago, and that no larger imported supplies will be needed, it is easily demonstrated that these food imports of 1900, if assessed for duty at the minimum rates proposed by the new law, would pay as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Wheat	1,293,864 tons	$16,936,680
Rye	893,333 tons	10,630,663
Barley	781,458 tons	5,579,610
Oats	462,351 tons	5,503,977
Calves	58,484 head	208,788
Cows	135,630 head	806,908
Hogs	68,563 head	161,180
Meat	51,242 tons	3,638,670
Butter	16,636 tons	1,187,810
Cheese	16,645 tons	1,188,453
Eggs	118,170 tons	1,687,467
Total		$47,550,305

"An increase of 76,217,692 marks, or $18,149,810.

"But this is of course only a part of the picture. The imports of cereals, meats, and other food stuffs, large as they are, are small in comparison with the home-grown supplies, all of which would be raised in market value more or less nearly to the extent of the increased duty rate, which is of course the result at which the agrarian tariff is principally aimed. It is not simply to restrict the imports, but to raise prices in the German grain and meat markets, that the new duties are demanded.

"These increased values, applied to the 22,300,000 tons of wheat, rye, oats, and barley which Germany raises in an ordinary year, and added to the enhanced duties which would have to be paid on imported food materials, would create a new burden, which, as the Berlin Tageblatt declares, would 'revolutionize the whole economic, industrial, and commercial status of the German people, drive a large proportion of the laboring classes back to a diet of black bread and potatoes, diminish the productive strength of the nation and its consequent power of competition, and by provoking reprisals from agricultural nations like Argentina, Austria, and Russia—to say nothing of the United States—imperil the foreign markets for German manufactures, which have been to so large an extent the mainstay of the empire's export trade.'

"Finally, the proposed measure contains, in Paragraph 8, a menace of reprisals which may be taken in case of a war of customs duties. Says the text:

"Dutiable goods originating in countries which accord to German ships or merchandise less favorable treatment than is granted to those of other nations may be subjected to equal to double the ordinary rates, even to the full value of the merchandise. Goods free of duty may, under like conditions, be assessed to the extent of half the value of the merchandise."

"In respect to grouping and classification of imports, the draft follows somewhat closely the model of the United States tariff law, and is far more clear and specific in grading different qualities of goods under leading heads than the present law, which it is intended to replace."

TURKEY EXPECTED TO GIVE IN.

Trouble with France May Be Ended Tomorrow—Little Interest Taken in the Matter in Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople says:

"It is believed in official circles in Constantinople that the Sultan will accord full satisfaction to M. Constans without coercion on the part of France, and that the incident will have ended within forty-eight hours."

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The approaching visit of the Czar to France largely overshadows the interest taken in the Franco-Turkish incident. The apathy of the public is reflected by the comments of the newspapers. They generally express confidence in a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

According to the statements of Foreign Office officials yesterday, there was no news and no change in the situation. This, however, was noticeable—the officials were more reticent than on Wednesday. While again asserting that no naval demonstration was contemplated, they refused to confirm or deny the truth of the report, contained in special dispatches, that three battleships and a cruiser which arrived at Toulon yesterday morning were taking coal and provisions on board. They said they had no information on the subject.

Perhaps it is not lacking in significance that M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, who was attending the Council General at Chartres, suddenly went to Rambouillet yesterday morning to see President Loubet, and also that M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, leaves the Council General at Ariege and returns to Paris to-day to attend a special meeting of the Cabinet, called, it is asserted, to arrange the programme for the reception and entertainment of the Czar.

In the meanwhile the Turkish Ambassador, Munir Bey, is absent, and at the Turkish Embassy only minor officials are visible. They assume an air of absolute indifference to and ignorance of the whole matter. Most of the diplomats are away for the Summer, hence it is difficult to obtain a consensus of opinion. One of the oldest members of the Diplomatic Corps said yesterday:

"The Sultan's hand contains one trump just now. It is not likely that France will run the risk of opening the Eastern question on the eve of the Czar's visit."

The coming of the Czar is causing intense satisfaction throughout the country. All the Councils General are now sitting, and even those in which the opponents of the Government are in the majority are passing resolutions warmly congratulating President Loubet and the Ministry on the Czar's visit, which is regarded as a happy result of the Government's foreign policy.

The Temps (semi-official) had a note yesterday afternoon on the lines of the interview with a high official of the Foreign Office cabled yesterday. It says:

"The rupture, as yet, is only the personal act of M. Constans, and will only become official and complete if the Sultan persists in his present attitude, in which case, as Munir Bey is absent from France, it will only be necessary to notify him not to return until diplomatic relations are resumed."

The Temps adds that there is no question at present of a naval demonstration, and hints that if it becomes necessary France may imitate the example of Austria, which once, under similar circumstances, seized the Custom Houses of certain Ottoman ports.

MORE TURKISH ATROCITIES?

Several Armenian Villages Said to Have Been Wiped Out in the Sassoun District.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—A pro-Armenian sheet issued here asserts that the Turks have been looting and murdering in the Sassoun District since the beginning of July, and that several Armenian villages have been wiped out.

LONDON, Aug. 22. — The Westminster Gazette says Turkey has proclaimed martial law in the Sassoun District in consequence of alleged Albanian plots.

The Sassoun District was the scene of the massacres of 1894.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CURRENCY.

Small Issue of Gold Made to Accustom the People to It—Gold Standard Went Into Effect Jan. 1, 1900.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—The Directors of the Austro-Hungarian Bank have decided to begin the introduction of gold currency by a small issue of twenty-kronen ($4.05) gold pieces.

The Governments of Austria and Hungary have collected a sufficient reserve of gold bullion to begin to replace paper money by gold.

The present gold issue is merely experimental, in order to accustom the public to the circulation of gold. The present generation in Austria-Hungary has never seen gold circulating, and it is feared that the gold will be hoarded by certain classes of the population. If, however, the issue prives successful, a larger one will be made.

The gold standard went into effect in Austria-Hungary on Jan. 1, 1900, but only silver and paper money has up to now been in circulation.

At the same time that the gold standard went into effect the crown was made the obligatory unit of value, replacing the gulden.

One can never know the Hudson River until he sees it. A Day Line Steamer unfolds the scroll to best advantage.—Adv.

VENEZUELAN FORCE TO INVADE COLOMBIA

Eight Hundred Men Sent to Support Uribe-Uribe.

STRICT CENSORSHIP AT COLON

Colombian Minister to the United States Still Thinks that a State of War Does Not Exist.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçoa, Aug. 22.—Venezuelan steamers have transported 800 men from Maracaibo and Coro, under command of Gen. Davila, who defeated and captured Gen. Hernandez, to invade Colombia near Rio Hacha and to support Gen. Uribe-Uribe.

The Venezuelan authorities have also sent ammunition to the same point.

Gen. Juan Pietri, leader of a revolutionary movement that was almost ready to start, was captured near Magdalena, in the State of Carabobo, while on his way to Guarico. On being taken to Caracas, he was immediately set at liberty by order of President Castro.

COLON, Aug. 22.—The Colombian Government is now enforcing a strict censorship.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Colombian Minister, Dr. Silva, to-day discussed the dispatches received by The Associated Press from President Castro of Venezuela, through his Secretary; and from President Alfaro of Ecuador. He said:

"Coming from such high quarters it cannot be doubted that these messages afford excellent means of viewing the present situation of affairs from the standpoints of the two Governments. The chief point to be noticed is that they do not treat war as existing. The message from President Alfaro expressly states that war between Colombia and Venezuela is improbable, and he adds that such conflicts as have occurred, growing out of the union between the conservatives in both republics, are of a transitory character. It is well to have the view of so high an authority on the improbability of war, and on the transitory character of the party disturbances which have occurred.

"As this dispatch from Quito is dated Aug. 21, it seems to dispose of the reports of several days ago saying that an Ecuadorian army was about to invade Colombia and fight a battle near Pasto. Evidently the President of Ecuador knows nothing of the imminence of such a conflict.

"The dispatch from Gen. Castro's secretary also indicates clearly that no war exists. It states that the conservatives of Colombia have resolved to assist in a revolutionary move against Venezuela and her Government. From this it will be observed that the basis of the affair is a revolutionary movement against Venezuela, and, of course, such a movement is an internal affair of Venezuela with which Colombia has no concern. Altogether the messages seem to be reassuring as to the fact that no actual war, in the sense accepted by international authorities, exists or is probable.

"I am perfectly sure that in the revolution in Venezuela there is not one Colombian. I also am well informed that the Colombian authorities on the frontier have made the utmost efforts to prevent Colombian territory from being made the base for revolutionary movements into Venezuela."

LATIN REPUBLICS WARNED.

London Paper Says If Disorders Continue Permanent American Intervention May Be Necessary.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Daily Graphic, in the course of an editorial on the South and Central American troubles, says:

"The situation is almost intolerable, and occasions a very legitimate anxiety in the United States. Unless orderly government is established on a firm foundation, the eventual permanent intervention of the United States will become inevitable."

Comparing the situation to that of Egypt when the Suez Canal was cut, the paper says:

"The republics of the isthmus will experience the fate of Egypt unless they mend their manners before the interoceanic canal is completed."

The Times says:

"No exception can be taken to Mr. Hay's attitude toward the Central American trouble. It is natural that the United States should take measures for the due protection of their own interests and those of other nations, of which they are in some measure the trustee, and it could be wished that those measures might have the effect of exercising that moral influence over the turbulent and distracted republics which it is the peculiar right and special privilege of the United States to exercise within reasonable limits.

"The Monroe doctrine has duties as well as rights, and it is no extravagant conception of those duties to regard them in this light. They are presented in the same light by the projected Pan-American Congress. Other States may learn in Mexico that they have nothing to fear from the moral hegemony which the United States cannot but exercise over their destiny, and that they have everything to gain from the friendship and good will of the most powerful and prosperous community in the New World.

"From this point of view the proposed congress is an event of happy augury, even if it prove barren of immediate results, since it will afford a favorable opportunity to discuss questions most likely to lead to a disturbance of the peace and the means of their settlement under the moderating and disinterested influence of the United States. It would, therefore, be a great misfortune of Chile persisted in an attitude of isolation."

HENRY M. FLAGLER'S MARRIAGE

Stated that the Oil Magnate's Gift to His Bride Will Be $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 22.—The wedding of Henry M. Flagler of Florida, oil magnate and a multi-millionaire, who secured a divorce from his insane wife and who will on Saturday be married to Miss Lilly Kenan of Wilmington, N. C., at the family home of the latter at Kenansville, a small country town, ten miles from any railroad, will be a very elaborate affair, though only the members of the Kenan family and a very small circle of intimate friends will be allowed to view its grandeur.

The ceremony will be performed according to the rites of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Flagler is an Elder and the Kenan family members. It is said the Rev. P. H. Hoge of Louisville, Ky., will officiate. Mr. Flagler will arrive in Wilmington to-morrow and will remain here during the night, leaving early on Saturday morning on a special train over the Atlantic Coast Line for Magnolia, and thence by private conveyance to Kenansville, where the ceremony will be performed upon his arrival.

It is reported that the present of the bridegroom to the bride will be $1,000,000, and that two other members of the family will be given $50,000 each. The bride comes from a noted Southern family. She is about thirty-two years old, though her hair is now tinged with gray. Her father was Collector of the Port here under President Cleveland, and her uncle is Clerk of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

Lunch Here: Sleep in Buffalo.
Lackawanna's new train leaves at noon, arriving at Buffalo 10 P. M.—Adv.

CHANGE INAUGURATION DAY.

Senator Hanna and Others Favor Later Date for Administering Oath to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—A change in the date of Inauguration Day from March 4 to a later time is favored by a number of United States Senators and other public men in interviews secured by The Evening Post. Among those who expressed themselves as favorable to a change are Senators Mark Hanna, W. B. Allison, S. B. Elkins, J. P. Dolliver, J. C. Burrows, ex-Senator William E. Chandler, Secretary Lyman J. Gage, Gov. Durbin of Indiana, and Congressman Albert J. Hopkins.

Few unfavorable replies were received. One of the principal reasons urged for a change is that March 4 is the most unseasonable time of year for a pageant such as always marks the inaugural ceremonies. If the day were later, it is believed, people from all parts of the United States would flock to Washington, and the event would be more imposing and more National.

Several of those interviewed make the point that the present date for the inauguration makes the second session of Congress too short. By placing the date on April 30 this session would be extended from three to five months. This appears to be of greater importance to several who have expressed an opinion than the question of mere probable inclement weather.

NORWALK 250 YEARS OLD.

Town Will Celebrate the Occasion With a Four Days' Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 22.—Norwalk is 250 years old this year, and the date of its recognition as a township by the Connecticut Court, in 1651, is to be duly celebrated on Sept. 11. The full programme will occupy four days, beginning on Sunday, Sept. 8, with historical services in all the churches in the morning, and in the afternoon a union meeting at the Old First Congregational Church, at which the Rev. C. M. Selleck, author of a history of Norwalk, will deliver a historical sermon. Alex S. Gibson, leader of the First Church choir, has composed an anthem for the service.

On Tuesday, Sept. 10, exercises will be held in all the schools of the town, and the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will conduct visitors from out of town to historic points by trolley cars. In the evening allegorical tableaus of Indian and Colonial incidents will be given in the Norwalk Armory under the direction of the Rev. C. M. Selleck, by the Uncas and Cockenoe Tribes of the Improved Order of Red Men. Previous to the tableaus the Indian Braves will hold a peace fire on Elm Crest, which overlooks West Avenue.

On Wednesday, Sept. 11, an oration recounting the town's history will be delivered by the Rev. Augustus Beard in the armory in the afternoon, and in the evening an "old home" gathering will be addressed by a number of distinguished speakers. The festivities will culminate on Thursday, Sept. 12, with a big parade of militia and firemen from various towns, under the command of Gen. Russell Frost of the State militia. A loan collection of Norwalk portraits and scenery will be open throughout the celebration days in the rooms of the Historical and Memorial Library Association, which will be furnished to represent rooms of the Colonial period.

About 1,000 invitations have been sent to Norwalk descendants and others interested in Connecticut history.

CANFIELD HITS BACK.

His Employe Has a Justice of the Peace Arrested for Illegally Entering His Place.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Justice of the Peace Robert Baxter of Mechanicsville, who on complaint of Capt. Connor issued a warrant against Richard A. Canfield of the Saratoga Club on East Congress Street, was to-day arrested on the charge of inciting to forcible entry and detain. Justice Baxter's examination was commenced this afternoon before Police Justice William J. Delaney, and will be resumed to-morrow evening, Baxter being allowed to go on his own recognizance until that time.

On Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 20, when Constable John H. Welsh of Mechanicsville attempted to execute the warrant against Canfield he was accompanied by Justice Baxter. The Constable on reaching the clubhouse was informed by Canfield's lawyer, Hiram L. Todd, that the warrant was defective, and consequently of no legal value.

Justice Baxter thereupon ordered Constable Welsh to forcibly enter the building, and seize the gambling paraphernalia. The Constable was informed that he must not commit malicious trespass. Constable Welsh then placed Mr. Canfield under arrest, and the latter subsequently gave bail in $500 to the October Grand Jury. Patrick McDonald, an attaché of the club, is the complainant against Baxter.

Mr. Canfield and Lawyer Todd were this afternoon sworn as witnesses. The defendant will produce witnesses to-morrow evening. The raid of Aug. 20 was only a continuation of the "reform crusade" of "Dan" A. Stuart, "Cale" Mitchell, and Peter De Lacy against Mr. Canfield.

A SERVANT EMPLOYERS' UNION.

Chicago, Which Gave Birth to the Servant Girls' Union, Now Launches Another Idea.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Charles Henrotin, a prominent clubwoman of this city, proposed at a meeting of the Working Women's Association of America to-night that the mistresses of servant girls should organize. The object of this union, she said, would not be to antagonize the Servant Girl's Union, but to determine with them the rules to be observed.

"I believe," said Mrs. Henrotin, to-day, "that the interests of employers will be best served by the formation of both associations. Improvement in conditions will certainly come by such a course. It will be better for the girls and better for the women who hire them. The question is more than one of wages. I would have all women who employ maids eligible to membership in the union which I propose."

Union mistresses will be asked to employ union girls, and union girls will be asked to submit their cards to union employers. In this way complete co-operation will be secured, and both maids and mistresses will, it is claimed, have more satisfaction than has ever been possible under the old system of hiring the girl who will promise to do most work, and going to work where there are no children and plenty of afternoons off.

American Woods for Paving.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Daily Chronicle has opened its columns to a discussion of the relative merits of American and Australian hard woods for paving. Mr. Lefroy, Agent General for Western Australia in London, pleads to-day for a full inquiry into the matter. His appeal is indorsed by The Daily Chronicle, which declares that in the interest of London's streets the matter should be definitely settled.

Croker to Sail To-morrow.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Friends of Richard Croker who saw him to-day assert that he intends to sail for New York on Saturday. Dr. Jenkins of New York City, Mr. Croker's brother-in-law, has taken Moat House, at Wantage, for the month of September.

SHAMROCK II. SPREAD SAILS IN FIRST TRIAL

Cup Challenger, in Racing Rig, Had a Lively Spin to Sandy Hook.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON ON BOARD

Irish Knight Declared Himself Satisfied with the Test, While American Yachtsmen Were Much Impressed.

Sir Thomas Lipton's cup-challenging yacht, Shamrock II., stretched her racing sails for the first time in American waters yesterday afternoon, and in a fifteen-mile spin to windward and return displayed a facility of action and a fleetness that aroused the enthusiasm of the yachtsmen on the small fleet of pleasure craft that followed the cup hunter on this, her first trial spin.

Weighing her anchor at Stapleton, the new yacht immediately started out on the starboard tack, and with her bow pointed very close to the wind's eye, began speeding to Sandy Hook in a way that showed that she was a real racer. With but the lightest kind of a wave around her bow and leaving scarcely any wake, she tacked back and forth until the head of Swash Channel was reached, whereupon she turned about and sped homeward at a twelve-knot rate.

Sir Thomas Lipton and the yachtsmen in his party were fairly aglow with delight over the boat's performance when they returned to the steam yacht Erin late in the afternoon. Sir Thomas said that everything had passed off surprisingly well, and that the racer was none the worse for her trip across the ocean.

Sir Thomas and his friends left the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at 10 o'clock. The Irish knight, the Hon. Charles Russell, David Barrie, J. B. Hilliard, and George L. Watson, the designer, breakfasted together at the hotel. They boarded the tug James A. Lawrence at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, and then steamed rapidly down to the Stapleton anchorage.

The Lawrence, trimmed and brightened, looking spick and span, engaged to serve as a dispatch boat for the Shamrock fleet, and waving the Shamrock's flag, the British jack, and the Stars and Stripes, was saluted time and time again as she went down the harbor. Sir Thomas was eager to get aboard his challenger, so as soon as he stepped aboard the Erie his steam launch was summoned, and he and Designer Watson hastened over to the Shamrock.

They promptly went below on the Shamrock, and after an inspection lasting ten minutes, steamed over to the press boat. There Sir Thomas told the newspaper men that he had felt the sides of the Shamrock, and that they were in almost perfect condition.

"We will yet have them cleaner than they are on the exterior," he remarked. Sir Thomas was particularly interested in the enormous one-piece mast. He said that there was no danger of losing a topmast with that great spar, so long as the stays did their work.

"If the stays don't hold," then remarked the knight, "why, thin it's the divil's own work." This with a distinct Irish accent.

Sir Thomas told of the accident to the Shamrock, when King Edward was on board. He said that not a thing had been left on the deck. "I was knocked senseless," he said, "by a stay, and when I woke up, I couldn't see a thing around me except the bare deck. I don't believe we will have any more trouble of that kind, however."

IMMENSE MAINSAIL SPREAD.

It had been arranged that the Shamrock II. should take her first sail at about 2 o'clock. So at 1:45 the British tars began taking off the covers of the immense mainsail, an expanse of canvas said to weigh about five tons. This sail was brand-new, it not having been set even when it was bent.

With the covers off, the sailors began pulling the sheets of the gaff, and up the enormous stretch of canvas went. It was of a filmy, écru coloring, and so perfectly woven and sewed together that at the distance of 100 yards it was scarcely possible to distinguish the seams. The sail went into place beautifully, and inside of fifteen minutes it had been set.

There was no doubt about the truth of the oft-stated fact that this is the largest sail ever made. It is larger than the Constitution's, considerably, and peaks up very much higher. The gaff, fastened to the mast by a stout steel collar, stretched up at an acute angle. The sail was crosscut, and there were forty-four pieces of cloth on the luff. There was one line of full reefs and three battens in the leach. Twenty-two single hoops and three double ones held this enormous sail to the mast.

With the mainsail spread, two nimble tars were sent aloft to set the topsail. Merely a strong gafftopsail was sent up, though when this was unfurled it immediately stretched to the smoothness of a mahogany board. It was perfect. It overlapped the mainsail at its throat by just a few feet.

The jib and staysail had been put in stops before the mainsails were set. Sir Thomas and his party now came aboard from the Erin, and the jib and staysail were at once allowed to drop. The staysail was as smooth as could be, and the jib, too, was a fine fit, a slight sagging in the head being the only apparent defect.

It was just an hour after the start at uncovering the mainsail had been made when, with all sails set, the order was given to weigh anchor. Then the thirty sailors began tugging at the cable, and Sir Thomas and Mr. Russell got among them and pulled away, too. Mr. Russell had his coat off and his sleeves rolled up, while Sir Thomas was dressed as if he intended to do real work.

Just as soon as the anchor was up the big yacht careened slightly to port, and immediately began moving on the starboard tack over toward the Fort Hamilton shore. A good eight-knot breeze was blowing, and the tide was ebbing at a three-mile-an-hour rate. The wind was coming from the south-southeast, almost straight ahead from the direction in which the spin was to be made. Navigator Hamilton was at the tiller, Sir Thomas having been unable to secure an American pilot up to that time.

The challenger had gone but a short distance when she turned on her port tack, and sped toward the Narrows. It took her just twenty seconds to go about, and her big mainsail had time to shiver just about five seconds before the wind was caught again.

Shamrock II. tacked three times before getting through the Narrows, then went about for a long beat to windward toward Sandy Hook, and was just 3:35 o'clock when this turn was made.

CUP HUNTER'S FINE TRIAL.

It was then possible to get a better idea of some of the Shamrock II.'s qualities. A good twelve-knot breeze had begun to blow, and on this long beat the boat turned her bow to within three and three-quarter points from the wind's eye, then away she sped. Her tiller was almost exactly amidship, evidencing a wonderfully adjusted balance. The sails, close hauled, took the wind beautifully, and for half an hour the challenger raced at a ten and a half knot speed.

She left the Erin and the tugs which had followed her far behind for a while and they had difficulty in keeping up with her for several miles. No change was made in the sails, and the big boat was going even faster as she got nearer to Sandy Hook. Just before she reached the Swash Channel buoy the breeze heeled her over until her lee rail was awash. Capt. Sycamore, observing this, immediately turned about and faced homeward.

On the way down a large number of pleasure craft and steam yachts had been close to the Shamrock. The tug Lawrence and the Erin were prominently waving the Shamrock's flag. The little steam yacht Hornet had come racing along and shrieked out with its shrill siren. The J. S. Marden came alongside and blew her three whistles. Going through the Narrows, a Sandy Hook excursion boat was passed, and the crowd of passengers thronged at her side and waved handkerchiefs and hats at the green-hulled boat. The Rapidan, owned by R. Hall McCormick, also came along and saluted. Guy Norman's steam yacht, the Hope, was another to do the same thing.

The big Old Dominion Line steamer Jefferson was passed just as the turn about at the Swash Channel buoy was made, and her passengers were enthusiastic, too. Other vessels passed on the return home were the Monmouth, the Albertina, the Lassell, the Cygnus, the steam yacht Papoose, the United States transport Ingalls, and the Sandy Hook boat St. Johns.

The St. Johns flew the Shamrock's flag at her foremast. The Ingalls gave her three whistles, making the last one unusually long. The Erin, which had been kept busy answering the salutes to the Shamrock, responded in kind, making the final whistle long and showing her extra appreciation of the salute from the Government boat by dipping her British flag.

The sail home was a broad reach, and the yacht, with the wind on her starboard quarter, rushed back to the Narrows so fast that the eleven-knot tugs following her could not think of keeping pace with her. And this, too, with the ebbing tide against her. She had turned about at 3:55, and by 4:25 she was off Quarantine, more than six miles from where she had started on her return.

Reaching Quarantine, she sent sailors aloft to help furl the topsail, and the staysail was drawn in. A few minutes later the mainsail was furled, with only the little jib keeping the vessel moving. The James A. Lawrence then passed a line and took the yacht in tow to the Stapleton anchorage.

Sir Thomas and his party there went aboard the Erin, where they remained over night. Sir Thomas said that while the sail was fine and that he was glad to have a good breeze for the first trial, there was much still to be done, and he and his men would have to work very hard to get the challenger in trim for her races.

"I am not going to do a thing now but work on this boat until the time for the races comes around," he said. "I want to go to the race between the Columbia and the Constitution at Oyster Bay on Saturday, but to-morrow, if nothing prevents, we will go out for another sail. I am anxious to get out beyond the Hook and sail over the course that will be made use of in the race itself.

"We have a good boat. I believe a few weeks' hard work will make her many minutes faster than she is now. I don't know whether we will win or not, but I know I have a better yacht than I had before. If it was certain that we would win, I wouldn't enjoy coming for a race. We want the best boat to win, and I hope I have got that boat this time. The Shamrock II. isn't very elaborate inside, but she has plenty of room for that cup's safekeeping. I hope we will succeed in lifting it."

The Shamrock will have another trial to-day. David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's representative, announced last night that the Shamrock will be towed down by the Erin about 11:30 A. M., and will start her trial spin from off Sandy Hook. This is in place of her owner's original intention to sail the Shamrock down the Narrows and out to sea.

N. Y. Y. C. MEETING POSTPONED.

Announcements for Cup Yachts' Trials Will Be Made To-morrow.

The general meeting of the New York Yacht Club, which was to have been held yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, was postponed until Thursday, Sept. 12, for want of a quorum. S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, said that all details regarding the trial races which are to be sailed at Newport on Aug. 31 and Sept. 2 and 4 will be made public to-morrow. On the same day will also be issued information in regard to the club steamer, and other arrangements made for members of the New York Yacht Club at the races for the America's Cup.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie is in daily receipt of numerous inquiries regarding the dates set for the races for the America's Cup. The first race in this series will be sailed on Saturday, Sept. 21, and then on each following Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday until the series has been completed.

MILLIONAIRE MINER KILLED.

Samuel Strong Shot Dead in a Saloon Row at Cripple Creek—Had Figured in Many Lawsuits.

Special to The New York Times.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Aug. 22.—Samuel Strong, the millionaire mine owner and once proprietor of the famous Strong mine at Victor, Col., was shot and killed to-day by Grant Crumley, proprietor of a saloon and gambling house here.

Strong and three friends had visited the place, when John Neville, Strong's father-in-law, became engaged in an altercation with Crumley. Believing his father-in-law's life endangered, Strong drew a revolver. Crumley stepped back of the bar, grasped a shotgun, and discharged it at Strong's head.

The millionaire fell dead and Crumley surrendered to the police.

Samuel Strong drifted into the Cripple Creek mining district in 1891 along with a dozen others, some of whom are now wealthy men, but who then were poor prospectors. He was a contemporary of "Bob" Womack, who discovered the Gold King, the first producing mine of the camp. Curiously enough, the same men who got possession of Womack's mine and have gotten rich from it are the owners of the first bonanza mine staked by Samuel Strong. Lenox and Giddings of Colorado Springs, George Nevins, T. J. Moynahan, F. S. Stratton, James Doyle, and others went into the camp at the same time with Strong.

Within the last eighteen months Strong, who had made his millions in a day, has figured as defendant in two of the most sensational cases ever tried in Colorado. The first one was that brought by Miss Nellie Lewis, who charged him with breach of promise and asked for $200,000 damages. The other was the suit of William Lennox, E. W. Giddings, and E. A. Colburn, all multimillionaires, and Senator N. B. Scott, of West Virginia, and Mrs. Dell Kearney, as plaintiffs, in which they alleged that Strong was implicated in the blowing up of the Strong mine in Victor on May 25, 1894. They asked for $150,000 damages.

The suit was a civil one, though based on criminal charges, at the time the plaintiffs were lessees under bond and lease of the Strong mine of which Strong was owner in large part. The jury found for Strong.

The breach of promise case was tried in Colorado Springs, and Miss Lewis was given a verdict for $50,000. The case is now in the upper courts on appeal. Personally, Strong was well liked by those with whom he was associated. Coming from the lower walks of life, when he became a rich man he did not become a snob. He was no better and no worse than the poor prospector he had been, and in no wise different except that he had money to gratify his wishes.

He was somewhat given to drink, and on one occasion when in Victor he was attacked and beaten almost to death by the union miners, who have always hated him cordially since the Bull Hill war days, and then arrested, fined, and imprisoned for being "drunk and disorderly."

BIG FINE FOR SELLING LIQUOR.

Topeka (Kan.) Justice Imposes Penalty of $7,500 and 1,350 Days in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 22.—Justice Disney this morning fined George Klauer, a "jointist," $7,500, sentenced him to 1,350 days in jail, and placed him under $1,000 bond to appear in the District Court. Klauer was found guilty on fifteen counts by a jury for selling liquor.

This is the most severe punishment ever visited upon a liquor seller in Kansas. The Assistant Attorney General prosecuting gets $300 from the State for conducting the case.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

GRAND JURY INDICTS ACCUSED POLICEMEN

Glennon, Sheils, and Dwyer Have Little Time to Plead.

DECISION OF THE RECORDER

Commissioner Murphy Consults with Devery and Restores to Full Pay and Duty the Officers Charged with Willful Neglect.

"Wardman" Edward G. Glennon, Deputy Commissioner Devery's friend; Sergt. John H. Sheils, and Patrolman John Dwyer of the Tenderloin Police Precinct were yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury for willful neglect of duty in failing to suppress Laura Mauret's disorderly house at 148 West Thirty-third Street, complained of by the Parkhurs society and respectable residents of the neighborhood.

The three officers who were arrested Tuesday upon warrants issued by Justice Jerome were to have been examined before the latter at 2 o'clock. Soon after that hour Abram I

at the time of the arrest of the three men. The same sureties giving the original bail qualified as the bondsmen.

Glennon, Dwyer, and Shells are charged with the violation of Sections 117 and 154 of the Penal Code. Both sections relate to neglect of duty of a public official. The three officers when arrested were charged in the warrants with violations of Section 117. It reads:

"A public officer or person holding a public trust or employment upon whom any duty is enjoined by law who willfully neglects to perform the duty is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Section 154 is as follows:

"Where any duty is or shall be enjoined by law upon any public officer or upon any person holding a public trust or employment, every willful omission to perform such duty where no special provision shall have been made for the punishment of such delinquency, is punishable as a misdemeanor."

INDICTED MEN DOING DUTY.

Commissioner Murphy, Before He Knew of the Grand Jury's Action, Relieved Them of Suspension.

Police Commissioner Murphy relieved "Wardmen" Glennon and Dwyer and Sergt. Shells from suspension yesterday and restored them to duty, some time prior to the finding of the indictments against the three for neglect of duty.

This action on the part of the Commissioner followed a long conference between himself and Deputy Commissioners Devery and York on Wednesday afternoon. At this conference the department records were searched for some precedent for the suspension of men arrested, but not indicted, for misdemeanors. No record of such police action could be found, and, acting upon the advice of his deputies, the Commissioner upon arriving at Headquarters yesterday morning rescinded his original order suspending the men and restored them to duty and full pay.

The Commissioner was a little chary of explanation of this action when asked about his reversal of his order.

"I've just received this from Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier," said he, producing a letter. "And I acted immediately."

This letter from Mr. Le Barbier was a formal notification of the arrest of the policemen.

"I've searched the records, and can find no precedent for the suspension of officers not under indictment," continued the Commissioner.

"Will you suspend the men if they are indicted?"

"Well, let's not cross that bridge until we get to it."

"Why did you suspend Capt. Diamond and not Capt. Herlihy? Both are charged with misdemeanors?"

"Capt. Diamond's case is different. He is charged with taking money."

"The indictment does not charge that. He is indicted only for neglect of duty."

"But the surroundings of Capt. Diamond's case are different," argued the Commissioner. "The indictment grew out of the Bissert case. There was money taken in the Bissert case. Besides, the District Attorney complained to me that Capt. Diamond was interfering with his office and with his witnesses. He wrote me a letter about that."

"That's the reason you suspended him then, is it?"

The Commissioner's only reply was a laugh. Capt. Diamond is a Republican. After Mr. Philbin made the complaint about interference, Capt. Diamond was directed in the presence of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans to render the District Attorney any assistance he might desire.

When told of Commissioner Murphy's action, Mr. Philbin laughed heartily, but would make no comment. Justice Jerome seemed amused also when told about it.

"That's good," said he. "They'll be fighting among themselves soon."

Commissioner Murphy had gone to Far Rockaway when the indictments against Glennon, Shells, and Dwyer were returned. District Attorney Philbin immediately wrote him a formal notification of the indictments.

The Commissioner was called up on the telephone and informed of the action of the Grand Jury.

He was asked if he would take immediate action and again suspend the officers.

"I will take no action until I receive some communication from the District Attorney," said he.

"The District Attorney has written you," he was told.

"I have not received his communication," was the reply. "Until I know its contents I will take no action."

"What action will you take, if any?"

"I will not decide until I reach my office to-morrow," was the final response.

While Deputy Commissioner Devery was presiding at the trials of delinquent policemen yesterday, Mr. Kinkead, Commissioner Murphy's secretary, hurried into the room about 10:30 o'clock and whispered into the Deputy Commissioner's ear.

"All right," said Mr. Devery, loud enough to be heard in the far corners of the room. "Tell him I will be down in ten minutes. I'm too busy now."

Ten minutes passed, and a half-hour passed, but the Deputy Commissioner did not leave the trial room until nearly noon. He then descended slowly to the Commissioner's office, where he remained in consultation with Col. Murphy until the latter left for Far Rockaway.

CASE OF ABDUCTION LEADS TO RAID.

Three Women Arrested by Parkhurst Agents in Alleged Disorderly House—Rescue of a Girl.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime resumed raiding at midnight, surprising the police by making arrests in an alleged disorderly house at 214 West Forty-sixth Street, where three women were arrested. The ground for the arrests was the story of a girl who told Justice Jerome she had been detained against her will. She is now in custody of the Justice in the city. She is Mattie Gibson, eighteen years old. Superintendent McClintock of the society and Assistant Superintendent Hammond visited the house Wednesday night and took the girl away.

One of the prisoners in the raid was Cora Bradford, the alleged proprietress, who says she keeps a boarding house. Justice Jerome issued a warrant for her in the name of Jane Bradford on the charge of keeping a disorderly house; another on the charge of violating the liquor tax law, and a third for abduction, all on the complaint of the girl. The other prisoners were Clara Wells, the housekeeper, for whom Justice Jerome issued two warrants, one charging the maintenance of a disorderly house, and the other a violation of the liquor tax law, and Martha Rollin, colored, a servant.

There was much excitement in the house when Superintendent McClintock and Agents Hammond and Dillon got into the place. Mrs. Bradford was furious at the raid, and said that her place was a respectable boarding house.

At the West Forty-seventh Street Station House Superintendent McClintock warned Sergt. Sheibel that the charges were felonies, and a Judge would have to be secured to bail the prisoners. Acting Captain Brennan was in the station house when the prisoners were taken in about a quarter of 1 o'clock. When asked about the raid he said:

"I have nothing to say."

Superintendent McClintock said that some one had written an anonymous letter to the society Tuesday, with the statement that a girl was in the house at 214 West Forty-sixth Street under detention. She had been abducted, it was stated, by some person or persons.

Superintendent McClintock could not be induced to tell where the girl is though she is under Justice Jerome's care. The prisoners will be arraigned before Justice Jerome this morning.

MR. PHILBIN'S NEW ASSISTANT.

Samuel Thorne, Jr., Becomes a Deputy for the District Attorney.

District Attorney Philbin yesterday stated that the volume of work involved in the police and other investigations now being conducted by the District Attorney's office has rendered necessary the services of another Deputy Assistant District Attorney, and he announced the appointment to that position of Samuel Thorne, Jr., a graduate of Yale in the class of 1896 and of the Harvard Law School in 1899.

Since his graduation Mr. Thorne has studied law with the firm of Stimson & Williams, 55 Liberty Street, and has also been one of the counsel for the Legal Aid Society and for the Committee of Fifteen. He has also identified himself with the Anti-Policy Society campaign, of which Capt. F. Norton Goddard is the leader.

STEEL MILLS USE NON-UNION WORKERS

Strikers Do Not Molest Imported Substitutes.

Judge Admonishes Laborers to Keep the Peace—A Steel Company Victory at Irondale.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 22.—Aside from the partial equipment of the Star plant of the American Tin Plate Company and the preparation for its immediate resumption of business there were no special developments in the strike situation in this city to-day. No further trouble occurred at the Pennsylvania Tube Works, and at all other strike points quiet reigns.

The strikers had been notified that 150 men would arrive at 12 o'clock to equip the Star plant, and a large number of strikers gathered at the station to receive them. When the train finally arrived, over two hours late, the thirty-two newcomers, under the guidance of six of the company officials and the protection of twenty-five policemen, were marched to the mill, three blocks away.

No demonstration was made by the strikers, but they followed the crowd and tried to get a chance to talk to the non-unionists to dissuade them. The police, however, prevented all communication by forming a hollow square about their charges and keeping all strikers at a distance. No trouble occurred, and the new men were safely lodged in the mill. The strikers claim that five of the men broke away from the guards and took to the hills.

The Amalgamated people point with pride to the conduct of their members in restraining themselves from violence when they see non-unionists being marched into the mills to take their places. The incident at the Star Plant is given as an example of especial significance, and, to use an Amalgamated officer's expression, shows that the men have been educated to the knowledge that their strongest weapon in such cases is silence and submission until it is demonstrated that the mills cannot be operated successfully without the aid of the skilled men now on strike.

The steel men, on the other hand, are highly pleased with their success in manning the Star Plant, and say that if the men they secure are not molested it will be but a short time until all of their mills will be in full operation and doing good work.

While the strikers claim that five of the new men at the Star Plant have deserted the company, and say that others would leave if they could get out of the mill, Superintendent Harper maintains that he has 100 men at work; that none have deserted, and that the men can go and come from the mills as they please. Mr. Harper says the plant will be in smooth running order to-night, and he apprehends no further difficulty in its operation.

PAINTER MILL HAS 250 MEN.

The Painter Mill has 250 men at work, and the management expects to be running full-handed by next week. Two mills are being operated at the Lindsay & McCutcheon Plant, one of them the ten-inch mill. No sign of a break in the Carnegie Upper and Lower Union Plants made its appearance to-day.

The furnaces in the Demmler Tin Plate Mill at McKeesport were going all day, and the whole plant is lighted again to-night. Machinists and roll turners are working inside. No attempt has been made to unload new men or start the plant, but the strikers claim they have positive proof that tin workers are on the road. The pickets are guarding the mill closely, believing that the new men will be taken into the mill through the tunnel. A barge load of coal was unloaded to-day, and the yard is well stocked with raw material.

At Irondale the tin plate company gained another victory to-day by the successful start of one set of rolls. There are said to be enough men in the plant to man one mill one turn, and the company officials say that now the break has been made they will get the men back.

A delegation of strikers from Wellsville went to Irondale this evening with the intention of having a talk with the men at work and try to persuade them to quit.

The seven foreigners arrested for disturbing the peace at the Pennsylvania Tube Plant last evening were given a hearing by Magistrate McGarvey this morning and severely reprimanded. All were discharged but one, who was fined for having a dangerous weapon in his possession when arrested. The Magistrate requested the Amalgamated officials to instruct the foreigners as to the rights of others, as well as how far they themselves could go without breaking the law. He then said:

"The Recorder, the police, and the Magistrates mean to maintain civic order at all costs. Hereafter, I want it very clearly understood, any one who is arrested in connection with strike disorders will be made to feel the utmost penalty of the law. The Police Department, myself, Director J. O. Brown, and Superintendent Leslie, no matter how our personal sympathies go, have but one duty to perform, and that is to protect the commonwealth, and this duty will be fulfilled at all hazards.

"It is now the duty of the officers of the Amalgamated Association to inform the men that have been arrested, and those not arrested, that strikers must not congregate at the mills, at the street corners, or even on the streets, and that if they do so, especially after this warning, it will be the duty of the Magistrates to impose on them the utmost penalty of the law."

NO SUIT AGAINST TRUST.

The report that the Amalgamated will enter suits against the operating companies of the United States Steel Corporation, charging violation of the Pennsylvania law respecting the discharge of union labor, is denied by William J. Brennan, solicitor for the workers' organization, who said that the association will not seek to terminate the strike by litigation or attack the legality of the United States Steel Corporation in the courts.

Notices have been posted at the National Tube Works, McKeesport, requesting the strikers to call at the company offices to-morrow and Saturday and receive their money. The strikers are guessing as to what the move made by the company means. Many think that the company is through with the men and an effort may be made to open the mills with new men in case the old employes do not return.

It was reported at McKeesport that the National Tube Company would ask every employe when he calls for his money whether he wants to return to work, and if enough men signify their intention to return the mill will be started Monday, but the story could not be confirmed at the company's office.

An official of the tube works made the statement that the company was receiving letters from all over the country from skilled workmen making application for positions.

The fires in the bar mill of the Painter plant were lighted this morning and preparations made to start the mill. According to Manager Harper, many of the old men are back at work and more are coming in each day. He expects to have the entire plant running next week. There was much excitement in McKeesport last night, especially about the Demmler tin plate works, where several hundred strikers assembled about the plant to thwart any attempt to introduce non-union men, which was expected to take place during the night.

There was a report circulated that the works would resume to-day, and the strikers kept up their vigilance until daylight this morning, but no non-union men were taken into the works, and all is quiet there now.

However, three furnaces were lighted yesterday and everything points to an early resumption of operations. The plant is the pioneer in the tin plate industry in the United States, and when running full employs about 500 men.

At Amalgamated headquarters in this city the day was devoted almost entirely to routine business and nothing of unusual importance occurred. President Shaffer said this evening that no movement has as yet been made by either side looking to arbitration or mediation. No hint had come from the steel people on the subject and none had gone out from the workers.

There was, however, a tendency among many of the labor leaders to-day to discuss the possibility of arbitration, and on every side was heard mentioned the name of Gov. W. A. Stone as an arbitrator or conciliator, and it is said he will be asked to tender his good offices in this direction.

There was an unusual number of visitors at headquarters, and it is said that arrangements are being made to further extend the strike unless something is quickly done looking toward peace. The structural iron workers and bricklayers, it is reported, are likely to be the first of the outside trades called to strike.

The bricklayers will be asked to refuse to do any repair work at mills of the United States Steel Corporation and the structural iron workers will be urged to refuse to handle material made at plants of the steel combination. This would have the effect of tying up building operations and throw many additional men out of employment.

NO CHANGE AT JOLIET.

All Wait to See What South Chicago Will Do—Many Strikers Anxious to Resume Work.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 22.—The strikers in Joliet are under waiting orders. If South Chicago goes out on Sunday the mill will not resume. If they do not, as seems likely, it is reported that Monday will see a break in the ranks of the strikers here.

The billet mill and converter are the departments that are likely to start the break. The men of J. E. Ralph and Mutual Lodges have been against the strike from the first, but were outnumbered by the younger and more impetuous men in the rod mill.

The latter favor the strike and it is not expected they will go back until the strike is officially declare off. The Merchant Mill men have not given an intimation of their action.

PRICES FOR CLOTH ADVANCE.

Prospect of Peace at Fall River Leads to a Boom in the Market.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 22.—The abandonment by the manufacturers to-day of the movement to reduce wages in the cotton mills was followed by a slight boom in the cloth market, which promises to be maintained. M. C. D. Borden came into the market this afternoon with an offer to purchase all regular goods on hand at 2½ cents, an advance of 1-16 over the ruling price.

He was followed by other purchasers, and the price advanced on twenty-eight-inch, 64 by 60, from 2⅝ to 2½, a basis of 2 9-16 for regular goods. There was an advance of 1-16 in other narrow goods. The total sales for the three hours were 150,000 pieces.

BRITISH IRON TRADE REVIVAL.

Expected in the Next Few Months Owing to Various Causes.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The writer of an article in The Standard to-day, reviewing the British iron trade, considers that there is every prospect of a considerable revival in the Autumn and Winter.

This revival, he thinks, will be helped by the heavy reduction in the prices of coal and coke and by the resumed activity in shipbuilding. Moreover, he asserts, in consequence of the American strike, American consumers of finished goods are placing orders in the United Kingdom on quite a large scale.

Ready to Open at Canal Dover.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Aug. 22.—The United States Steel Corporation will make an effort to operate its sheet mills in this city with non-union men and a crowd of workmen will probably be brought in to-night. A firm in this city has been working all day turning the new machine shop into a boarding house. Three refrigerator cars, supposed to contain provisions, were billed from Alliance to this city. At 11 o'clock everything is quiet.

Will Start Crescent Mills.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22.—General Manager Banfield, who has been in charge of the Crescent mill in this city, left last night for Irondale, Ohio, where he will endeavor to start the mills with non-union men. He is urging some of the strikers in this city to go with him.

STOPS WORK ON BIG HOUSE.

Dispute Over a Party Wall Causes a Delay in the Building of the Collingwood.

Work on the "Collingwood," the eight-hundred-thousand dollar apartment house which Robert H. Spalding is having built, on West Thirty-fifth Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, has been at a standstill since Aug. 15 on account of a temporary injunction that was granted on that date by Justice O'Gorman restraining Mr. Spalding from continuing the work until a dispute as to whether the eastern wall of a house belonging to Dr. Elmer S. Messinger adjoining was a party wall or not has been settled. Dr. Messinger claims that it is not, and it was that contention that caused him to have Mr. Spalding enjoined from continuing the construction of the building. Motion was made before Justice O'Gorman yesterday to make the injunction permanent. Decision was reserved.

The Collingwood, when completed, will be a modern apartment house, twelve and a half stories high, and will be run by William F. Bangs, the proprietor of the Sturtevant House, to whom it has been leased by Mr. Spalding for 21 years. Mr. Spalding's attorneys say that, when the old buildings on the property on which the Collingwood is being built were torn down, the wall of Dr. Messinger's house was found to be defective, and that as a result it was condemned by the Building Department. At this point Dr. Messinger, they allege, signed an agreement with Mr. Spalding that he would not in any way interfere with the construction of the Collingwood. In violation of that agreement he had Mr. Spalding enjoined, they contend, and hence they declare they expect the order to be vacated by Justice O'Gorman.

Several independent surveys of the property have been made, and each of the surveyors says that the wall is a party wall, and that Mr. Spalding is entitled to the use of it. On the other hand, Dr. Messinger contends that it is his absolutely.

The steel work on the Collingwood is nearly complete, while the brick and stone work is finished up to the fourth story. When completed the Collingwood, with the ground on which it is being built, will represent an expenditure of about $1,000,000.

THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

Board Meets To-day to Secure a Building Site.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Steps will be taken to-morrow, at a meeting of the Board of Visitors of the National Bureau of Standards, to secure a site for the erection of a building to be permanently occupied by the bureau. The board, consisting of Dr. H. S. Pritchett, President of the Massachusetts School of Technology; Dr. Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University, Elihu Thompson of Boston, employes of Nichols of Cornell University, and Albert L. Colby of Pennsylvania, was named by Secretary Gage, and it will learn from Prof. Samuel W. Stratton, the Director, that he has received offers of sites suitable for the purposes of the bureau, for which Congress appropriated $25,000, together with $100,000 toward the construction of a laboratory to cost not to exceed $350,000.

Prof. Stratton stated to-day that the work of the bureau is attracting attention in all directions, and that many inquiries are coming in. Under the law the bureau is to make all comparisons, calibrations, tests, and investigations for the Government or for the State Governments free of charge, but for others a fee is to be charged. Few of the States give any attention to the matter of standards, and the trouble everywhere is that every city and town has standards secured from private concerns. The large cities of the country are said to be sadly in need of absolute uniformity in standards, and some of them are already in correspondence with the Bureau of Standards with the object of setting themselves right.

POLE CRUSHES TWO WOMEN.

It Was Knocked Over by a Passing Wagon—Crowd Afraid to Help Them.

Houston Street was thronged with breadwinners returning home after a day's work at 6 o'clock last night. At Forsyth Street two young women, Rosa Sherry of 244 East Fourth Street and Annie Saltzman of 124 Forsyth Street, both cloak operatives, were chatting.

Just as they were about to say good night a heavy coal wagon, drawn by three horses and driven by Patrick Hogan, swung around the corner of Houston Street and crashed into an electric light pole, which went down squarely upon the two young women.

A great crowd congregated about the victims, but no one dared touch the pole, fearing that it might be charged with electricity. Police Man Scheyer of the Eldridge Street Stat. fought his way through the crowd, extricated the women, and summoned an ambulance from the Gouverneur Hospital.

It was found that Miss Sherry had suffered contusions of the head, body, and legs, and that Miss Saltzman's collarbone had been broken and three of her ribs had been fractured. Both were taken to the hospital, and Miss Sherry's condition is considered serious. Hogan, the driver of the wagon, was arrested.

CONSTITUTION BEATEN IN HER OWN WEATHER

Light Winds Favored New Boat, but Columbia Won by Fair Margin.

FIRST RACE OFF OYSTER BAY

Old Cup Defender Led Always, and Though Her Rival Gained at Finish, Was First by 1 Minute 39 Seconds.

With the America's Cup races less than a month away the Columbia still further complicated the cup defender situation yesterday when she beat the Constitution over a thirty-mile course by 1 minute 39 seconds actual time, and 2 minutes 57 seconds corrected time. The race, which was one of the most exciting ones seen between the rival defenders, was the first of two special races for cups offered by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club over its regular outside course off Oyster Bay.

The weather conditions were as if especially made to try out the respective merits of each yacht, and it was a toss up which of the two boats if either, was the more favored. The race included everything from dead calms, smooth seas, and light variable winds to a stiff eight-knot breeze and choppy waters.

The final time of Columbia's victory gives but a poor idea of the champion's splendid work. Once, at the end of the first round of the triangle, in a smooth sea and in wind varying from five to eight knots, the Columbia came in ahead, leading by 5 minutes and 10 seconds. Then came a fluke in the wind. Both yachts were running free at the time. The breeze fell steadily, Columbia losing it. It stuck to the Constitution, however, until the boats were at one time even, the Constitution gaining 4 minutes and 5 seconds on her rival. Then, with the same wind conditions, the older boat began to draw away from the new one and was never again headed. As the score now stands between the two defenders, Columbia has won eight and the Constitution nine races.

Early in the morning an unpromising cloud of fog hovered over the green hills of Oyster Bay and over the Constitution, which lay at anchor where she had made herself at home the night before. Heavy white clouds hung thickly to the southward, and not until 11 o'clock did the sun break its way through the curtain. The wind began to come lightly from the northeast in fitful puffs, but the weather sharps predicted great things in the line of breezes by noon, the hour set for the start. At that early hour the sun burned on to the waters of the Sound with a vengeance, and hundreds of knockabouts and larger sailing yachts that were anxious to see the race hoisted their sails only to drift about in the doldrums.

The Constitution was the centre of attraction, and a fleet of sail and steam yachts hauled alongside the great white yacht, which lay motionless riding at anchor, her enormous mainsail and huge club-topsail, hanging limp, hoisted ready for the fray. Great things were expected of that same mainsail. Manager Duncan had all along complained of the fit of the older mainsail, and he hoped with a proper fitting sail to beat the Columbia even as preceding cup defenders have beaten older champions at this time in former years.

The Columbia at this time was not in evidence, but upon looking closely into the misty distance a huge sail could be made out. It was the Columbia coming down from her anchorage in Glen Cove. As the yacht drew nearer she was seen to heel with a fair breeze, and as she drew nearer still she brought the wind with her. Promptly at 12 o'clock, the hour scheduled, Columbia shot by the mouth of Oyster Bay, ready to begin the race at an instant's notice.

There was some unavoidable delay, however, and it was not until 1 o'clock that the judges' boat, Edward T. Dalzell, flying the American yachting ensign and the club flag, and resplendent in huge code signals, left the club float with the Racing Committee and a large number of guests aboard.

WEATHER FAVORED NEW YACHT.

As the Dalzell steamed by the Constitution the latter raised her staysail and jib and set after the tug at a rapid clip in a steadily increasing breeze. The mainsail of the new candidate sat poorly at best. It was tighter on the leach than the older sail, but it was fuller at the throat, and it bagged considerably.

At the starting line another delay was met. According to the rules there was to be but one-gun start. Managers Duncan and Morgan both differed as to their preference as to a one or a two gun start. Both called aboard the judges boat, where the Regatta Committee decided to abide by the rule as originally laid down. Shortly after this the code letters D. G. S., the signal for Course No. 1, were hoisted aboard the Dalzell, and at 1:30 o'clock the preparatory signal to make ready for the final gun, five minutes later, was given. Both yachts at once began to hug each other at the starting line, the Columbia to windward and both heading inshore. The boats hung together to within 100 yards of the mark, where they loafed lazily, each apparently satisfied to hold the other. As the yachts lay with scarcely enough headway for steerage way the Columbia broke out her baby jibtopsail, and the Constitution followed an instant later.

Within two minutes of the final gun both yachts turned, heading for the open Sound. Columbia turned on her heel like a top, while Constitution soon followed, and both, now within 200 yards of the line, began making preparations for the final burst. Slowly they moved nearer the line, the Columbia still to windward, about a quarter of her own length ahead of her rival and so close to the latter as to blanket her. With twenty seconds to go both made a stab at the line.

Neither yacht was within thirty yards of the line at the final signal, but Columbia began to gain headway rapidly and to draw away from her rival in a way that made people's eyes bulge. The Constitution was as if she dragged an unseen load after her, and it was not until the Columbia was over 100 yards ahead of her that she began to move anything like herself. It was distinctly Constitution weather at this time, a light six-knot breeze and a smooth sea, and as Columbia continued drawing away steadily even after the new defender had gained her speed, there was general surprise aboard the judges' boat.

The first leg of the triangle was a reach toward the Connecticut shore, and they scooted along like a pair of race horses with sheets trimmed nearly flat and booms to port. They had not gone two miles before a tugboat hauling five barges was seen in the distance. The barges were in a position so that by the time the racers got to them they would be in a direct line with the yachts.

Here was an instance of the daring that has won races for the Columbia before the one of yesterday. The Constitution's skipper saw the barges and was the first to act. The yacht trimmed her sheets flatter and began to pinch so as to round the stern of the barges. Not so the Columbia. While her rival was losing ground at every foot covered because of pinching close, the Columbia continued on her course, heading straight for the stakeboat, regardless of the tow.

It was on the general principle that there is not an American skipper in the country to-day who would not get out of the way of a cup racer if he had legs to move with. The Columbia kept on at a hot clip and left the Dalzell, which was following as best it could. Through glasses the move could be seen. As the Columbia drew nearer the tow the latter's line became suddenly slack and the barges behind began to back up on one another.

"By thunder, Barr's nerve has won him out," shouted an enthusiastic Regatta Committee man as it was seen that the tow-boat Captain preferred to tangle his tow rather than to interfere with the yacht. The Constitution rounded the stern of the tow fleet and then paid off her sheet and began to race down on the Columbia, which was running less free. In the end, it was decided by the sharps, the manoeuvre did little to set the Constitution back as she made up by bearing down on the mark with her sheets started.

The Columbia, however, had a splendid lead, and she rounded the first mark 48 seconds ahead. As if to prove that the tow had little to do with the 48-second question, the Columbia rounded the next mark, a beat to windward, with 3 minutes and 23 seconds to spare, and then began the run home before the wind.

COLUMBIA INCREASES HER LEAD.

As Columbia rounded the second stake boat her immense balloon jib broke out, and as the stiff breeze caught it the yacht fairly leaped along, increasing the distance between herself and her rival, who found it necessary to make a short tack to weather the mark. Then, while the balloon jib was drawing like a steam engine the Columbia broke out her spinnaker, and came toward the home mark with the water fairly seething under her bow.

The wind hauled around and fell quickly until it was at one time a dead calm. The balloon jib and the spinnaker were taken in on the Columbia and also on the Constitution, where similar sails had been set upon rounding. In a few minutes the wind freshened and veered and the last half of the final leg of the first round became a close reach. Columbia had done things to the Constitution that astonished yachtsmen, for the time at the end of the first round showed Columbia 5 minutes and 10 seconds in the lead.

She rounded the stakeboat and again set her spinnaker and balloon jib and then happened one of the things in yachting that make the sport a delightful uncertainty. The wind died out steadily and Columbia, far in the lead, was seen to take in her spinnaker and to set it again a moment later, only to take it in again as before, all within ten minutes. Constitution, far astern, was more favored.

She came up with the failing breeze, and long after the Columbia had ceased to move an inch and when her sheet rope was hanging limp, the newer boat was seen to move along. She ate up the distance between herself and her rival steadily, and presently the boats were side by side, the Constitution, during the final moments of the agony having given a rare exhibition of how to move along with no wind and every sail hanging as limp as a handkerchief.

"That boat certainly can drift!" shouted an excited guest on the Dalzell. But the drifting was about over, for with spinnaker and balloon jib set there was no weathering the Columbia, and as the yachts drew nearer the stakeboat it was seen that Capt. Barr had the better of the argument, as he had the right of way and could force the Constitution pretty much as he pleased.

Down came the running sails of the Constitution, and up went the little jib topsail for another beat to windward. But the Columbia managed to hold her own, being then just about the mark, 1 minute and 5 seconds ahead of the Constitution. In the one leg, owing to the fluke, the newer challenger had wiped out 4 minutes and 5 seconds of the other's lead.

Columbia was never headed, however. She raced on, and the wind again rose to seven or eight knots and shifted dutifully to make the home mark a close reach. The Columbia came home at a tremendous clip, the Constitution following close, gaining somewhat. But the old champion's lead was too much, and with the heads of her white uniformed sailors peeping over the weather rail and three feet of her bronze underbody showing, she shot over the line. At once she went on the starboard tack and stood for Glen Cove, her mooring. The Constitution headed for Oyster Bay, where she was taken in tow by her tender. The summary:

	Start.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Columbia	1:35:00	3:48:32	3:47:14
Constitution	1:35:00	3:50:11	3:50:11
Columbia's win		01:39	02:57

FIRST ROUND.

	1st Mark.	2d Mark.	3d Mark.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Columbia	1:57:30	2:43:45	3:35:40
Constitution	1:58:18	2:47:08	3:40:50

SECOND ROUND.

	1st Mark.	2d Mark.	3d Mark.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Columbia	4:15:00	4:52:40	5:23:32
Constitution	4:16:55	4:53:18	5:25:11

The next race between the Columbia and the Constitution will take place to-morrow over the same Seawanhaka course.

Launch Race of Jamaica Bay Y. C.

The Jamaica Bay Yacht Club announces a launch race for the Fred W. Huber Cup, to be held off the clubhouse at Holland's Station, Rockaway Beach, to-morrow afternoon at 3:30. There will be a progressive euchre party, followed by dancing, at the clubhouse in the evening.

PROF. NORTON SPEAKS.

He Bitterly Arraigns This Government's Colonial Policy in an Address on "National Wrongdoing."

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard University at the annual dinner of the Sanderson Academy, held in Ashfield, Mass., yesterday delivered an address on "National Wrongdoing." The Evening Post of this city printed a report of Prof. Norton's address, in part, as follows:

"Surely many of our deeds of late seem to show that we, too, like the people of old, are intoxicated with prosperity. Child and lover of America, as I am, my heart burns hot with indignant sorrow and humiliation as I regard our treatment of Porto Rico, of Cuba, of the Philippines. Are we morally so deaf that we do not hear the reproaches of men to whom we have broken our promise of independence, and the bitter upbraidings of those who had learned from our teachings that liberty is worth dying for?

"Can we stop our ears to the cries and sobs of innocent women and children whom we have made desolate outcasts; to the groans of men whom we have shot down because they stood up against us in defense of what were once our principles, of their rights and their honor? What sin, what folly, what shame are ours!

"We all are more or less responsible for the shame of broken National pledges, for the folly and the sin of cruel hostilities undeserving of the name of war. It is not a pleasant thought that the shot which stretched some poor Filipino on the ground was fired by a hand for whose murderous service you and I have been compelled to contribute payment. I, at least, and those who think as I do, will not cease to protest against a greater wrong is done to us Americans than to the Filipinos themselves by these degrading and criminal hostilities.

"The report of Major Gen. MacArthur, dated on the 4th of July, reads as a satire on our familiar Fourth of July orations. From May 5, 1900, to June 30, 1901, there were 1,026 'contacts,' a euphemism for 'fights,' between our troops and those whom the General calls 'insurgents.'

"The most glorious event of the period was the capture, by a trick so mean as to make a traitor blush, of the leader of his people, once our friend and ally.

"For three years past we have been acting as if we were no longer Americans. We have been Europeanizing ourselves. We have been recreant to America, and our recreancy has cost us dear in treasure, in honor, and in blood.

"It is time to retrace our backward steps, to renew our faith in American principles and ideals, and our allegiance to them; to redeem our broken promises; to stop our wicked fighting, and to turn from the darkness of the Old World to the hope of the New."

NOTED CRIMINALS CAUGHT.

Ernest Belden and His Wife in Custody, Charged with a Long List of Offenses.

Ernest Belden, who has served many terms in prison, and his wife, Sarah Belden, long hunted by both the Federal and local police authorities, were arrested together yesterday at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street by Central Office Detectives McMullen and Brady. The man's pockets were filled with pawn tickets representing the proceeds of robberies in which the pair have been engaged.

The prisoners were married on Aug. 19 of last year in Newark, where the woman, who was the widow of Capt. James Peters, a veteran of the civil war, eked out her pension of $8 a month by running a boarding house for employes of the trolley lines. By her marriage to Belden she should have forfeited her pension, but she continued to draw it until she heard that the Government detectives were on her track, when she fled with her husband to Jersey City. There, under different names, she obtained many positions as a housekeeper, and within a few days after obtaining a situation she and Belden would rob the house in which she was employed. So extensive were their operations that in last July a circular was sent all over the country, asking that they be arrested.

The woman, in fact, was once caught and was out on bail on a charge of petit larceny. She was to have been tried yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions and was on her way to court when arrested. The couple have been robbing lodging houses in this city of late. At Police Headquarters Mrs. Belden admitted her guilt of all the robberies charged against her and also of swindling the Government.

She denounced Belden, who, she said, had driven her into a life of crime. She intimated that she would turn State's evidence against him, and the detectives asked the court that her sentence be suspended. This was done, and she was taken back to Headquarters to await extradition papers to New Jersey for her more serious crimes.

Belden was arrested in 1889 for robbing John J. Kernan, by whom he was employed at 48 Wall Street, and was sent to Elmira. In 1891 he was sent to Sing Sing for five years on a conviction of forgery. Almost immediately after his release he committed another crime and was sent back to the same prison, and on March 1, 1897, he was again sent to Elmira for three years, but did not serve all of his sentence.

NEW HARLEM BRIDGE OPEN

Girls in White Lead Manhattan and Bronx Processions.

First and Willis Avenues Joined at Last by a Great Structure—Acting Mayor's Address.

Big civic parades marching down from the Borough of the Bronx and up from the Borough of Manhattan met yesterday morning in the centre of the new bridge over the Harlem River from First Avenue on this side to Willis Avenue on the other, and there Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and the men who had been most active in securing the construction of the bridge, formally declared it open to public use. Young women clad in white led both parades. The one from Manhattan started up First Avenue from One Hundred and Sixth Street with 100 girls leading the van under the command of Miss Mary Louise Rourke, while 80 girls, led by Miss Mary Demorest, came down out of the Bronx from Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

In the Manhattan parade were the East Side Citizens' Improvements Association, commanded by the President, Peter W. Schloss, Jr.; business men's organizations from that section of the city, and several Italian societies in gay trappings, and, in the Bronx column, marshaled by Col. J. A. Goulden, were the North Side Board of Trade, the Taxpayers' Alliance, the Third Ward Property Owner's Association, and the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., commanded by Capt. David Wilson.

As the processions reached the new structure the mounted policemen who had cleared the way fell out of the parade and the young women marched on through their lines until the Misses Rourke and Demarest met and shook hands, while the united bands burst out with "Hail Columbia."

Mr. Guggenheimer reviewed the building of the bridge from the first attempts to secure the authorization of the legislation, and predicted that as a result of this and similar works the Borough of the Bronx before the century had passed would become one of the most important manufacturing and residential districts in the whole city.

Bridge Commissioner Shea, the next speaker, felicitated himself that during his term of office there will have been completed two, and possibly three, of the great Harlem River bridges.

President James L. Wells of the North Side Board of Trade, said:

"This bridge has long been a public necessity; notwithstanding the phenomenal growth of the city on either side of the Harlem, the means of crossing the river from First to Willis Avenue have remained until to-day almost as primitive as they were when the dusky Indians paddled and sailed canoes across the glittering waters of the Muscoota.

"Notwithstanding also that there was a dense population of immense manufacturing establishments on each side of the river requiring the means of intercourse one with the other, the facilities for crossing at this point continued almost as crude as they were when the renowned Jonas Bronck, our first white settler, transported his family, his servants, and his cattle across 'the great kill' and built his home on yonder hill near the northerly terminus of this bridge, more than two centuries and a half ago.

"This bridge will give direct access to our railroads and freight yard, to our large manufacturing establishments, and to the constantly increasing commercial interests that cluster about the Harlem and East Rivers. It will relieve the congested condition of the Third Avenue Bridge, over which, it is asserted, more vehicles pass daily than over the Brooklyn Bridge."

When Mr. Wells had concluded, all the white-clad girls joined in singing the "Red, White, and Blue," and then as the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner" the Stars and Stripes rose to the highest point of the structure. The batter thundered a National salute of twenty-one guns, and the reverberations died away amid the shrieks of locomotive and tugboat whistles and the deep roar of steam gongs and sirens from the neighboring factories of Harlem and Mott Haven and Morrisania.

Ice cream and cake were served out to the singers as a Harlem Hospital ambulance dashed across the bridge at full speed to prove the saving of time the new structure will effect on the many errands of mercy on which it and its fellows are called across the Harlem.

As the assemblage broke up there was a line of trucks a third of a mile long waiting at each end of the bridge for the signal that the roadway was clear and open at last.

GIFT OF BRIGHAM YOUNG STOLEN.

Valuable Watch Taken from George Alfred Townsend in the Tenderloin.

George Alfred Townsend, the well-known writer, has complained to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station that his gold watch, chain, and locket, worth about $300, but which he says he would not have sold for $10,000, were stolen from him on a northbound Broadway car shortly after leaving Thirty-fourth Street, last night. The inscription on the watch shows why he values it so highly. It is as follows:

From Brigham Young to George Alfred Townsend, in the year 1871.

Mr. Townsend, who is now staying at the Waldorf-Astoria, says he has carried the watch ever since he received it from the great Mormon leader. It was about 8 o'clock when he boarded the car, which was a closed one. There was a great rush of people as he got aboard, for it was just time for evening entertainments

CHOICE OF MEN TO HEAD THE CITY TICKET

Anti-Tammany Delegates Want an Independent Democrat.

They Meet at Col. Ogden's Invitation and Set the Time for the Next Formal Conference.

Col. Willis L. Ogden, Chairman of the Campaign Committee appointed at the convention of the Citizens' Union in Cooper Union, gave a luncheon yesterday at the Merchants' Club, Broadway and Broome Street, to representatives of the anti-Tammany bodies. There was much discussion with relation to Mayoralty candidates, but it had more to do with the possible Tammany nominee than with any one who might be selected by the anti-Tammany forces.

There were present besides Col. Ogden, Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff, President R. C. Morris of the Republican County Committee; Benno Loewy of the German-American Republican League; Otto Kempner of the Brooklyn German-American League; ex-Senator M. J. Coffey of the Brooklyn Democracy; John C. Sheehan of the Greater New York Democracy, ex-Sheriff James O'Brien of the City Democracy; Henry Weissmann of the Brooklyn German-American Municipal League, J. G. Timolat of Richmond, Treasurer of the New York City Republican Committee; Herman Ridder of the German-American Reform Union, J. J. Van Nostrand of Queens, Samuel Seabury of the Citizens' Union, Dr. Gustav Scholer of the German Republican County Committee, and J. T. Kelly of the New York Independent Democracy.

After luncheon the question of the date of the next anti-Tammany conference was discussed, and it was fixed for Sept. 9, at 8:30 o'clock at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, 34 Union Square East. Sessions of the conference, it was said, would be practically continuous until an anti-Tammany ticket had been agreed upon.

Col. Ogden, in discussing the affair, said:

"I thought a dinner would be the best way of calling one member of each organization together so that we could become better acquainted. The sentiment of the gentlemen present was that a fusion ticket was assured, and that it would be successful against Tammany.

"Our advices were of a most encouraging character, and there was some discussion of possible candidates. But I can give no names."

From others it was learned that the opinion prevailed that an independent Democrat should head the anti-Tammany ticket, and by about the same proportion it seemed to be agreed that either Justice Leonard A. Giegerich or Justice Morgan J. O'Brien would be the Tammany nominee for Mayor, though the majority seemed to think that Justice O'Brien would not consent to make the race.

On the anti-Tammany side, the names alleged to have been discussed were those of Controller Bird S. Coler, John De Witt Warner, ex-Judge Roger A. Pryor, Seth Low, Ashbel P. Fitch, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, ex-Postmaster C. W. Dayton, Jacob A. Cantor, Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, and John D. Crimmins.

There was nothing like unanimity on any one name. Mr. Coler said at the Hoffman House last night that he was in no sense a candidate.

There was a great deal of talk on the outside of the dining hall that the name of Thomas C. Dunham had been seriously considered. Mr. Dunham defeated F. S. Gibbs and Stephen Merritt for State Senator in 1895. One of the Republicans at the dinner assured a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that Mr. Dunham's name was not mentioned.

President Morris assured the gentlemen of the sincere support of the Republican organization in the fight against Tammany.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff spoke in the same strain with regard to the Brooklyn Republicans.

Mr. Van Nostrand, the leader in Queens, added remarks of the same tenor, and Mr. Timolat of Richmond vouched for the Republicans of that borough.

Then Mr. Sheehan assured all that thousands of Democrats were ready to support any good anti-Tammany ticket. While no one present would admit it, the report was current that Mr. Sheehan and ex-Senator Coffey each expressed grave doubts of the independent character of Mr. Coler's Democracy. They seemed to regard him, so it was said, as very nearly a full-fledged Tammanyite.

It can be stated, however, as a fact that no anti-Tammany man whose name was discussed was seriously considered as acceptable.

Fete for Mr. Hopper's Followers.

Not fewer than 5,000 persons attended the annual Summer night's festival of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-first Assembly District last night in Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue. The grand march was led by Isaac A. Hopper, the leader of the district. There was some expectation of the announcement that one of Mr. Hopper's opponents would come out openly in support of Mr. Hopper, and that fireworks representing the district factions clasping hands would signalize the incident, but nothing of the kind happened.

RICHMOND OFFICIALS TRIED.

Charges Against Goggin and Donnelly for Entering Old Vanderbilt House Are Dismissed.

City Marshal Robert Goggin and Deputy Sheriff Edward Donnelly, Jr., appeared in the Court of Sessions at New Brighton yesterday to answer a charge of forcibly entering the old Vanderbilt homestead on Grimes Hill. Last week the men were to have been put on trial, but on the day set for the hearing they failed to appear, sending the unsworn certificates of two doctors stating that they were ill. Justice Fitzgerald, who was to try the case, became very indignant and declared the men were trifling with the court.

Henry L. Barber, the asphalt manufacturer, who had bought the Vanderbilt place, sold it in 1899 to William Thorpe for $30,000. The purchase money was to be paid in installments, but it is claimed no payment was ever made. Last July Lawyer W. W. Niles, acting for Mr. Barber, attempted to recover possession of the property, but he was successfully resisted by Mr. Thorpe.

On July 19 Goggin and Donnelly went to the Vanderbilt homestead, and it is claimed that they obtained an entrance by pretending they had come to make a levy on a judgment of $12 claimed by a former servant of Thorpe.

As soon as they were inside they announced they were there to take possession for the Clovena Land Company, which had obtained a deed on the property from Mr. Barber, who is said to be the owner of the land company. Mr. Thorpe and his wife refused to leave the house, and it is claimed that the two officers acted in a threatening manner, Goggin displayed a revolver.

The court dismissed the charges, Justice Fitzgerald dissenting. He considered the men guilty, he said, as they had, he believed used undue force and violence.

CAN'T EXPLAIN HIS ARREST.

Benjamin Parr, Broker, Says His Troubles in Yonkers Are Undeserved.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Benjamin Parr of New York, a broker, who was arrested last night on a charge of grand larceny, will have a hearing to-morrow morning. There is much curiosity as to what the outcome of the case will be. Noah Lodor, Jr., was appointed a Commissioner of the State of Tennessee to take the testimony of Mr. Parr in an action now pending in that State. He claims he came to Yonkers and showed Mr. Parr his commission and the list of questions he was to answer, and that Mr. Parr kept them and refused to give up the papers or to answer the questions. Mr. Parr was paroled when arrested.

Mr. Parr claims he had no idea of stealing the papers. He refuses to go into the details of the matter, but says that from the papers it would appear he and his wife were made the complainants or petitioners in the case. As he had authorized no one to bring any action, he did not intend to answer the questions and sign the papers until he found out all about the matter. He therefore retained the papers and among the others the commission, for which he had no particular use. He will not take any action one way or the other until he finds out by mail from Tennessee what it is all about.

TENEMENT HOUSE LAW.

Justice O'Gorman Reserves Decision in Suit to Test Its Validity.

There was an argument yesterday before Justice O'Gorman in Part I. of the Supreme Court in the suits begun to test the validity of the new tenement house law. Two weeks ago a temporary injunction restraining the Building Department from interfering with the construction of thirteen tenements were granted, and the motion argued yesterday was to make those injunctions permanent.

J. Charles Weschler is counsel for Sobel & Kean, J. R. Signell, Ruth and Hoffman, and others presented the case to the court. Mr. Weschler declared that Chapter 334 of the Laws of 1901, the Tenement House law, provided that all persons who had permits to erect buildings prior to June 1 could only build under the old law if they had completed by Aug. 1 up to the first tier of beams. In all the cases he represented counsel said the work had been begun before June 1, that the delay in completing the amount of work required was due to causes beyond the control of the builders, owners, and contractors, and that the enforcement of the section would be harsh and unjust. Counsel also said he believed the law unconstitutional.

Charles J. McCafferty and S. J. Parmenter of the Corporation Counsel's office appeared for the law in opposition to the application for the injunction. They said the papers submitted do not show that any attempt has been made to comply with the law; that the Legislature was well within its jurisdiction in passing the law; that the law is constitutional, and that any damage the petitioners might have sustained or may sustain is due to their own failure to comply with the terms of the law.

"Doesn't it seem that the law is a little harsh where it interferes with vested rights?" said Justice O'Gorman. "The petitioners show that the delays were due to circumstances over which they had no control. The Legislature in the exercise of police rights should avoid unnecessary harshness."

Decision was reserved.

TWO WATCHMEN BURNED.

Were Caught in a Blazing Sweatshop Building in Water Street and Escaped with Difficulty.

Two watchmen were badly burned last night in a fire in the seven-story sweatshop building at 466-468 Water Street, which started under suspicious circumstances and did fully $5,000 damage to the building and stock before controlled by the firemen under Deputy Chief Ahearn.

Abraham Iseks, cooper, occupied the first two floors. The remaining floors were used as sweatshops. Watchmen were stationed on each floor. Shortly after 8 o'clock some of the residents of the double-decker tenement adjoining the sweatshop building were much alarmed when they discovered flames bursting from the hallway entrance on the ground floor. Some claim that they saw men enter this hallway and set fire to a pan of shavings, and then run down the street. When the first engines reached the house the entire staircase up to the seventh story was burning, and flames and smoke were pouring through the windows of each floor.

John Kutkowsky, a watchman on the seventh floor, and Louis Kornitz, a watchman on the fourth floor, found themselves cut off by the flames and got out of the building by way of the front fire escapes. They were badly burned about the face, hands, feet, and body, in doing so. Both were taken to Gouverneur Hospital. A cat was seen to jump from the third-story window, strike on its feet, and scamper away, apparently unhurt.

Although the sweatshops supposedly stop work at 6 o'clock, it was said that a number of workers were still in the building, and that they made their escape by the rear fire escapes. None of these could be found by either firemen or police. Three alarms were turned in by Battalion Chief Martin. Inspector Cross looked after the police lines in person.

On the Cherry Street side, almost directly in the rear of the burning building, was Meyer's trucking stable, in which over a hundred horses were on the first three floors. The firemen got the horses ready to move out, but did not find it necessary to take any to the street, though the stable filled with smoke.

MURDER AT AN ASYLUM.

Records on the Trenton Hospital's Books Admitted—The Statement of Judge Vroom.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 22.—Judge G. D. M. Vroom, President of the Board of Managers of the State Asylum for the Insane, was questioned to-day regarding published statements attributed to Dr. William F. Jones, formerly assistant physician at the asylum, to the effect that one of the attendants had confessed to him that he had been guilty of brutality to a patient named William Funk. The patient subsequently died, and the attendant who assaulted him was discharged.

Judge Vroom said that neither Dr. Jones nor any one else ever informed the board of the brutal treatment of the patient.

Dr. John W. Ward, the medical director of the asylum, was also questioned on the same subject. He said that an entry setting forth the brutality of which the patient was the victim and a statement that the death was caused by an attendant, were on the records of the institution, but were not entered there until June last, twelve months after Funk's death, and a week or so after Dr. Jones had been discharged from the staff "for cause."

Judge Vroom's statement is as follows:

"A reporter came to me Monday last and said that Dr. Jones had called at the office of a New York newspaper and expressed a desire to make public certain conditions existing at the New Jersey State Hospital.

"I asked the reporter if Dr. Jones had told the editor that he had been discharged from the hospital medical staff. He said no; that he had learned that when he came to Trenton. The reporter then told me about the alleged killing of the patient William Funk.

"I told him that if Jones knew this for more than a year and did not report it, he was an accessory to the crime. I want it emphatically understood that the first intimation I had of any sort whatever was on last Monday.

"Jones went to the Governor with the reporter, and the Governor told Jones that if his statements were true he was an accessory to the crime. Jones then begged the Governor not to say anything more about it. He also asked the reporter not to publish the story.

"If Jones had informed the managers about the death action would have been taken immediately. A case occurred at the Morris Plains Hospital, and we investigated the matter and had the attendant convicted of murder in the second degree and sent to State prison. We would have done the same thing here if we had known it."

Philadelphia Fire Loss, $500,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The fire which started at the works of the Atlantic Refining Company, at Point Breeze, on the Schuylkill River front, in the southwestern section of the city, burned itself out to-day. Vice President Lloyd of the company estimates the loss at about $500,000. Fourteen tanks, containing about 200,000 barrels of oil, were destroyed. One pumping station and thousands of feet of pipe were rendered useless, but the most important machinery is intact. According to officials of the company business at the plant will not be impeded.

Lawrence (Mass.) Worsted Mills Sold.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 22.—The property of the Prospect and Globe mills, makers of worsted goods, which recently failed, was sold at auction to-day. The valuation set by experts on the Prospect mill was $123,850.47, and it finally went to a representative of the American Woolen Company for $41,250. The Globe mills appraisal was $57,692, and it went for $21,650 to the same corporation.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:50 A. M.—1,148 Park Avenue; Peter Freese; damage, $5.

11 A. M.—2,235 First Avenue; Jacob Sulman; damage, $15.

2:15 P. M.—151 Monroe Street; A. Gensberby; damage, $10.

3 P. M.—488 Water Street; J. Freedman; damage, $6,000.

MR. GIBBS EXPLAINS ALL

President Morris, He Declares, Drafted Conferrees Resolution.

NO CHANGE OF MEN PLANNED

The ex-Senator Blames Mr. Morris for Not Fathering His Own Scheme—Mr. Platt's Attitude.

"The resolutions presented at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican City Committee on Tuesday, and which has made such a tempest in a teapot, was drafted in the main by Robert C. Morris, President of the County Committee."

That was the answer of ex-Senator Fred S. Gibbs yesterday when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES asked him for an explanation of his connection with the affair. Then Mr. Gibbs said:

"Two serious mistakes were made. In the first place, Mr. Morris should have fathered the resolution; in the second, it should have been adopted. There was no intention to create another committee.

"Some time ago the point was made that the present Republican Conference Committee, having been appointed by the county organization, its authority to represent the Republican City Convention (not committee) might be questioned. Mr. Morris sought a way but of a possible dilemma, and came to me for advice. Perhaps in the past two months President Morris, Executive Chairman W. H. Ten Eyck, and myself have discussed the matter twenty times.

"The conferrees appointed by the Republican County Committee to act with the anti-Tammany joint conference are R. C. Morris, W. H. Ten Eyck, George R. Sheldon, Cornelius Van Cott, F. Norton Goddard, McDougall Hawkes, and myself.

"I suggested that the Republican City Committee should appoint the same conferrees to act for them. There never was any intention of enlarging the committee or appointing others than those named by the Republican county organization. But it was found that Messrs. Morris and Sheldon were not members of the City Committee. To overcome this difficulty I advised Mr. Morris to secure an appointment as a member of the City Committee. This he did, John W. Jacobus retiring in his favor. Some member from the Twenty-seventh District made way for Mr. Sheldon.

"Mr. Ten Eyck did not want the power to name the committee, but it was absolutely understood that he would name the same seven men, with Mr. Morris as Chairman. And he would have done so. It is true that Mr. Ten Eyck is a Tammany office holder, but he is loyal to his party.

"I firmly believe that Tammany Hall can be defeated next November, but if the anti-Tammany forces are to win they must have public sentiment behind them.

"There is not a Republican politician who would dare to attempt to sell out to Tammany Hall. Any such man would certainly be exposed, and I believe he would be driven from Manhattan Island.

"The intention all along has been to make Mr. Morris the Chairman of any conference committee appointed by the City Committee. We wanted to give him full power to speak for the City Convention. Senator Platt has a firm faith in President Morris, and so have I.

"Now, while I knew the resolutions were to be introduced, I never saw them. They were drafted by President Morris with some assistance from William Halpin. Mr. Morris prepared the paper; it is his scheme; it is his document, and he was quite right in preparing it. But he made the serious mistake of not fathering it in the committee. Mr. Halpin asked Mr. Morris to introduce it, but he requested Mr. Halpin to do so. Mr. Halpin did so, and then some one at the meeting suggested a plot that was being engineered by Gibbs. If I had been at the meeting the resolution would have been passed. I would promptly have accepted Mr. Gruber's amendment.

"Mr. Morris ought to have control of a committee representing the City Convention. He realizes it, and he has asked me a dozen times to suggest the best mode by which the desired result could be accomplished. The resolution was the outcome.

"I don't believe Senator Platt had any knowledge of the resolution before it was introduced. Until this morning I had not seen Mr. Platt in two months. Messrs. Morris, Ten Eyck, and myself saw the Senator to-day. What he did not understand yesterday he understands to-day, and he feels that it was a mistake not to pass the resolution.

"THE TIMES is always disposed to be fair, but there are some papers that never miss the opportunity to attack me or question my motives. All I ask is that the public should be given to understand that there never has been any idea of increasing the representation or changing the personnel of the New York County Committee's representatives in the joint anti-Tammany conference. President Morris understands it, and he also understands that Mr. Ten Eyck, myself, and others, not only want to clothe him with additional power, but will aid him in every way in carrying out his policy. As Chairman of the county organization, Mr. Morris is responsible, and he should assume the responsibility. It was recognized that he was not in a position to speak for the Republican City Convention, and we simply paved the way to place him in a proper position.

"The numerical strength of the different conference committees amounts to nothing. The Brooklyn people have nine to our seven, but it should be borne in mind that New York County's larger delegation in the City Convention places the Republicans in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx in a position to secure what they believe to be right.

"There has been a whole lot of trouble made out of nothing. Had I been at the committee meeing on Tuesday I should have insisted that the resolution should be introduced by either President Morris or Capt. F. Norton Goddard. It would have been done, too, and passed without dissent."

Senator Platt stated that he was perfectly satisfied with the explanations made at the conference in his office.

William Halpin, who offered the resolutions at the meeting on Tuesday, was near at hand, and he corroborated the story told by ex-Senator Gibbs.

The understanding was that President Morris would prepare a statement for publication. Assisted by Mr. Halpin, he did prepare one, but at 9 o'clock P. M. he said to the reporters that there would be none issued.

VIRGINIANS ADOPT PLATFORM.

Republicans Condemn Democrats for Deliberate, Debased, and Fraudulent Elections—Opposition to Trusts.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 22.—The Republican State Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. Ex-Congressman Thorpe, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented the platform, which was adopted by acclamation without debate. The platform indorses and announces adhesion to the principles of the National Republican Party as enunciated in the Philadelphia platform.

It indorses McKinley's Administration and gives its unqualified assent to the Republican doctrine that the people are sovereign, and that all power is derived from and belongs to the people. It declares its willingness to trust to the people the decision of all political issues.

It denounces all attempts to discriminate in favor of or against citizens of Virginia on account of race or color. It protests against the proposition to confer the right of suffrage on unworthy persons on account of the merits or the achievements of their ancestors as tending to create a privileged class and discrimination against others equally worthy.

It favors the right of suffrage being left as fixed by the present Constitution of Virginia, with such laws and guarantees as will secure to every qualified voter a free ballot and fair count. It arraigns the Democratic Party of Virginia for the "willful, deliberate, debased, and fraudulent elections that have been held in this State for years past."

It declares its unalterable opposition to criminal trusts and to every illegal combination of capital, but wages no war on combinations of capital for legitimate purposes and arraigns the Democratic Party of Virginia which has had control of the State Government for fifteen years, for its failure to enact any law or take any steps to control, prevent, or punish such criminal trusts and illegal combinations of capital. It protests against the scheme to promulgate the new Constitution without submitting it to the people.

It favors economy in the administration of State Government and charges the Democratic Party with wanton extravagance and willful waste.

It condemns the Democratic Party for not having changed the law of fellow-servants, as construed by the Supreme Court of Appeals, and denounces the acts of the Democratic Legislature in its attempts to destroy the oyster interests of the State.

After the platform had been disposed of, Mr. Lurry, the defeated candidate for Governor, made a speech indorsing the convention's nominations of last night. J. Hampton Hoge, the nominee for Governor, was called for and responded with a speech, in which he scored his Democratic opponent and the Democratic Party. He was enthusiastically cheered.

At 11:30 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

New Jersey Democrats' Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Aug. 22.—At a recent meeting of the Democrats of Union County it was decided to completely reorganize their County Committee. To this end the District Committees of this city and Elizabeth have been abolished. Hereafter the County Committe will number fifty-six instead of twenty-six members, giving a total membership of nine from Plainfield any twenty-five from Elizabeth. The rest of the committee is made up from representatives from other towns.

NAVAL PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Six Confined at the Brooklyn Yard Overpowered the Sentry—One Rescued from Drowning.

Six men who were confined in the "brig" at the Cob Dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard broke jail early Monday morning, and, overpowering the sentry on post, escaped from the yard. Shortly afterward one of them was found struggling in the water of the channel which divides the main part of the yard from the Cob Dock, and was rescued by the Master at Arms there.

There was a raft floating in the channel, and toward this the man was trying to swim. A pile of clothing was on this raft, and the six prisoners are said to have hidden under these clothes. The raft floated further up the channel, and it is supposed that the men landed at the upper end and, making their way across the yard, escaped over the wall at Clinton Avenue and Flushing Avenue. Most of the men were confined for minor offenses, but one of them was a general court-martial prisoner, and must have been guilty of some serious offense.

STORM WRECKS BUDDING TOWN

Anadarko, Oklahoma, Visited by Disastrous Gale—Three Persons Killed.

ANADARKO, Oklahoma, Aug. 22.—Three persons were killed, two seriously injured, and a number slightly hurt in a heavy wind and rain storm which visited this section last evening. Twenty buildings were almost wholly wrecked, hundreds of tents, occupied by homesteaders, were torn to pieces, and great quantities of merchandise were strewn far and wide over the prairie.

Those who were killed in the storm were Dr. Mayse of Wichita, Kan., W. P. Levis of Weatherford, Tex., and John Antone of Paris, Tex.

Anadarko is one of the three towns which sprang up after the recent opening by lottery of the Kiowa-Comanche Indian reservation. After the drawing had been concluded thousands of homesteaders, many of whom failed to win in the drawing, rushed thither and purchased town lots which were being auctioned off by the Government. In less than thirty days the town had a population of over 6,000. Buildings were in the course of erection on every hand, and in the meantime the majority of the population resided in tents, systematically arranged along the various streets.

When the storm came twenty of the half-finished houses were torn to pieces. Flying timbers caused the fatalities noted. The wind swept the tents into a conglomerate mass and the rain soaked thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise. The storm passed over quickly.

Another Oklahoma Town Stormswept.

HOBART, Oklahoma, Aug. 22.—A storm approaching a cloudburst visited Hobart, one of the new towns on the Kiowa-Comanche lands, last night. No lives were lost here, but thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

Everything stored in tents was soaked by the rain, two and one-quarter inches of which fell in one hour. In the country districts it is reported the storm was more severe, and at least four persons are said to have been killed.

Cloudbursts Do Damage in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 22.—Two cloudbursts did much damage and delayed trains on the Southern Railway last night. At Collinsville, Ala., the county was deluged for several miles, crops ruined, and trains shut off several hours. At Hodges Station, near Knoxville, the Southern's tracks were covered with four feet of water and trains delayed five hours.

Rain Swells Rivers in Georgia.

MARIETTA, Ga., Aug. 22.—The heaviest rain in years has swollen all the rivers in this neighborhood. Several washouts are reported on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railroad. The passenger train on this line due to leave for Knoxville at 9 o'clock this morning had not yet started at a late hour this evening.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Pennsylvania Leases a Building in Fifth Avenue.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has secured a thirty years' lease of the four-story building at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, and will occupy the lower part of it as a ticket and freight office, after extensive alterations have been made. The annual rental is said to be $100,000.

The present offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad are at the southwest corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, in the Sturtevant House. These offices are becoming too small for the needs of the company, and, besides, it is reported that the old Sturtevant House is to be sold. The Pennsylvania office will be the first railroad ticket office to be located in Fifth Avenue. Almost all the desirable corner offices on Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Streets are now taken up as ticket offices by various railroads.

MR. NEWMAN NOT TO RESIGN.

But Mr. Hays of the Northern Pacific May Join the Vanderbilt-Morgan Forces.

President Newman of the New York Central denies that he intends to retire from the Presidency of the road, or that Mr. Hays, President of the Southern Pacific, has been asked to take the position.

It may be stated upon good authority, however, that a high position will be offered to Mr. Hays by Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Morgan.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Earnings.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 22.—The annual report of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway shows gross earnings of $3,275,503, and net earnings, $1,426,397. Preferred stock will show a dividend of 5 per cent. and common of 4 per cent. The Iowa Central, owned by the same interests, shows gross earnings of $2,284,123; net earnings, $463,397. This will just about pay the fixed charges. The road has expended a large amount in permanent improvements.

Brief Railroad Items.

The report that the Pennsylvania and the Wabash would enter into closer relations was denied yesterday by a Director of the latter.

One of the new locomotives exhibited by the Baldwin Works at Buffalo has a Vanderbilt firebox and tender.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Colorado and Southern has been called for Aug. 29. An officer of the company yesterday declined to say for what purpose it was to be held.

The new rules for handling baggage cars, adopted by the Central Passenger and Trunk Line Associations, are practically the same as the old ones, with the exception that a baggage car will be furnished free to all parties of twenty-five or more when the total fare paid is over $25. Otherwise a charge of $10 will be made.

CARL H. SCHULTZ

Artificial Vichy, Selters, Carbonic, Club Soda,

put up in bottles for out-of-town delivery; can be shipped by freight or express to any part of the United States.

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430-444 First Avenue, New York.

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SHERIFF FIRES ON MOB.

Two Men Fatally Wounded in Effort to Protect a Convicted Negro from Alabama Citizens.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 22.—A staff correspondent of The Birmingham News telegraphed this afternoon from Nashville, St. Clair County, Ala., that in a battle which occurred there at 1 o'clock between Sheriff North's posse and a mob of 400 men, who were seeking to lynch James Brown, the negro from Springville, three men were wounded, two fatally. The mob dispersed for the time being.

Brown was tried for assault at a special term of court to-day, and sentenced to be hanged on Sept. 20. The trial lasted two hours, and the jury was out eleven minutes.

When it became noised abroad that the court had directed the Sheriff to take the prisoner back to Birmingham for safe keeping a mob surrounded the courthouse, where Brown was being guarded by Sheriff North and twenty-eight deputies. The mob demanded the prisoner, and the Sheriff informed them that he would shoot the first man that put his foot on the courthouse steps.

A few minutes later a member of the mob dashed up the steps, firing a revolver. A general fusillade followed. The Sheriff's force fired through the windows and doors, and the mob retreated, firing as they went. Walter and Arthur Blankenship were shot with buckshot. Both will die. Boy named Hanby was shot in the head. Owing to a heavy rain the mob sought shelter in nearby stores.

REV. MR. HARRINGTON'S SUICIDE.

New Jersey Minister's Wife Says He Was Worried by Village Gossip.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 22.—There is little doubt that worry over his recent hasty marriage was the cause of the Rev. George B. Harrington's hanging himself yesterday in the belfry of his little church at Oxford. He had been severely criticised by some of the members of the congregation for marrying Miss Tice, the organist.

The bride of two weeks is much distressed over her husband's tragic death, and says she can assign no cause for his act, except that he was worried over the gossip in the village on account of their marriage. She has gone back to the home of her father, Levi Tice, of Oxford Church, although they did not approve of the hasty marriage of the young minister, express sorrow over his death.

GYPSIES ARRESTED IN CHICAGO.

Were Suspected of Kidnapping Children —Violence Prevented by Police.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Suspicions directed against a band of wandering gypsies of having kidnapped two children from the homes of wealthy South Side families in the vicinity of Cottage Grove Avenue and Thirty-second Street resulted in the arrest of the entire camp, composed of sixty-five persons. Their release, however, followed an unsuccessful effort to prove their guilt.

The report that the children had been stolen caused great excitement and policemen called from four different stations had difficulty in preventing violence.

On the North Side a band of gypsies encamped at Lincoln and Lawrence Avenues was forced to move by the police. The gypsies at first refused to go, but threats of arrest brought them to submission.

Another Artillery Increase.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—An order of the War Department was issued to-day for another increase in the artillery, 1,800 men having enlisted. This increase promotes Lieut. Col. J. L. Tiernon to be Colonel; Majors G. S. Grimes and J. M. K. Davis, to be Lieutenant Colonels, and Capts. S. A. Kephart, L. R. Burgess, and J. A. Shipton, to be Majors. The First Lieutenants to be promoted as Captains are: W. S. Overton, F. C. Johnston, E. D. A. Pearce, A. S. Conklin, B. M. Koehler, J. F. Brady, H. La F. Applewhite, R. L. Carmichael, H. G. Bishop, A. Moses, T. Q. Ashburn, S. F. Bottoms, W. E. Newbill, H. E. Cloke, S. C. Vestal, T. H. R. McIntyre, R. H. McMaster, P. R. Ward, and M. McCloskey.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will proceed to Chicago and report Aug. 29 to Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

Major Crosby P. Miller, Quartermaster, now at San Francisco, will report to the Acting Quartermaster General for conference on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department:

Col. James M. Marshall, Assistant Quartermaster General, will be relieved without delay from his present duties by an officer to be temporarily designated by the commanding General, Department of California, and will then proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., and assume charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at that place, to relieve Lieut. Col. Charles R. Barnett, Deputy Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. Barnett upon being thus relieved will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and assume charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at that place, to relieve Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Deputy Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. Wheeler upon being thus relieved will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty as chief Quartermaster of that department.

Capt. Beverly B. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, for the purpose of investigating the premature explosion of a shell in the seven-inch siege howitzer.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department:

Capt. Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster, in addition to his present duties, will proceed on Sept. 30 to Philadelphia and report to the Depot Quartermaster at that place for assignment to duty at the Schuylkill Arsenal, to relieve Capt. George McK. Williamson, Quartermaster.

Capt. Williamson upon being thus relieved will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Capt. Williamson will proceed on transport from San Francisco to Honolulu, and upon arrival will relieve Major William W. Robinson, Jr., Quartermaster, of his duties at the latter place.

Major Robinson upon being thus relieved will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty in that division.

Navy.

Capt. A. S. Snow, Lieut. Commander F. E. Sawyer, Lieut. J. V. Klemann, Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan, Lieut. O. P. Jackson, Lieut. M. Johnston, Naval Cadet W. McEntee, Naval Cadet W. B. Ferguson, Jr., Surgeon G. Pickrell, Assistant Surgeon H. M. Tolfree, Paymaster F. T. Arms, and Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney are detached from the Vermont when placed out of commission, and ordered to the Columbia immediately.

Commander C. E. Colahan, Lieut. Commander A. W. Grant, Lieut. Commander E. T. Warburton, Lieut. Commander F. W. Bartlett, Lieut. J. W. Oman, Lieut. W. P. Winchell, Lieut. J. J. Raby, Lieut. R. Z. Johnston, Jr., Lieut. F. P. Baldwin, Lieut. L. S. Van Duser, Lieut. W. F. Pratt, and Chaplain H. H. Clark are detached from the Indiana Aug. 29 and ordered to the Naval Academy Aug. 29.

Lieut. Commander A. C. Hodgson is detached from the torpedo station and ordered to the Indiana as executive, Aug. 29, as relief of Lieut. Commander Grant.

Lieut. W. K. Harrison is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Indiana Aug. 29.

Lieut. L. A. Bostwick is detached from Cramps' ship yard and other duty, and ordered to the Indiana Aug. 29.

Lieut. W. S. Turpin is detached from the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., and ordered to the Indiana Aug. 29.

Lieut. E. W. Eberle is detached from the Naval Academy, Aug. 29, and ordered to the Indiana Aug. 29.

Lieut. F. Lyon is ordered to the Monongahela Aug. 26.

Lieut. R. I. Curtin is ordered to duty as Assistant Inspector of Machinery at the works of Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, Sept. 15.

Commander C. E. Vreeland is commissioned from Aug. 15.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

"Tell my tailor to make me a suit, wifey dear,"
Wrote Smith from the mountains, "and send it up here."
But his wife, who was thrifty came here with six-fifty,
And bought a fine suit at our sale;
Then sewing the tailor's name in the coat,
She sent off the suit and soon got this note:
"The suit is a beauty; thanks, dear love,
It's stylish and smart and fits like a glove;
It proves what I've told you many a time;
That no one makes clothes like that tailor of mine."

We offer now the greatest values in the history of this store. For we have marked down our finest suits and unlined coats and trousers, on which former prices were $10, $12, $15 & even $18 and offer you your choice at

$6.50 per suit.

Among them are fine $12 and $15 serge suits in black, blue, and grey; $12 black thibet suits; $15 and $18 neat check worsted suits, and unlined coats and trousers; $15 suits and unlined coats and trousers in striped and plaid flannels, wool crash, etc. Also a number of excellent Fall-weight suits, carried over from last year. All well tailored, thoroughly reliable, and immense values. $6.50 per suit.

Spring overcoats, striped trousers, full dress and Tuxedo suits, etc., at correspondingly great reductions.

WE CLOSE SATURDAY AT 6 P. M.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY. Between 12th and 13th Sts.

CRITICISED SUPREME COURT.

Congressman Littlefield on Insular Cases at Bar Association Meeting.

DENVER, Aug. 22.—Somewhat of a sensation was caused at to-day's session of the American Bar Association by the address of Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine on "The Insular Cases." Mr. Littlefield's address drew forth loud and long-continued applause, but this was not at all universal, and just before recess was taken Adolph Moses of Chicago made a vigorous protest against what he characterized as "an unwarranted attack upon the Supreme Court of the United States."

Mr. Littlefield began his address by saying he considered the manner in which the results in the insular cases were reached, their incongruity, and the variety of inconsistent views expressed by the different members of the court were "without a parallel in our judicial history."

Taking up the first case, known as De Lima vs. Bidwell, the speaker said Justice Brown did not announce the conclusion and judgment of the court, affirming the judgment of the court below, but rendered one of his own. Referring to the opinions of Justices White, Shiras, and McKenna, in the same case, he said: "Technically speaking, there is no opinion of the court to sustain the judgment.

"If the Dooley case [known as Dooley vs. United States] is controlled by the Downes cases," said Mr. Littlefield, "there would seem to be no good reason why it should not have been decided. That it was not raises the inference that it would be decided adversely to the Government, or that there was a greater difference of opinion than usual with reference to it. Mr. Justice Gray is the only one who indicates his 'position' in this case.'

Mr. Littlefield, in discussing the XIIth Amendment to the Constitution, construed by the Supreme Court in re Porto Rico and the Philippines, said, referring to slavery as it existed in the United States:

"The negro cannot be driven out of the South. He is vastly the superior of the Filipino physically, and until the Philippines produce a Fred Douglass or a Booker T. Washington he has nothing to fear in an intellectual comparison."

John Dewar & Sons, Ltd.

Have been appointed by Royal Warrant Distillers to His Majesty KING EDWARD VII

DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY also received *GRAND PRIX* (Highest Award) PARIS EXPOSITION

The Telephone Directory

for the last and busiest quarter of the year goes to press September 1st.

To secure insertion of listing in this issue contracts for service should be made during the month of August.

Rates in Manhattan from $5 a month.

One-year contracts. Monthly payments.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

15 Dey Street. 111 West 38th St. 215 West 125th St.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

**Miniature

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock

What is going on today at Wanamaker's

Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon

The FURNITURE QUESTION and Your Answer

DO You Need Furniture?
Today—next month—or for wedding or Christmas presents, still later?
Do you want Furniture of true artistic merit, and of real substantial worth?
Do you care to make a positive saving of fifty dollars, or more, on every hundred that you invest?

These are very vital questions to people who do not have more money than they know what to do with.

This great August Furniture movement, which requires months of organized expert effort to bring about, does not offer commonplace goods—has no commonplace prices. It is not a sham or pretense like hundreds of its imitators which parade under a name which we originated a dozen years ago in Philadelphia; and which we alone live up to today.

Nowhere else is the quality standard so absolute—and trash and make-shifts so absolutely absent.

The pretenders have cast a certain discredit upon the movement, because the values they tell about are not real—the goods they offer are not worthy.

Those who know Wanamaker's have been here this year, and bought more than ever before. Those who do not know Wanamaker's do not realize what splendid, and yet absolutely safe economies are possible here at this time.

If all New Yorkers and other housekeepers in the towns hereabouts knew what superb furniture was here and that the immense savings were so absolutely real, the special goods, which we hope will last until August 31st, would all be sold before Saturday noon; or as soon afterwards as they could be handled.

Stocks are replenished and full today; but this condition cannot last long. The end of the sale is in sight; and then the Fall furnishing plans must be made with fifty per cent. added to the cost of goods of the identical quality offered here for so little now.

To judge most surely the real virtues of this sale, take the *value* figures on the goods named below and see how hard it is to match the furniture at the regular prices we name. After such a comparison you will understand more fully what positive savings are offered by the *sale* prices which are so much less.

$4 Bedroom Rockers, $2.50—
Quartered golden oak bedroom rockers; high back with wide cross panels; brace arms; polished wood seat, saddle shaped; highly polished.

$4 Dining Chairs, $2.75—
Quartered golden oak, box seat dining chairs; shaped seat frame with fine cane seat; French legs with stretchers; banister back with openwork panel; highly polished

$8 White Enamel Beds, $5—
Enameled iron bedsteads in best white baked enamel; 1¼-inch corner posts; ½-inch filling rods with ornamental connections; brass corner vases, 2½ in., to be had in 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

$10 Music Cabinets, $7—
Mahogany finished music cabinets, with mahogany veneered door and drawer; shaped legs; inlaid lines; marquetry centerpiece in door; highly polished.

$15 Oak Bookcases, $10—
Quartered golden oak; 58 in. high, 28 in. wide; moulded edge top and base; glass door; four adjustable shelves; highly polished.

$20 Oak Bureaus, $15—
Quartered golden oak with swell front; top 42x20 in.; two long and two short drawers; upright oval, pattern plate mirror, 22x28 in.; fine construction and highly polished.

$25 Oak Sideboards, $18—
Quartered golden oak sideboards; swell top, 54x23 in.; two swell front drawers, one lined for silver; one linen drawer; two cupboards; cabinet top with three shelves; French plate mirror, 28x16 in.; fine construction and highly polished.

$25 Mahogany Bureaus, $18.50—
Mahogany veneered bureaus with serpentine front and top; two long and two small drawers; top base 44x21 in.; shaped legs; oval French plate mirror, 30x24 in.; highly polished.

$30 Oak Chiffonniers, $20—
Quartered golden oak; serpentine front and top, 36x19 in.; four long and two short drawers; shaped legs; French plate mirror, 24x20 in.

$30 Hanging Hall Glasses, $20—
Quartered golden oak; handsomely carved frame with carved head in centre; four double hat and coat hooks; French plate mirror, 36x24 in.

$35 Oak Buffets, $23—
Quartered golden oak of fine construction and finish; top 42x22 in.; three small drawers; centre cupboard with two side compartments; top has two small shelves at sides; French plate mirror, 24x16 in.

$38 Mahogany Bookcases, $25—
60 in. high, 49 in. wide; two sections with 2 glass doors; 4 adjustable shelves; moulded edge; top; carved heads on corners; claw feet.

$70 Mahogany Sideboards, $50—
Mahogany sideboards, shaped front; moulded edge top, 54x25 in.; 6 small drawers; linen drawer; 2 closets; base has corner posts with claw feet: top is handsomely carved and has 4 shelves; pattern plate mirror, 46x20 in.; highly polished.

$80 Parlor Suites, $55—
Imitation mahogany frames, handsomely carved; suit consists of sofa, 2 arm and 2 wall chairs; full spring seats; best upholstery; tapestry cover in light colors.

$90 Old Davenports, $60—
Large size, club Davenport in quartered golden oak; heavy massive frame; full spring seat; deeply tufted; covered with imported green velour with embossed pattern; highly polished and of best construction.

$100 Leather Library Suits, $75—
Mahogany finished frames of good design; suite consists of sofa and large arm chair; full spring seat; tufted; tufted back; covered in dark green leather; fine construction and highly finished.

MEN'S SHIRTS and Neckwear

More of the White Madras, Plaited-bosom Shirts at 50c each, are here today!

This is the news that has crowded our counters every time it was told. The manufacturer can't make them any faster—maybe doesn't want to. Certainly there is provokingly little profit anywhere, except to the men that can buy such good-looking well made shirts for **50c each.**

Made of excellent corded madras, with plaits laid right in the material—not sewed on, as is usual in low priced shirts—good shirt-making throughout. All regular sizes.

Then we have a new lot of

Men's 50c Neckwear at 25c each

Narrow four-in-hands—the most popular scarfs of the day; as well as batswing ties. From a manufacturer who rarely makes any but ties worth a dollar or more. Sometimes he makes fifty-cent goods, and we helped him clean up odd lots of the silks, which he had left over; and can sell the ties for 25c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Harvest Time in Men's CLOTHING

These are the days when the man who looks further ahead than the end of his nose can satisfy his future requirements as to clothing by a ridiculously small present investment. There's remarkably good gleaning among the survivals from our Summer clothing business—a regular harvest-time of values. Buy now, to put away for next Summer—after you have gotten another month's wear out of your purchase.

For instance:

Men's blue and black serge suits; all sizes from 33 to 44 breast measure are plentiful, except sizes 35 and 39. Particularly good picking for larger men. $10 and $12 values, now $7.50 a suit.

Flannel coats and trousers, for the outing that's still to come; coats single or double breasted; also the popular Norfolk jackets. Suits worth $8.50 to $12, now $6.50 each.

Odd trousers, in striped flannels, blue serges and black cheviots; also a few stylish ones of wool crash; worth $3.50 to $5; now $2.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Interesting News of Boys' CLOTHING

You'll soon need to get your boy into a Fall suit—the cooler days are not far off. Why not make a considerable saving by fitting him out now with a suit of the required weight, but at a distinctly end-of-the-season price?

Here are double-breasted suits in cheviots and flannels, just right for early Fall wear. Sizes are somewhat broken, but all ages from 8 to 16 years can be suited. Values are $4 to $5.50.

Three Dollars a Suit

Handsome Blouse Waists of madras, in excellent patterns, both colored and white, with or without collars, for boys of 6 to 14 years, are **$1 each.** They're worth $1.15 to $1.25.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Excellent Values in Underwear and Hosiery

This Underwear Store is constantly brimming over with bargains of the most attractive description. The present group is indicative of the opportunities for economy for men and women offered here:

Women's Stockings—
At 18c; 3 pairs, 50c; worth 25c pair—Fast black cotton, in Richelieu, Rembrandt, or narrow ribbed. Also plain black, with or without unbleached feet.

Men's Half Hose—
At 12½c pair; value 25c—Fast black fine gauge cotton, imported; regular made, with double soles and high spliced heels.

Women's Vests—
At 12½c each—White ribbed lisle thread vests; low neck, short or no sleeves; plain or crocheted. Regular 25c grade, with slight imperfections, which do not affect their wearing quality.

Broadway.

Flannelette PETTICOATS

These are the short petticoats of flannelette, so comfortable when a warm garment is needed for an occasional cold day. The new Fall showing is ready, in a variety of most attractive styles, marked at prices which render them still more alluring. These hints:

35c—Of flannelette; two styles; in solid colors and neat stripes; some plain with deep hem; others with gathered ruffle.

50c—Of flannelette; neat stripes or solid colors; with scalloped edge.

65c—Of flannelette; neat stripes of gray and white; deep ruffle with silk crocheted edge.

85c—Of flannelette; in solid colors; gathered ruffle trimmed with torchon lace.

Many other styles in plain and Scotch flannel and albatross; $1.50 to $12.

Second floor.

Gas Ranges and Water Heaters

You would probably buy a gas range tomorrow, for the comfort and convenience of it, if you did not hate to give up your hot-water supply as you get it from the coal-range boiler.

By means of the "Gas Water-Heater," a quick, sure and liberal supply of water is always obtainable. The heater is easily attached to the regular boiler, without disturbing the coal range connections in any way. It will heat thirty gallons of water in thirty minutes, and consumes but little gas. In two sizes, at $6.75 and $7.75. May be bought on our *Rent Purchase Plan*, for $1 down and 50c a month.

Gas Ranges, of which we offer a splendid assortment, may be had for $2 down and $1 a month. The Consolidated Gas Company makes all connections for both free of charge on Manhattan Island.

Three popular styles of the Detroit Jewel Gas Range, at $13, $15 and $17.

Basement.

A Lesson in SHOE Economy

In buying shoes, many people unversed in shoe economies face a dilemma: Shall I buy unsightly shoes at a low price; or shoes I should like to wear at a price I don't want to pay?

These Wanamaker Shoe Stores offer a ready solution—buy shoes you like at far less than you expected to pay.

There is news today for man, woman and child, that broadly illustrates the benefits accruing to you from this method of shoe selling:

For Men—
At $2.40, instead of $3.50—Black box calf and kidskin shoes; some patent leather; smart looking; all welted, and the sort that appeals to well-dressed men.
At $2.65, instead of $4—Oxford shoes of patent leather and kidskin; many rare samples, that are our regular $5 shoes.

Annex Store.

For Women—
Oxfords are no longer exclusively a summer shoe. Many women wear them all winter long.
At $1, from $1.50 and $2—Women's black kid Oxfords, in several toe shapes, tipped with kid and patent leather; some plain common-sense toes.
At $1.60, worth $1 more—Fine black kidskin boots, with medium toes; light soles, pretty heels; flexible sewed.

For Children—
At 75c, worth a third more—Heavy black kidskin button and lace shoes; good solid soles; just right for now.

Basement.

The Sale of LAMPS, and Lamp Globes

All of the highest-priced lamps were sold yesterday. But there is still good choosing among the four other groups. Housekeepers with refurnishing plans in mind should not miss this opportunity of securing lamps and lamp globes that are extremely decorative as well as useful at *half prices, or less.*

Still in good supply today:

Lamps—
Handsome specimens in metal and Louwelsa ware, banquet and reception lamps richly decorated.
At $10, from $18 and $20
At $6, from $10, $12 and $15.
At $4, from $7 and $8
At $3, from $5.

Lamp Globes—
11 and 12-inch Lamp Globes, handsomely decorated on light and dark grounds.
$1 for Globes worth $2 and $3.50

Main aisle.

Plaid-back Cloths

The short walking skirt is a universal need of women. Plaid-back cloth is now one of the most staple fabrics in the dress goods stock. Only an unusually large supply will be able to meet the demand this Fall.

Yet we have been fortunate enough to obtain a manufacturer's stock-on-hand, to sell at

$1.25, instead of $1.75

In the popular Oxford gray, with three styles of plaid backs. 50 inches wide.

Fourth avenue.

Embroidered Chudda Flannels

The daintiest of fabrics for waists and dressing sacques, for early Fall wear.

These are in polka-dot designs of white on grounds of pink, old rose, Nile green, gray, cadet blue, reseda, heliotrope and black.

This is the quality that usually sells for 60c. These at **50c** a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Girls' Dresses At Exactly Half

An attractive group of pretty little dresses for girls of 6 to 12 years has met a dire fate—prices cut cleanly in half. It is a round-up of dresses of challis, cashmere and serge, in guimpe and high-neck styles, and trimmed in various effective ways.

Their new half price will send them scurrying.

$5, worth $10

Second floor, Ninth street.

Old-Fashioned Chewing Candy

This is a healthful candy. You can't eat it fast; and eating candy fast is good for nobody but the seller.

Almost as good as having a throat a yard long—tastes good so long.

20c a Pound

Basement.

New Dress Skirts In Remarkable Variety

We have today, far and away, the largest collection of Fall Skirts ever shown until well into September.

There are light-weight skirts for between-seasons' wear at home, and medium-weight skirts for those who are clinging to the seashore, or going to the mountains for a few weeks. Some skirts are of silk, others of velvet, and various canvas-weave materials.

Women who are preparing to put aside wash skirts will find here just the proper sorts to take their place comfortably for immediate or later wear.

Prices range from $4.50 to $75. This particular word of a few:

At $14 to $40—Skirts of corduroy and plain velvet.
At $34 and $35—Handsome taffeta skirts.
At $28—Taffeta skirts, upper part made with lengthwise cording, lower part flounce style, trimmed with velvet; drop skirt of silk.
At $20—Taffeta skirts, with lengthwise cording on upper part, and flaring flounce, trimmed with small flounces of taffeta; percaline lined.
At $18.50—Taffeta skirts; upper part made with a succession of tiny plaits, lower part flaring flounce, trimmed with bands of taffeta.
At $12.50—Taffeta skirts, trimmed at bottom with three ruchings of material in flounce shape.
At $22.50—Skirts of camel's-hair and canvas, all silk lined.
At $17—Skirts of cheviot, trimmed with bands of satin; all silk lined.
At $15—Skirts of pebble cheviot and Venetian cloth, all silk lined.
At $13.50—Skirts of cheviot, with bands of taffeta; all silk lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

The New RAIN-COATS

Raglans and all long coats for women, this Fall, will probably be *Rain-Coats.*

Why not?

The cloth looks exactly the same as the non-water-proof cloths, and doesn't cost enough more to make any material difference in the price—*if you want a good coat.*

All the materials are imported, and have been chemically treated. The mixtures still hold their popularity, but there are some smart plaids and stripes that will win quick admiration.

A very complete variety is ready now. Prices, $15 to $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Final Clean-Up of Women's Bathing Suits

Perhaps you haven't taken your vacation to the seashore yet. Hurry up! We're going to close out all our Bathing Suits—and you'll feel dissatisfied if you go to the seashore without your own suit, even for a week; and you'll feel discontented if you have to buy less handsome suits or pay more money when these are gone.

Our entire stock is cut in price today. This is the way the suits are marked:

Suits worth up to $6, at $3
Suits worth up to $8.50, at $5
Suits worth up to $12, at $7.50

Second floor, Broadway.

A Showing of the New Fall Walking HATS

The showing of the new Fall Walking and Outing Hats which crowds our millinery show-rooms, and part of which forms an attractive exhibit in a Broadway window, represents the choicest productions of the best designers and makers of millinery in America.

Early as it is in the season, we are proud of the collection, which for completeness can hardly be matched in New York.

And such attractive styles as the new hats embody! Everything is in felt, of course. Some smooth and fine, others rough and hairy. The walking hat with a rolling sailor brim, trimmed with birds, wings or pompons, is bound to be a favorite. The handsomest effects are in black and white, although there are numerous good shades of tans, browns and blues that will be popular. But a truce to description—see the hats for yourself. The showing will surely please you.

Second floor.

The New NECK RUFFS Are Ready for Fall Wear

Paris and New York have vied with each other in the creation of these charmingly attractive Neck Ruffs for Fall wearing. The most successful of their efforts are shown here. Then we have combined the best ideas of two countries, with some original ones of our own, and added the results to the collection.

It is truly a fascinating showing of the pretty neck adornments that fashion has decreed to be correct for the coming season. It is a bewildering array of fluffy chiffon, soft Liberty silks, rich taffetas and delicate illusion and net, chiefly in dashing combinations of white and black.

A few more definite details:

White Chiffon Ruffs, black velvet-dotted, $8
White or Black Net Ruffs, chenille-dotted, in Magpie and Jackdaw effects, $8.75.
Black Spotted Net Ruffs, with long ends of ribbon and net, $8.75.
White Illusion Net Ruffs, edged and finished with black ruffles of same material, $10.50.
Black Liberty Silk Ruffs, full and fluffy, not scant in make; either straight around or graduated boas, at $5.50, $7.50, $9, $11, $12.50, $13.50, $15 and $16.50.
Black Taffeta Silk Ruffs, $5.
Black Chiffon Ruffs, with ribbon ends, $15.

Main aisle.

Attractive Bamboo Pieces At Sharp Reductions

There's a widely variegated collection of them—about 300 pieces in all—far too many for the peace of mind of the chief of the Japanese Store. So they have suffered a reduction of a quarter to a half, in order to close them out quickly.

Among the group are Tabourettes, Tables, Music Shelves, Hanging Shelves, Bric-a-brac Holders, Easels, Umbrella Stands, and so on. Sometimes only one of a kind. All are decorative as well as useful; light, but strong, as all of you know who know Bamboo Furniture.

Prices range from 25c for a stool that was formerly 35c, to $4.50 for a table that has until now been marked $6. And reductions equally sharp, or more so, between these extremes.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CRESCEUS CUTS RECORD

Champion Trots Fastest Last Quarter of a Mile in a Race.

EASILY WINS FREE-FOR-ALL

Charley Herr Is Distanced in First Heat and Readville Track Mark Beaten in Second.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 22.—The world's champion trotter Cresceus (2:02¼) to-day drew almost 15,000 persons to the Grand Circuit meeting here. In recognition of the applause that greeted him when he appeared on the track, the chestnut horse, in the second heat of his winning race with Lord Derby and Charley Herr, in the $2,500 free-for-all trot, lowered the track record for the mile by three-quarters of a second, and broke the world's record for a final quarter of a mile by trotting that distance in 0:29¾.

Something of the interest was removed from the free-for-all, when Charley Herr, who was driven by the owner, David Cahill, was distanced in the first heat, leaving the contest to Cresceus and Lord Derby. There were some who saw the big race who believed that the Geers gelding would have done something wonderful in the second and last heat had he not broken coming home, for on the last half of the bend he was in front of the world's champion. In the first heat Charley Herr had the pole, with Lord Derby beside him, and Cresceus on the outside. At the quarter the pole was taken by Cresceus, for Charley Herr had broken. At the half Cresceus was about two lengths in front of Lord Derby. At the three-quarters Lord Derby was breathing into Ketcham's back. Charley Herr was far back and out of the race. Coming home, Geers got all he could out of his gelding, but the mighty strides of Cresceus brought him in ahead by half a length, with Charley Herr shut out. The time was 2:07¼.

In the second heat Cresceus drew away from Lord Derby until, at the half, he was two lengths to the good. At the three-quarters, however, the Kentucky horse had his nose at Cresceus's wheel, and a little later he was actually ahead of Cresceus, but at that moment Lord Derby broke and it was all over. Ketcham drove home fiercely, nevertheless, creating the new last quarter record. The mile was in 2:06, the first quarter in 0:31¼, the half in 1:04¼, and the three-quarters in 1:36¾.

Frazier, the Hubinger gelding, took the needed heat easily in the unfinished 2:25 class pace, and with it the race. The 2:14 class pace was an easy thing for Dan Patch, the favorite. The purse was $3,000, the largest of the day. Dolly Bidwell was the choice in the 2:12 class trot. The first heat went to the favorite, but there was a surprise in the next heat when Allright passed Confessor and Dolly Bidwell, and won easily in 2:09¼. Geers now replaced Price on Neva Simmons, but Allright won the heat and race in easy style. In an exhibition, Todd, a brown two-year-old, owned by George W. Leavitt of Boston, trotted a mile in 2:21. Summaries:

2:25 Class.—Pacing; three in five. Purse $1,000. (Concluded.)

Frazier, ch. g., by Sphynx, (McHenry)	1	1	1
The Grazer, b. g., (Lyons)	4	5	2
Tommy Mc., b. m., (McCauley)	2	7	5
Darnette, blk. m., (Carpenter)	3	3	4
Dandy C., gr. g., (Garrison)	6	6	3
Reed Patchen, ro. g., (Hyde)	5	2	ds
St. Patrick, ch. g., (McVey)	7	4	ds
Fred H., g. g., (Noble)			Dis.

Time—2:12¼; 2:14; 2:11¼.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; three in five. Purse, $3,000.

Dan Patchen, br. h., by Joe Patchen-Zelica, by Wilkesberry, (McHenry)	1	1	1
Council Chimes, blk. h., (Snow)	5	2	2
Laconda, br. h., (Beadle)	2	5	5
Jack Harding, b. h., (Sayles)	3	3	3
Armorel, gr. m., (McDonald)	4	4	4

Time—2:07¾; 2:08¾; 2:10½.

Free For All.—Trotting; two in three. Purse $2,500.

Cresceus, ch. h., by Robert McGregor-Mabel, by Mambrino, Howard, (Ketcham)	1	1	
Lord Derby, b. g., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	2	2	
Charley Herr, b. h., (Cahill)			Dis.

Time.—First Heat—Quarter, 0:31¾; half mile, 1:04¾; three-quarters, 1:36¾; mile, 2:07¼. Second Heat—Quarter, 0:31¾; half mile, 1:04¾; three-quarters, 1:36¾; mile, 2:06.

Time for second heat is a track record. Last quarter in 0:29¾, fastest last quarter in public trotting race.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; two in three. Purse $1,500.

Allright, b. g., by Enright, dam untraced, (Hyde)	1	1	1
Polly Bidwell, blk. m., by Inglewood, (Carpenter)	1	3	3
Neva Simmons, b. m., (Price-Geer)	2	4	2
Confessor, ch. g., (Bowne)	4	2	4
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	3	6	6
Phoebe Onward, b. m., (Marsh)	8	5	6
Senator L., b. g., (Golden)	5	7	dr
Sue, b. m., (Clark)	7	3	dis.

Time—2:10½; 2:09¾; 2:11¾.

2:07 Class.—Pacing; three in five. Purse, $1,500.

Riley B., blk. h., by Happy Riley-Belle B., by Johnny Harris, (Ervin)	2	1	1
Major Muscovite, b. h., by Muscovite, (McMahon)	1	4	5
Mazette, b. m., (McDonald)	4	2	2
Art Alco, b. g., (Dore)	3	3	3
Eyelet, gr. m., (Kenney)	5	6	4
Joe Pilot, b. g., (Kilborn)	6	5	6

Time—2:09¼; 2:07¾; 2:08¾; 2:10.

Harness Racing at Goshen.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The harness races to-day drew a large attendance. The 2:12 class trotting was unfinished, Elsie S. and Chanty each taking two heats. The track was in good condition. To-morrow Joe Patchen will attempt to lower the Goshen track record, 2:05¾, and beat the half-mile track record of the world. The summaries:

Juvenile Stakes; trotting; two in three heats.

Fanfare, b. g., by Kentucky Wilkes, (J. Dickerson)	1	2	1
Cynthia, b. f., by Stamboul, (Andrews)	2	1	2
Morn, s. g., (Brinkerhoff)	3	3	3

Time—2:27¼; 2:29; 2:29¼.

2:18 Class.—Pacing.

Dick See, b. h., by Tennessee Wilkes, (Lyman)	1	1	1
Snitz, d. g., (Davis)	3	2	2
Berdina, b. m., (Mills)	2	3	3
Clover, b. m., (Coates)			dis
Besiege, b. g., (Hendrickson)			dis

Time—2:12¼; 2:14¼; 2:15½.

2:25 Class.—Trotting.

Away, ch. m., by Ambassador, (Birch)	5	1	1
Maggie Millo, b. m., by Chime Bell, (Mills)	3	2	4
Janitha, d. m., (W. Dickerson)	4	3	2
Carrie E., c. h., (Cumins)	6	3	3
Captain Murray, br. h., (Lyman)	4	4	5
Nourose, b. m., (Gurney)	1	6	6dis
My Buddy, blk. h., (Murray)	7	7	dr

Time—2:19¾; 2:18½; 2:19¾; 2:18¾.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000, (unfinished.)

Elsie S., b. m., by Stamboul, (Andrews)	5	1	1	4
Chanty, c. g., by Guy Wilkes, (Arthur)	4	4	4	1
Frank Creamer, br. g., (Snider)	1	3	2	3
Bessie Owens, ch. m., (W. Dickerson)	2	2	3	2
Woodford C., b. g., (Davis)	3	5	5	5

Time—2:17; 2:15¼; 2:16; 2:18; 2:20½.

RACES IN MUD AT SARATOGA.

The Rhymer at Home in Heavy Going Easily Won Stake Event.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The sky was clear here all the afternoon, but torrents of rain had fallen in the morning and converted the track into a slushy quagmire. Mud larks were in their element. The card was only a fair one, and there were many withdrawals.

The stake feature, the Huron, a handicap at a mile and three-sixteenths, had but three starters. The Rhymer, who was favorite at even money, went to the front at the start and, increasing his lead at every stride, won, eased up, by eight lengths. Baron Pepper beat Bellario a neck for the place.

Belle's Commoner, favorite in the handicap for two-year-olds, was all at sea in the going and finished back in the ruck. Smart Set winning in a drive by a length from Sister Juliet, while Tribe's Hill made up a lot of ground and secured third place. Dublin fairly revelled in the going, and won the first race, pulled to a walk, by six lengths. Advocator was a 4 to 5 favorite in the race for maidens three years old, but he was unable to finish better than third, Maria Bolton winning ridden out from Pathfinder. The closing race was won by the outsider in the betting, Oliver Mc, who was as good as 30 to 10 to win early in the betting. Astor, the favorite, was outrun from the start. Dave Gideon has sold Electross and Karl Kahler to T. H. Griffin. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; six furlongs. Dublin, 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 13 to 20 and out won; Paul Clifford, 107, (Cochran,) 9 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Malster, 110, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Rockstorm also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; six furlongs. Maria Bolton, 110, (Beauchamp,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won; Pathfinder, 112, (Sims,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Advocator, 115, (J. Woods,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, third. Time—1:17 4-5. Appreciation, Infallible, Icicle, Thrilled, and Water Run also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Huron Handicap for three-year-olds; one mile and three-sixteenths. The Rhymer, 98 pounds, (Cochran,) even and 1 to 4, won; Baron Pepper, 104, (Beauchamp,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 3, second; Bellario, 113, (J. Woods,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 2, third. Time—2:03. Three starters.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Smart Set, 117 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won; Sister Juliet, 97, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Tribe's Hill, 107, (Mounce,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:09 3-5. Foundling, Coldstream, Belle's Commoner, Lady Sterling, Byrne of Roscrea, and Clipper also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Oliver Mc, 103 pounds, (Brennan,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won; Althea, 101, (Brien,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Anecdote, 98, (Donegan,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Lady Chorister, Astor, Inshot, Dolando, Mercer, Amorita, and Little Daisy also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, at special weights; five furlongs. Jim Tully, Presumption, Justice, Rose Plume, Woden, Major Tenny, and Knapsack, 112 pounds each; Chicadee, Fontenix, Emma A. M., and Catherine C., 109 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Latson, 118 pounds; The Amazon, 112; Hammock, 108; Aisike, 105; Gay Boy, 103; Lone Fisherman, 102.

THIRD RACE.—The Amsterdam Selling Race, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. First Whip, 111 pounds; Carbuncle, 108; Hammock and Kinikinnic, 103 each; Queen Pepper, 100; Mayor Gilroy, 98; Malster, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; seven furlongs. James J. Corbett and Sweet Tooth, 111 pounds each; Icicle, 108; Idle Ways, 105; Thoroughbred and Colonel Ballantyne, 101 each; Bonniebous, 98; Lizzie A., 97; Guesswork, 96; Connie, 91.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity trial, for two-year-olds that are eligible to start in the Futurity Stakes at Sheepshead Bay; weights to be the same as will be carried in that race; five and a half furlongs. Rocky, Triton, Connecticut, Cornwall, Tiptoes, and Andalusian, 112 pounds each; Batyah, Tenagra, Femesole, Catspaw, and Hopedale, 109 pounds each.

WHITNEY'S RACING CALENDAR.

Millionaire Turfman Fills Gap in Published American Records.

In three volumes, printed at the personal expense of William C. Whitney, there has just been issued an important addition to the literature of the American turf, in the shape of a work filling the gap in the published records of American racing from the year 1860 to 1870, a period when, by an omission most singular, even when the influences of the civil war are considered, the publication of the records of racing was dropped. The void between the time when the last volume of "The Racing Calendar" was published in 1859, and the first volume of Col. S. D. Bruce's "Turf Register" was issued in 1871, now is filled most admirably by Mr. Whitney's publication, and a break in the records that seriously hampered the study of turf performances by American breeders is remedied.

The data for the new work were compiled by the veteran racing official and former turf writer, H. G. Crickmore, and are presented in compact form, with preface by another experienced turf official and writer on turf affairs, Walter S. Vosburgh. The period covered by the three volumes is that in which such great horses as Norfolk, Monday, Maiden, Skedaddle, John Morgan, imp. Australian, La Polka, Asteroid, Kentucky, Idlewild, and Mollie Jackson were racing, and the time when there appeared on the turf such famous sportsmen as the late August Belmont, D. D. Withers, Leonard Jerome, Milton Sanford, W. R. Travers, and John F. Purdy. This valuable contribution to the history of the American turf is most timely, as it will be a reminder always of the season when, under the management of Mr. Whitney and his associates in the reorganization of the Saratoga Racing Association, turf sport at the famous Saratoga track, the oldest course in actual use in the United States, was restored to the high plane that it occupied in the latter half of the period covered by the records contained in the three volumes of Mr. Whitney's "Racing Calendar."

Water Cut Off at Yonkers Track.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Water Commissioners of this place to-day cut off the water supply of the Empire City race track. This created consternation among the horsemen who had animals at the track. Some of the strings being worked over the track number as high as twenty head each.

They had to lead the horses some distance to-night to water them. The majority will abandon the track to-morrow unless the water is turned on. The city claims not to have been paid the water rates for some time past. The administrators of the Clark estate, the Water Commissioners say, have been requested to pay the amount due, but have not heeded the demands.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

The Home Teams Play Each Other, Brooklyn Winning—New York's Fielding Poor.

Hickman and the orphans from St. John's Catholic Home divided attention yesterday at the baseball game in Washington Park between the Brooklyns and the New Yorks. Before the game the boys from St. John's, 300 strong, paraded up the field led by nine little fellows wearing baseball uniforms bearing the name "Brooklyn." They were enthusiastically received. Hickman, the versatile player of the New Yorks, who started the season as a right fielder, but who has been unable to find out since then just what position he is supposed to play two days in succession, tried his hand at pitching yesterday, and, although he failed to win his game, he did remarkably well, wildness being the only fault that could be found with his work.

In addition to weak hitting the New Yorks played a very ragged game in the field, but two players failing to make an error. Newton, therefore, had no trouble in winning his game. He pitched strong ball—the New Yorks getting but five hits—and had perfect control. As far as batting went, the Brooklyns did but little better, as they secured but six safe hits off Hickman.

With the ball in Hickman's hand and Daly on third base, Dahlen started for second in the second inning and Daly for home. Hickman did not know which way to throw the ball at first, and finally threw wild to the plate, Daly scoring. In the third inning the Brooklyns scored twice, Smith foolishly tossing to second with a man on third and Murphy letting an easy ground hit get away from him. The fifth inning was productive of three runs. Hickman tossed Dolan out. Kelley singled and went to second on a passed ball. Daly took a base on balls, and they worked a double steal. Dahlen's easy hit went between Bowerman and Davis, Kelley and Daly scoring. Irwin was hit, and Farrell went to first on balls, filling the bases. Davis threw Newton's hit to the plate in time to catch Dahlen, but Smith threw wild to Ganzel and Irwin scored. Murphy and Ganzel attended to Keeler.

New York's solitary tally was made in the sixth inning. Davis singled to left, and McBride did the same. McCreery caught Selbach's long fly. Murphy hit to Daly, forcing McBride, but Davis scored.

Brooklyns scored once more in the eighth inning after two were out on McCreery's two-base hit, and Davis's muff of Dolan's fly. Manager Davis of the New Yorks has requested that Third Baseman Robinson of the Kansas City team be sent East for trial, but Manager Tebeau of the Kansas Citys refuses to comply with the request. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	3	5	1	McC'rry, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
McBride, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Selbach, lf.	0	0	5	0	1	Kelley, 1b.	1	1	11	0	1
Murphy, 2b.	0	1	1	5	1	Daly, 2b.	2	0	3	6	0
B'rman, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1	Dahlen, ss.	0	2	3	6	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	10	0	1	Irwin, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0
Smith, c.	0	0	3	2	1	Farrell, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Hickman, p.	0	1	0	2	1	Newton, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	1	5	24	14	7	Total.	7	6	27	13	2

New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Brooklyn	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	1	0—7

Earned runs—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hit—McCreery. Stolen bases—Dolan, Kelley, (2,) Daly, and Dahlen. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 10. First base on balls—By Hickman, 7. Hit by pitched ball—By Hickman, 1. Struck out—By Newton, 2. Time of game—1:51. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At St. Louis.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Burkett, lf.	0	1	2	0	1
B'mont, cf.	2	2	3	1	0	Heidrick, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Davis, rf.	1	2	2	0	0	Donovan, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	0	1	4	0	Wallace, ss.	2	2	3	4	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	3	9	0	1	Kruger, 3b.	1	3	2	0	0
Ritchie, 2b.	1	1	3	1	0	Padden, 2b.	0	0	5	4	0
Yeager, 3b.	0	0	3	1	1	McGann, 1b.	0	2	8	0	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	1	0	0	Ryan, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Phillippi, p.	0	2	0	2	0	Harper, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	4	11	27	9	2	Total.	3	10	27	10	1

Pittsburg	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hit—Ritchie. Sacrifice hits—Padden, Wagner, and Zimmer. Double plays—Wallace and Padden; Yeager, Ritchie, and Bransfield; Beaumont and Yeager; Wagner and Bransfield. Stolen bases—Burkett and McGann. Three-base hit—Davis. Bases on balls—By Harper, 6; by Phillippi, 1. Struck out—By Harper, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 10; St. Louis, 6. Time—1:55. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	2	1	0	1	Thomas, cf.	0	1	2	0	1
Tenney, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0	Wolv'ton, 3b.	0	2	0	1	0
Demont, 2b.	2	1	1	2	0	Flick, rf.	0	0	1	1	0
Cooley, lf.	1	2	7	0	0	Delh'ty, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Hamilton, cf.	1	2	3	0	1	J'klitsch, c.	1	0	2	1	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	2	0	0	0	Jennings, ss.	0	0	4	2	1
Long, ss.	0	0	2	4	1	Hallman, 2b.	2	2	2	1	0
Kittridge, c.	0	2	6	0	0	Douglass, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0
Pittinger, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Orth, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total.	5	14	27	8	3	Total.	4	8	24	12	2

Boston	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0—5
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2—4

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Slagle and Cooley. Home run—Hamilton. Sacrifice hit—Demont. First base on balls—By Pittinger, 3. Struck out—By Pittinger, 4. Time of game—1:39. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	2	2	2	0	0	Hartzel, lf.	1	2	1	1	0
Harley, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	Green, cf.	1	2	3	0	1
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	11	2	0	Dexter, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0
Crawf'rd, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	7	1	1
Magoon, ss.	0	1	0	2	0	Raymer, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
Steinf't, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0	Childs, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Fox, 2b.	1	0	2	4	0	Menefee, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Peitz, c.	2	2	6	1	1	Kahoe, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Hahn, p.	0	1	2	1	0	Eason, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						Taylor, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	6	9	27	14	1	Total.	3	6	24	14	2

Cincinnati	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	—6
Chicago	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Green, Peitz. Three-base hits—Dobbs, Menefee, Raymer. Stolen base—Green. Double play—Childs, Raymer, and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 2; off Eason, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Eason, 2. Struck out—By Hahn, 2; by Eason, 1. Wild pitch—Hahn. Time of game—1 hour and 25 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Behle.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	58	37	.611	Boston	49	51	.490
Philadelphia	58	43	.574	Cincinnati	41	56	.423
Brooklyn	58	46	.558	New York	39	56	.411
St. Louis	57	47	.548	Chicago	40	64	.385

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Philadelphia in Boston.

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 0.
At Boston—Boston, 4; Cleveland, 3.
At Baltimore—Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 5.
At Washington—Washington, 4; Milwaukee, 3.

Eastern League Games.

At Providence—Providence, 4; Buffalo, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 4; Rochester, 3. (First game.) Rochester, 7; Worcester, 3. (Second game.)
At Hartford—Hartford, 2; Toronto, 2, (eleven innings.)
At Brockton—Brockton, 5; Montreal, 5, (twelve innings.)

New York State League Games.

At Binghamton—Rome, 12; Binghamton, 1.
At Troy—Troy, 17; Ilion, 9.
At Albany—Albany, 8; Schenectady, 1, (first game;) Albany 5; Schenectady, 1, (second game.)

BABYLON'S TENNIS TOURNEY.

Invitation Events of the West Islip Country Club Made Sharp Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 22.—The final rounds in one of the most successful lawn tennis tournaments ever played on Long Island, the big invitation event given by the West Islip County Club on its courts at Effingham Park, were decided to-day. Some of the most prominent players of Long Island courts were present, and brilliant play was the rule.

In the final round of men's singles E. L. Faller won from Howard Homans after a hard five-set match, in which both men were forced to play their very best. Miss Helen Sturgis carried off first honors in the ladies' singles, defeating Miss Elsie Nicholas in a splendid contest for the cup in the final round.

Miss Helen Sturgis and Thomas Sturgis, Jr., won the mixed doubles, defeating Miss Elsie Nicholas and Stewart Waller, winner of the Meadow Club championship tourney, in the final round. Summaries:

Men's Singles, Handicap.—Preliminary round.—Howard Homans (minus 40) defeated K. Fowler, (plus one-half 15,) 6—1, 6—2; D. Wagstaff (minus one-half 30) defeated A. Wagstaff, Jr., (scratch,) 6—0, 6—1; G. Nicholas (minus one-half 30) defeated C. Remsen, (minus 15,) 8—6, 6—3; G. B. Magoun (minus 30) defeated C. Remsen, (minus 30,) 6—4, 6—3; Thomas Sturgis, Jr., (minus 40, defeated William B. Sturgis, (scratch,) 6—3, 7—5; D. Morton (minus one-half 30) defeated G. Wagstaff, (minus 15,) 2—6, 6—4, 6—2; the Rev. G. S. Sparks (minus 30) defeated M. Hollins, (plus 15,) 6—4; 8—6; G. Frank (minus 15) defeated R. Nicholas, (minus one-half 30,) 6—3, 6—3; R. Sturgis (plus one-half 15) defeated H. Smith, (plus 15,) 8—6, 6—3. First round—Howard Homans (minus 40) defeated D. Wagstaff, (minus one-half 30,) 5—7, 6—3, 6—2; G. Nicholas (minus one-half 30) defeated C. B. Magoun, (minus 30,) 6—3, 6—3; Thomas Sturgis, Jr., (minus 40,) defeated D. Norton, (minus one-half 30,) 6—3, 6—3; the Rev. G. S. Sparks (minus 30) defeated G. Frank, (minus 15,) 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; Edward L. Faller (minus 40), defeated R. Sturgis, (plus one-half 15,) 9—7, 6—1; C. Fowler (plus 15) won from A. Johnson (minus 15) by default; B. Smith (minus 30) defeated A. Blake, (minus 15,) 6—2, 6—0. Vagstaff (scratch) won from Stewart Waller (minus 40) by default. Second round—Howard Homans defeated G. Nicholas, 6—1, 6—3; Thomas Sturgis, Jr., defeated the Rev. G. S. Sparks, 6—2, 8—6; Edward L. Faller defeated C. Fowler, 6—3, 6—0. B. Smith defeated D. Wagstaff, 6—5, 6—2. Semi-final round—Howard Homans defeated Thomas Sturgis, Jr., 6—4, 7—5, and Edward L. Faller defeated B. Smith, 3—6, 6—0, 6—2. Final round—Edward L. Faller defeated Howard Homans, 6—3, 3—6, 8—7, 6—2, 7—5.

For Second Prize.—First Round—H. Homans defeated C. Fowler, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, and R. Sturgis defeated B. Smith, 6—3, 12—10. Final Round—H. Homans defeated R. Sturgis, 6—1, 6—3.

Ladies' Singles, Handicap.—First Round—Miss Elsie Nicholas, (owe 30,) defeated Miss G. Hollins, (owe 15,) 3—6, 7—5, 6—1; Miss Helen Sturgis, (owe half 15,) defeated Miss Virginia Nicholas, (owe 30,) 6—0, 5—7, 6—1; Miss Virginia Fuller, (scratch,) 9—7, 3—6, 6—1; Miss E. T. Nicholas, (owe 15,) defeated Miss Maud Nicholas, (owe half 15,) 6—3, 8—6. Semi-Final Round—Miss Helen Sturgis defeated Miss Elsie Nicholas, 6—1, 6—4; Miss E. T. Nicholas defeated Miss Virginia E. T. Fuller, 6—3, 6—2. Final Round—Miss Helen Sturgis defeated Miss E. T. Nicholas, 2—6, 6—1, 9—7, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles, Scratch.—Preliminary Round—Miss E. T. Nicholas and R. Nicholas defeated Miss Beatrice Crosby and the Rev. G. S. Sparks, 6—1, 6—2. First Round—Miss E. T. Nicholas and R. Nicholas defeated Mrs. E. Faller and Mr. Faller, 6—4, 9—7; Miss Elsie Nicholas and Stewart Waller defeated Miss Nathalie Henderson and F. C. Watson, 6—4, 8—6; Miss Daisy Nicholas and Howard H. Homans defeated Miss Viola Parsons and Donald Vaughan, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; Miss Helen Sturgis and Thomas Sturgis, Jr., defeated Mrs. Francis Hollister and Argyle Parsons, 7—5, 6—4. Semi-Final Round—Miss Elsie Nicholas and Stewart Waller defeated Miss E. T. Nicholas and R. Nicholas, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Helen Sturgis and Thomas Sturgis, Jr., defeated Miss Daisy Nicholas and Howard Homans, 6—2, 6—3. Final Round—Miss Helen Sturgis and Thomas Sturgis, Jr., defeated Miss Elsie Nicholas and Stewart Waller, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6, 6—3. Miss Daisy Nicholas and Mr. Homans won second prize.

Cricketers in Match Games.

A cricket match was played at Prospect Park yesterday between teams representing Windsor Terrace and Flatbush, in which Windsor Terrace won by 58 runs, the final score being: Windsor Terrace, 128; Flatbush, 70.

The Kings County Cricket Club played the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Bergen Point, where a closely contested game resulted in favor of the Knickerbocker aggregation by 11 runs. The scoring was low on both sides and A. Gunn and F. F. Kelly did all the run getting for the winners with contributions of 27 and 22 respectively. The totals were: Knickerbocker Athletic Club, 77; Kings County, 66.

DIABETES.

Dr. J. Seegan, Professor of Medicine at the University of Vienna.

In his celebrated work on diabetes mellitus says: "Of all remedies in my large experience with this disease, and the many experiments which I, as well as such prominent men as Angle, Fleckles, Hlawezek and others, have made, Carlsbad Sprudel Water deserves to be placed in the first rank.

"All of the above writers agree with me that the use of the Carlsbad Waters exerts a very beneficial influence in diabetes. I have, in the course of many years treated a very large number of patients suffering with the disease, and have, with great interest, noticed the effect of Carlsbad Water in reducing the amount of sugar. My invariable experience has been that almost without an exception an improvement was marked and noticeable during and after the use of the same, even where no strict diet was observed." Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, New York.

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WOMEN IN TENNIS TOURNEY.

B. Aymar Sands Cup at Southampton Caused a Strong Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 22.—On the courts of the Meadow Club, here, the tournament in women's singles for the B. Aymar Sands Cup was opened to-day. Society people of prominence surrounded the courts, which were in capital condition.

The chief match of the tournament was between the Misses Russell. The second set between them required twenty-six games to decide. The tourney will be continued to-morrow when the remaining rounds will be played. Summary of the play:

Preliminary Round—Miss C. Livingston defeated Miss F. H. Ellis, 6—0, 6—1; Miss J. Livingston defeated Miss Richard Stevens, 6—3, 6—4; Miss K. Russell defeated Miss M. L. Russell, 6—4, 14—12; Miss F. M. Cory defeated Miss Brewer, 6—0, by default.

First Round—Miss C. Livingston defeated Mrs. K. Booney, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. K. Russell defeated Miss F. M. Cory, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2; Miss Alice De Goicouria defeated Miss G. E. Brewer, 6—3, 6—4; Mrs. K. Hollins defeated Miss V. S. Cockrell, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. C. Kobbey defeated Miss R. H. Hoadley, 6—0, by default.

Second Round—Miss Hollins defeated Miss Alice De Goicouria, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Kobbey defeated Miss F. T. Howland, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2; Miss F. C. Cockrell defeated Mrs. D. Hollis, 6—1, 6—4.

WESTERN GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Ninety-one Players Competed at Chicago in Championship Event.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Rain interfered with the scores of the qualifying rounds in the amateur championship tournament of the Western Golf Association at Midlothian today. Fred R. Hamlin of Chicago and Walter E. Egan of Onwentsia tied at the leading score of 176, but Hamlin won

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: C. E. Allioth, 7 Boulevard du Theatre.

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BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
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TWELVE PAGES.

THE REAL TRIAL.

It is not within the province of a newspaper to discuss the guilt or innocence of men under indictment. The officers of the police who have been judged by the Grand Jury to require prosecution at the hands of the District Attorney are entitled to a perfectly fair trial, and it is the duty of the press to do nothing that will prejudice them. Indeed, in the interests of that decent public administration which they are charged with betraying, it is important that they should have all the protection against unjust conviction which the law allows. But it is to be remembered that the operations of the law are complex and intricate, and that in the processes it has slowly developed and which it always changes very slowly, if at all, it is often inevitable that protection for the innocent may become protection for the guilty. Apart from the purely legal bearings of these cases, there are considerations of public welfare involved which the people of this city are bound to keep in mind. The facts that are perfectly well known may not establish the technical guilt of the men now indicted as to the offenses charged, but they do establish the existence of a shameful and corrupt system in the conduct of the most important branch of the City Government. And should these men not be convicted, the impression on the public mind—and a fair impression—would be simply that the authors and beneficiaries of this system had known how to evade legal responsibility.

What is known as to the police, and has been repeatedly proved to complete moral certainty in this paper over and again, is: That gambling houses and disorderly houses carry on their unlawful business without the slightest interference from the police; that the police know this fact; that they could stop the violations of law on a large scale and openly at any time they chose; that they not only do not do this, but that they warn offenders when others are planning exposures, and that the persons familiar with the facts believe beyond all question that the police are paid for the policy which, in defiance of their duty, they steadily pursue. The evidence in the approaching trials, and the attitude of the high officials of the police and of Tammany, will be of value largely as it confirms the general knowledge of the public. The real trial, not of the wardman, the Sergeant, and the detective, but of the Police Department and the politicians in control of that department, will be before the people. It is the people and they alone who can form the essential judgment and act upon it. That the men accused should, if guilty, be convicted and punished would, of course, be a great advantage, but it would be only incidental and contributory. It would point to the goal, rather than attain it.

It has occurred to Mr. PLATT as a decent thing to do to declare publicly in advance that the evidence of corruption in the police is not such as can secure conviction, and to express the opinion that the efforts to expose and punish such corruption are probably inspired by a desire on the part of those engaged in them "to get something." We cannot conceive of an attitude toward this matter more unwise in a public man wishing good government than this attitude of Mr. PLATT. We do not see how he could manage more completely to discredit his own sincerity, and class himself with those who do not really wish to see Tammany broken down. Yet we should be reluctant to believe that this is now the disposition of the Senator. In the past and the very recent past, he has had his deals with Tammany, but it is plain that they have been more profitable to Tammany than to the other party, and the Senator has taken a course of open and direct opposition from which much was hoped. We should be sorry to have to conclude that this opposition was assumed and that his professed friendship for good government was treacherous. He is an old man. He has had a checkered career and possesses a variegated reputation. Should he close his public life by vigorous and honest war on Tammany, he would be remembered by that fact; it would tinge the public impression of him, and throw into the background much that he should be happy to have forgotten. Were he again to come to the rescue of Tammany, as he did in 1897, his name would pass into the history of the city with ignoble distinction as the worst of that exceedingly bad lot, the Tammany Republicans.

EUROPE AND AMERICAN WHEAT.

Those who are industriously searching for signs of a break in the conditions favoring the continuation of National prosperity will find very little that is discouraging in the crop returns or in the outlook for grain shipments. The shortage of corn is admitted, but the worst result to be apprehended from this is that the surplus in farmers' hands will be exhausted, and that a partial failure of this important crop next year would be disastrous. As to the wheat crop, the best information obtainable warrants the statement that the harvest will be the largest this country has ever known. As to the European wheat situation, The Mark Lane Express, a recognized authority, says:

> The best authorities estimate the wheat crop of the United Kingdom at 56,000,000 bushels, that of France at 300,000,000 bushels, and the crops of Belgium and Holland at 40,000,000 bushels, a total of 396,000,000 bushels for the great wheat-importing area of Northwestern Europe, which needs 684,000,000 bushels. America, with home wants not exceeding 400,000,000 bushels, has 675,000,000 bushels, and is, therefore, able to deal with the deficit single-handed. The Russian, Roumanian, Australasian, and Argentine surpluses are left to meet the wants of Italy and the newest buyers, Cape Colony, Greece, Switzerland, Scandinavia, China, and probably Austria-Hungary, Spain, and Portugal. Egypt and India will be self-supporting for the next twelve months, but Egypt has dropped from the list of exporting countries, and India does not seem able to continue her exports. The Government has assumed that there will be an exportable surplus of 500,000 quarters, but an Indian crop authority denies that the famine is over or that the 1901 crop is abundant.

What these facts signify to the food producers of this country will be understood without explanation. Kansas and Nebraska have so much wheat that the shortage on corn will be more than made up, while Minnesota and the Dakotas are materially better off than they were last year. The railroads are making preparations for an unusually heavy traffic. Officials of the Granger roads, after careful investigation, are said to have reached the conclusion that great as their earnings have been throughout the past fiscal year, the rate of increase from which they have profited so largely will be maintained at least for another twelve months.

ANTICIPATING RESPONSIBILITY.

A curious phase of trades unionism has been displayed in Jamestown, N. Y., which is of public interest. That place had been selected for the meeting of the League of American Municipalities, an organization formed for the purpose of discussing questions relative to the government of cities. There is now a difference of opinion existing there between a local trades union and a street railroad company. As a means of inflicting incidental injury upon the company, the Jamestown branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employés has printed a circular letter and sent copies to the Mayors of many cities and to others known to be in more or less intimate relations with the league, advising them not to attend the meeting. In fact, the Mayors and other persons addressed are warned to keep away from Jamestown until the street car company "shall do its duty to its employés."

This is interesting. If the persons addressed should so far forget prudence as to disregard this notice and anything should happen to make their visit disagreeable, we presume the Jamestown branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employés will hasten to disclaim all responsibility for the same, and "point with pride" to the fact that they did all in their power to avert the unpleasantness by giving warning to those whose coming might subject them to annoyance. Such incidents are instructive.

TRADES UNION JOURNALISM.

There have been various attempts made in American cities to introduce the principles and safeguards of trades unionism into the making of newspapers. In most cases they have not come to much. But in Columbus, Ohio, it appears that there exists a "News Writers' Union," presumably with the regular accompaniments of walking delegates and the like. It is at any rate affiliated with the local Typographical Union. The news writers have been discharged and the printers threaten to strike sympathetically, and the "Columbus Evening Press Post" is likely to appear written and set up and printed by "non-union labor" or not to appear at all.

The complete absurdity of attempting to apply the principles of trades unionism to the writing of newspapers is probably better understood within newspaper offices than outside of them. One of those principles, or at least what is always tending to become one of those principles, is that "the pace of the squadron is the pace of the slowest horse." In the mechanical trades, a "stint" can be laid down which is regarded by both sides as a fair day's work. It can be exactly measured and estimated, quantity and quality and all, and paid for accordingly. And there is no danger that anybody will exceed it. Why should he? But it is the excess that makes the value of a news writer; his willingness, as a matter of intellectual ambition or of personal self-respect, to do, on occasion, more than he is paid for. This comes to be recognized in his pay. And the hope of being paid more than his fellows is one of his incentives to do his best. His best cannot be measured with a yard stick nor weighed in a scale. It includes zeal, esprit de corps, qualities which do not count in the output of a mill, but which count for everything in the production of a newspaper. A dead level of pay would mean a dead level of work. If we agree with POPE that

> Makes man a slave takes half his worth whatever day away,

we must also agree that the day that makes a newspaper man a trades unionist, putting in his lot with the others of his craft, and making common cause with them, instead of engaging in a perpetual strike for higher wages on his individual account, takes away more than half of his potential usefulness and value. It is distinctly only the dullards and the shirks who would benefit by converting news writing into a trades union. It is not only the interest of newspaper owners to resent and resist the introduction into their business of so pestilent a principle. It is equally the interest of the industrious, the capable, and the ambitious among the news writers themselves. It is not they who will be benefited by the introduction. It is they who will be forced to pay for it by making good the losses occasioned by the trades union work of the incompetent and the lazy.

These truths are so self evident to anybody who has any practical knowledge of the subject, that it is amazing that the news writers of any town should have managed to embody in their union any man who could command a job on his individual merits, and in competition. They seem to have done this in Columbus, but it is very bad for the good men that they should have done so. It is also unfortunate that the cause of sense and justice should appear, in the present instance, to have been intrusted to the hands of a fool.

DEVERY'S CONFESSION.

Whenever there has been a raid, unknown to the police, on a gambling house or other unlawful resort, the judicious desire to know what DEVERY has to say about it. He is incapable of concealing his emotions—which are the elementary human, and, indeed, animal appetites and passions. He used to blurt them out in conversation. Now, injudiciously but luckily, he has been provided, in the Deputy Commissionership, with a tribune from which he may publicly promulgate them.

If a raid or a disclosure did not amount to much DEVERY would not take the trouble to mention it. But when it comes near home he emits cries of pain and anger. When he described Justice JEROME as "a little tin soldier" everybody knew that the Justice must have been doing good and effective work. And so, yesterday, anybody who had been in doubt about the value of WHITNEY'S disclosures would have had his doubts dispelled upon hearing that the candid DEVERY had described the author and the instigators of the disclosures as "curs and rattlesnakes."

"The noise of a savage signifies nothing but his hunger." That is the explanation of DEVERY'S outbreaks. It is strange that even he should not see it. Why should he care whether bribery is charged or proved, or places which he protects are raided, unless these proceedings endanger the private revenues of public officials, including his own? The evidences he gives of pain and anger when one of these things happens will be taken by his fellow-citizens as the equivalent of a confession.

DOGBERRY, J. P.

The honorable Police Magistrates (we believe they object to the distinguishing adjective and prefer to be designated simply as Magistrates) of this imperial city are, fortunately, perhaps, not sufficiently near the judicial ultimate to rank among the makers of judicial precedents. That they are not robs the study of the law of much of the charm it would otherwise have, since the appreciative student would experience great joy in familiarising a system of jurisprudence built up on their decisions; but perhaps it is better as it is, since if accessible to the makers of briefs they would get the ordinary Judge so "balled up" that in most instances he would not know whether to find the plaintiff guilty or to dismiss the defense.

Not long since a distinguished member of this division of the bench was moved to commit a cross-eyed witness for contempt of court because he would not look where he was told to in delivering his testimony. In this instance no allowance was made for the lack of coincidence, characteristic of strabismus, between the optic axes of the two eyes in their visual direction. The more the unfortunate witness tried to look where he was told the less he appeared to do so, and but for the inspiration of looking where he should not and so appearing to comply with the instructions of the court, it might have been his portion

> To sit in solemn silence in a dull, dark dock,
> In a pestilential prison with a lifelong lock,

at least until the end of the term. Another of this eminent galaxy of legal luminaries lately enunciated the principle that a man arrested for breaking a law to which the greatest possible publicity had been given—we refer to the provision of the Sanitary Code against spitting in vehicles and on the floors of public assembly rooms—was entitled to be discharged because the officer who arrested him had not specifically warned him, after witnessing a violation of the law, not to repeat the offense; adding, by way of an obiter dictum, that the honorable Court was himself addicted to this particular offense against public decency and the public health, and considered it a hardship if a citizen with his mouth full of fine-cut could not make a cuspidore of any convenient surface not otherwise utilized.

And now we have one of this eminent fraternity of learned jurists propounding the law of dog bites in a novel and illuminating way. He refused the prayer of a citizen who desired permission to shoot a certain dog with anthropophagical tastes, on the ground that "the dog was entitled to one bite" as a matter of right, and that as he had not been shown by the evidence submitted to have exceeded his privilege, his act in biting the complainant was damnum absque injuria—which counsel subsequently explained to the petitioner meant that to be bitten once by a dog was damnable, but not legally injurious. What it will be when he is bitten a second time, provided it does not happen as in the case described by the versatile GOLDSMITH, that "it was the dog that died," we shall probably not know until the matter comes up again on affidavit showing that the dog has exceeded his prerogative by biting the same person twice.

Ordinarily the law is rather dull business, but as interpreted and administered by some of our Magistrates it is extremely entertaining. Doubtless their raison d'être is that assigned by the German parent in explanation of the kangaroo: "Aber, mein Sohn, die Australianer müssen etwas haben, worum zu lachen."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Complaint is made by The Forester, the organ of the American Forestry Association, that not a few of the people who are loudest in the expression of a love for "nature" and of horror at the destruction of the woods, seriously interfere with the work of forest preservation because they fail to realize that there is a time for cutting trees down as well as a time for letting them grow. These sentimentalists making a sort of fetich of old trees, and do not hesitate to speak contemptuously of saplings and "second growth." A party of such folk, while on a walking tour through the White Mountains recently, ran across a professional forester, engaged in the performance of his duties. They greeted him with great cordiality, but when the ensuing conversation revealed that a part of his work was the selection of trees to be felled for lumber and pulp, they were not less indignant than surprised, and showed both emotions with unpleasant frankness. One member of the party said: "It's not the smaller trees that I enjoy; I want big ones." To this the answer was: "And so does the lumberman; and he is willing to pay for what he wants, while you are not." Scientific forestry, of course, is practical, and its object is not to save individual trees till they fall from decay and old age, but to create an inexhaustible supply of trees constantly to be drawn on in the interests of commerce and industry. The modern forester is not the foe, but the friend, of the axe, and his only quarrel with the lumberman is over the latter's short-sightedness in not replacing what he destroys. The stock breeder does not object to the existence of slaughter houses, and neither does the intelligent forester to the existence of sawmills. He does, however, regard the beauty of the forest as an incident, and not as an object, and so he gets into trouble with the sentimental worshipper of "nature."

—Every newspaper receives at intervals not widely spaced letters from indignant persons of Scottish birth or descent, taking it to task for referring to Great Britain as "England," or for mentioning the "English" Army or Navy instead of calling it British. Of course there is nothing to do in these cases except to admit that the irascible Scots are historically and technically right—nothing, that is, except to wonder at their persistent worrying over a trifle, and at their failure to understand why so many people have made the little blunder ever since it was possible to make it and seem likely to continue doing so till the end of time, or at least till the end of the United Kingdom. The last letter we have received on this subject, however, relates, not to any offense of this sort committed by ourselves, but to the formal protest of the Scottish Patriotic Association against the assumption by England's—we mean Great Britain's—new ruler of the title "EDWARD VII." To give their protest more emphasis, the delegates of the association met on June 22 at Bannockburn, where, some 600 years ago, 30,000 Scots very thoroughly impressed upon 100,000 Englishmen under another EDWARD the fact that Scottish opinions and sentiments cannot safely be ignored. We gladly comply with our correspondent's request to call attention to this important action of the Patriotic Association, but its argument is too long for us to publish in full, especially as it only goes over ground familiar to every student of history and presents facts which nobody thinks of denying. The conclusion reached is that "as no EDWARD has ever reigned over this kingdom till now, his Majesty is its first EDWARD, not its seventh." That is certainly true—in a way. We are not a bit excited about it, however, and we cannot see why any resident of New York, or of the United States, for that matter, should be broken of his rest because King EDWARD likes one numeral better than another at the end of his name.

—In performing the somewhat difficult task of explaining why Pennsylvania should submit to a continuance of their rule, the Republican statesmen who assembled in State Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday put in their platform this declaration: "We have increased our appropriations to charitable and eleemosynary institutions until we can make the boast that no State between the two oceans supports these institutions as well as does our own." That would have impressed us much more than it does if we had not read in the last number of American Medicine, a Philadelphia publication of good repute, some remarks about the way in which these particular appropriations are distributed. "Our present method," it said, "is unworthy of savages, although we suppose ourselves civilized and pride ourselves upon our sound business instincts and capacities. It has been said that those institutions which divide most liberally with the criminal legislators, or which spend the most money for champagne and entertainment for them, finally come out best in the appropriation bills. It has also been said that free use of the hospitals as hotels, and of the 'professors' as consultants, is a successful method of securing appropriations from members of the Legislature." All of which charges American Medicine apparently regards as true, and in what seems to be despair of changing the general plan it gravely suggests the improvement of its details. "The division of spoils," it declares, "should be systematized, and the amount of the appropriation should be in proportion to the fund supplied for bribery. The contribution to this fund should be open to all and all should benefit pro rata. The prices at which legislators, Senators, and Governors may be bought should be fixed and published. The present method is unjust to some and overgenerous to others. It shows a sad lack of business ability as well as of justice." Thus is light cast on one section of the Harrisburg platform and on the men who drafted it.

—With a patience which we are confident will not long be tried we await the announcement by some "high official" of the railways using the Park Avenue tunnel that the hitherto unsuspected evils revealed by Dr. COSBY'S recent report cannot be remedied by any exercise of engineering skill. Of course, if electric traction, which works beautifully and economically everywhere else, cannot by any possibility be installed in this mysteriously peculiar tunnel, it is obviously absurd to suppose that its open sewers can be closed or that plumbers could there exercise the art which encounters no difficulty in other places. People are so utterly inconsiderate! They glibly suggest this and that plan for purifying the atmosphere of the tunnel, strangely forgetful of the fact that the execution of these plans would involve intelligent activity on the part of "high officials," and—the expediture of money. The one adequate excuse for disbursements that decrease dividends is utter impossibility of running the roads without them. Rolling stock moves as easily over an open sewer as over a closed one, and lasts as long, and though lack of sanitary arrangements in the tunnel may not tend to increase the population of the suburbs, it does not appreciably decrease it, and things are going along fairly well as it is, from a pecuniary point of view. In these circumstances, who can deny that it is impossible to make improvements and reform abuses? Stone masons and plumbers won't work for nothing, even for the New York Central, though, of course, they ought to, and therefore was Dr. COSBY simply a maker of useless talk when he disclosed that the worst contaminations of the tunnel air are not due to the fervid breathings of the locomotives.

A REFORM SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The political philosophers of the day tell us that to reform our city government we must reform ourselves; that the government is merely a reflection of the people, &c.

For one, I do not accept this as being the whole truth, neither here nor elsewhere, except where the political machinery is ideally perfect. We all know the great gain that came with the introduction of the Australian ballot, and yet it seems to me that the object aimed at was but half attained by that law. The blanket ballot is a splendid thing on election, but the evil is done before that day in the methods now used to nominate a candidate.

The present primary is under such complete control of the machines that on election day we fold up our ballots and vote the Croker ticket, or the Platt ticket, or the Croker-Platt ticket, and feel that we have done the best we could.

To purify our politics we must bring about such a change in our nominating methods that each office-holder will know that his renomination will depend entirely on the will of the public, and not the will of the boss.

The most practical method I can suggest to accomplish this result will be for each voter when he registers to also make out a list of candidates that he favors for each office. The Democrat receiving the largest number of votes at this primary election would thus become the Democratic candidate, and likewise the Republican receiving the largest number would become the Republican candidate. Any office-holder having to face such a public indorsement would be in a very different position than our rulers are now. B.

New York, Aug. 18, 1901.

The Naming of the Bridges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If we were only as English, or Dutch, or Irish, as we once were, what a euphoneously descriptive chance would be ours to call No. 2 "King's Bridge" as leading into Kings County, and No. 4 "Queen's Bridge" as leading into Queens County. But as next better, if this cannot be, I would suggest for—

No. 1, Brooklyn Bridge.
No. 2, Kings County Bridge.
No. 3, Blackwell's Island Bridge.
No. 4, Queens County Bridge.

For No. 3 I hesitated between "Central" and "Blackwell's Island," but gave way to the geographical description.

As "all roads lead to Rome," it seems essential only to advise those within the gates whither the bridges lead.

J. S., D.

Brooklyn, Aug. 21, 1901.

American Noses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice an Australian has written to THE TIMES to the effect that Americans are very much given to blowing their noses, &c. It is true Americans want to keep their noses clean. This may surprise some nationalities, but it seems to me that there is nothing especially reprehensible in the habit. MOUCHOIR.

New York, Aug. 22, 1901.

Conflict of Testimony.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accustomed as I am to the painstaking accuracy of my favorite paper, I was grieved to observe a most vital error in your editorial on "Ostrichlike Secrecy" to-day. Said 2.35 P. M. train from Albany left the State capital just twenty minutes late and arrived at New York only ten minutes behind time, my information being derived from the fact that, besides some 500 others, I myself was a PASSENGER.

New York, Aug. 21, 1901.

[The writer of the article referred to applied for a seat on the 2:35 train and was told that the first train south would leave at 5, but that the Southwestern Limited, (belated,) leaving at 5:05, would reach New York sooner. This he took.]

NUGGETS.

About.

It's asked as a kind of problem, what are those South American countries fighting about? Perhaps the answer is about pretty near all the time.—Philadelphia Times.

One Never Knows in Chicago.

"I've just received cards from the Hyfliers," she remarked.

"Wedding, reception, or divorce cards?" he asked. "It's so hard to keep track of these affairs now."—Chicago Post.

In Politics.

Worker—Every man has his price, you know!

Candidate—Yes, but every man hasn't the price!—Detroit Free Press.

Amiability Itself.

"I am afraid that my conversation is uninteresting," said Willie Wishington.

"Don't let the thought trouble you," answered Miss Cayenne, sweetly. "I was a little bit sleepy, anyhow."—Washington Star.

Opportune Moment.

"Mr. Biblus next door just went into his house singing a drunken song," said the minister's wife.

"Did he?" exclaimed the reverend gentleman. "I'll go right in and see him."

"Do you think you can do any good now?"

"Well, while he's in such a good humor I may induce him to pay his pew rent."—Catholic Standard and Times.

FROM THE "AMEN CORNER."

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

[Professor Triggs of the Chicago University, has created considerable discussion by claiming that most of the hymns are "doggerel."]

They say the hymns is dogg'rel—that they ain't refined enough;
That all the time we've sung 'em they've been nothin' else but stuff;
They say they need revisin'—we must make 'em more polite,
"On Jordan's Stormy Banks I Stand" is not constructed right;
But, just the same, Perfessor, you had better let 'em be—
The Lord—He understands 'em—so they're good enough for me.

I s'pose there's nothin' finer than that good old "Beulah Land,"
And when our Lizzie sings it you can see the glories grand;
When "Rock of Ages" rings out from the hallelujah shore,
I tell you this old sinner ain't a goin' to drift no more;
And when they strike "Amazin' Grace," each feller singin' free—
The Lord—He understands it, so it's good enough for me.

It isn't what you're singin'—why, I oftentimes forget
And praise the Lord to music with the good old alphabet,
Until I strike the words again, and I don't think it's wrong—
It isn't what is in it, but the soul behind the song.
So, I tell you, Perfessor, you had better let 'em be—
The Lord—He understands 'em, so they're good enough for me.

SCHLEY SEEKS RECORDS

Telegrams Sent to Gen. Greely in 1898 Can't Be Located.

Effort to Ascertain How Cervera's Fleet Was Located—Reply Sent to Mr. Hackett's Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Rear Admiral Schley's counsel were much surprised at the reasons assigned by Assistant Secretary Hackett for declining to send to Rear Admiral Howison the letter of Schley asking whether the Boston interview attributed to him correctly represented his feelings in the controversy now to be inquired into, but they have manifested no astonishment about the evident determination of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation to have Howison retained, whatever may be his attitude toward Schley.

The Admiral, through his counsel, has sent a letter to Mr. Hackett objecting to his reference to a "preliminary challenge." Wonder is expressed as to the meaning of the term. A challenge is something well known to lawyers; a preliminary challenge has never been heard of by Judge Wilson and his associates. They maintain that they have not challenged Howison. They have the right of challenge when the court is about to be sworn, but they also think they have the right to inquire in advance to ascertain whether a challenge should be made.

It is perfectly well known to the counsel of Rear Admiral Schley that the decision as to whether a challenge shall stand must be determined by the court, which will for that purpose consist of Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham. If those two decide that Howison may sit, the challenge falls.

Assistant Secretary Hackett was greatly annoyed yesterday by the inquiries and comments of the newspaper men who called upon him to obtain the correspondence about the Howison matter. Some of them who heard him tell how he had withheld the letter to Schley from publication until he knew that it was in Admiral Schley's hands, and who soon found that it had not been received by Schley, related the facts, and the implication that the Assistant Secretary had not spoken with proper accuracy vexed him so that to-day he closed the doors to his outer room and placed guards outside to see that no newspaper men were admitted.

He admitted that he did these things resentfully, and further announced that hereafter there would be no copies of papers for the press but one bulletin in a locked cupboard from which all might read and copy.

By telephone Mr. Hackett early in the day summoned the counsel of Rear Admiral Schley to his office. When Judge Wilson, Attorney General Raynor, and Capt. Parker reached the office they found that they had been summoned upon an entirely trivial matter, and soon went back to the consultation with their client at the Shoreham Hotel.

Very satisfactory headway is being made by Rear Admiral Schley's counsel in preparing the brief that they intend to submit and in arranging the programme to be followed in answering the different clauses of the precept. In preparation for the task of showing that the Navy Department is somewhat to blame for not giving Schley earlier information of the arrival of Cervera at Santiago a search has been made at the War Department to find the telegrams or the record of them by which Gen. Greely was enabled on May 19 to inform Secretary Long and Rear Admiral Sampson that Cervera had arrived.

It is understood that so far the dispatches have not been found. They are described in the report of Gen. Greely in 1898, but it is doubted whether the report will be admitted as testimony to corroborate testimony by the Secretary of the Navy.

Gen. Greely, who received these confidential dispatches from Spanish sources in Cuba, did not tell even the President or the Secretary of War or of the Navy who the senders were. He did not inform his own office associates of the contents of the dispatches, receiving them himself and making the translations from the code. He may have them in personal charge, but as he is in the Philippines and cannot reach Washington in less than two months, he will be a very late witness, if he is called at any time.

The impression at the Signal Service Office is that the dispatches were destroyed. The men who sent them were paid by an officer sent to Cuba for the purpose, in order that attention might not by mistake be directed to the traitors who had done the United States such important service, only to have it thrown away instead of being used at a critical moment.

REPORTER MAKES AFFIDAVIT.

He Swears that Admiral Howison Expressed Opinions Unfavorable to Schley.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 22.—Francis A. Frost, who wrote the article appearing in a local newspaper Aug. 7, on the strength of which Admiral Schley questions Howison's fitness to sit on the inquiry tribunal, now appears with an affidavit duly sworn to before a Notary Public. In this Mr. Frost says that, in July 1898, he being then a reporter, interviewed Commodore Howison, commandant at Charlestown Navy Yard at the time. The affidavit continues:

"I distinctly remember Commodore Howison's saying that Sampson was the man to whom credit for the victory belonged. I remember his interesting description of the responsibilities that Sampson had to bear, the arrangement of the plan of possible battle by Sampson long before the actual battle took place.

"Commodore Howison also said that Sampson was held in much higher regard among naval officers than Schley was; that Sampson was a cool, brave, intelligent strategist, while Schley was not as competent; that Schley was inclined to be hotheaded and not as able a leader as Sampson; that at the Naval Academy Schley had not been held in as high regard as Sampson.

"The exact words used by Commodore Howison in expressing these ideas I cannot recall, but the substance of what he told me I have given accurately. The whole tenor of what he said was that Sampson was generally superior to Schley both as a man and as a naval officer.

"There were several reasons why I made no use of what he said regarding the respective merits of Sampson and Schley at that time. One was that he was averse to being quoted, as I have already said. Another, somewhat related to the first, was that he was criticising an officer who was at that time in a higher position than his own, and that the spreading broadcast of such a criticism might injure Commodore Howison as a naval officer.

"I had no wish to injure him or to print anything that might so result. I had a high regard for him. An incidental reason was that at that particular time I did not see the necessity of using his utterances. I have no recollection that any injunction of secrecy was placed upon me, or that I was asked not to print what he said."

CAPT. SCHLEY REPLIES.

Denies that He Authorized the Publication of Any Interview.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Capt. Thomas F. Schley, Twenty-third Infantry, has made an official reply to the War Department regarding the alleged interview credited to him in the matter of the Schley court of inquiry. Capt. Schley says that he has had no interview and has talked for publication with no person.

He also says that some remarks made by him in a private conversation were picked up, distorted, and extended upon, and the publication misrepresented what he said in a friendly conversation with other men. The letter is regarded at the War Department as of itself completely exonerating Capt. Schley and as a satisfactory explanation of the alleged interview.

MAY PAY WITNESSES.

Controller Decides Non-Resident Civilians May Have Expenses Defrayed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Mr. Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, has decided that the expenses of a civilian residing in Cuba called upon to testify before a naval court of inquiry convened in Washington can be paid in pursuance of the provisions of Article 1,260, Paragraph 2, United States Navy Regulations. It is assumed that the request of the Secretary of the Navy for a decision on this question grows out of the necessity for the presence of residents of Cuba at the pending Schley inquiry.

In the course of his decision the Controller says:

"In this instance the witness appears to be out of jurisdiction of the court, and is not bound to obey its summons. If, however, he chooses to do so I am of opinion and decide that his expenses may be paid in the same manner as those of a witness attending in obedience to a subpoena before a United States court, or at the rate of $1.50 for each day's attendance, and 5 cents a mile going from and returning to his place of residence.

"If special arrangements are necessary to bring the witness within the jurisdiction of the court, additional expenses properly incurred for that purpose may be allowed and paid."

THE CZAR TRYING TO END THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR?

A Report that He Will Broach the Subject of Intervention to the Kaiser and M. Loubet.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 22.—The Independence Belge prints a dispatch from Copenhagen which says:

"It is currently reported in Russian circles that the Czar has decided to broach South African intervention to Emperor William and President Loubet. He considers the time opportune for friendly mediation."

The paper adds, under reserve, that the Czar, in the course of his stay in France, will receive Mr. Krüger in private audience and obtain from him a direct statement of the Boer position, with a view to formulating a plan of action.

More Horses Taken to Cape Town.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 22.—The British steamer Milwaukee, under charter of the British Government, which cleared from this port to-day for Cape Town, South Africa, carried a cargo of 1,000 horses.

MORE DELAY AT PEKING.

The Emperor Has Not Yet Authorized the Signing of the Settlement Protocol.

PEKING, Aug. 22.—The Chinese Peace Commissioners have not yet signed the settlement protocol. Prince Ching, President of the Foreign Office, telegraphed to the Emperor, requesting an edict empowering him to sign, but no reply was received. He telegraphed again to-day, in stronger terms, and says he expects a speedy answer.

Li-Hung-Chang has had a serious attack of sickness, the result of overexertion in connection with the conferences. He is better to-day.

NO MORE CHINESE IN BOND.

Provision of Exclusion Act Relating to Emigrants for Other Countries to be Enforced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The determination of the Treasury Department to take advantage of the authority given by the Chinese Exclusion act to regulate the transit through the United States of Chinese emigrants bound for other countries, was to-day officially brought to the attention of the Chinese Legation. The occasion presented itself when an attaché of the legation called on Assistant Secretary Taylor to lay before him a message received from the Chinese Consul at San Francisco, conveying the information that Chinese destined for Mexico had not been allowed to land.

Mr. Taylor told the attaché that the department had become convinced that most of the Chinese who had gone into Mexico in the past two or three years had smuggled themselves back across the border into the United States. He therefore announced that hereafter the department would refuse permission to land to Chinese bound for Mexico unless it was absolutely satisfied of their good faith.

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

A Most Successful Year—$12,468 Received from American Subscribers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The Rev. Dr. William C. Winslow, the chief official of the American Branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund, states that the branch closes its fiscal year this Summer with very gratifying results.

A total of $12,468.25 has been received from nearly 700 subscribers to the society's main work and to its survey and Greco-Roman departments.

In addition to the varied explorations and remarkable discoveries during the year, of which those at Abydos are a striking example, there have been published some elaborate quarto volumes, fully illustrated, and the annual brochure, which summarizes all the discoveries in Egypt for the year.

Many hundreds of ushabti (funerary images) have been presented to American subscribers, and a fine collection of objects of the greatest archaeological value and historic interest has been divided among the museums at Yale and the University of Pennsylvania, the Metropolitan and Boston Museums and others in the United States. Last Spring 115 papyri were distributed among university libraries. Another shipment of ushabti is also being made. It is hoped that more papyri will be ready for distribution by the close of 1901.

Dr. Winslow states that one reason why so much is accomplished with so little money is because no salary is paid to any of the chief officials.

THE SUPREMACY OF AMERICA.

Views of Prof. Suess of Vienna—Says the Central European States Ought to Combine for Defense.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—Prof. Edward Suess, the eminent publicist and palaeontologist, has given an interview in regard to the industrial and political preponderance of the United States that attracts much attention, especially as it confirms the anti-American views of Continental manufacturers and economists.

Prof. Suess, surveying international relations from the point of view of a political philosopher, observes that while the French Revolution was occasioned by the abuses of the privileged classes, the present situation has been caused by a revolution in material conditions. Declining national sentiment should be replaced by a movement for the common defense of the Central European States against the American trusts, which are moving to conquer the foreign markets more surely than they could conquer them by battleships. The American balance of trade has reached an unparalleled figure. It is a serious question if the present political units of Central Europe are strong enough to make an effective defense, taking into account the physical conditions.

The present shifting of the centre of gravity of the world's forces, says the professor, will create three great units—China, Russia, and America. When China is equipped with railroads, people will find that she has the most capable merchants and the cheapest labor. Russia will have the largest army and be the greatest peasant State. European capital will flow to the United States and be an important increase in her economic prosperity. Of the three units the United States has decidedly the lead. Its policy is beyond a doubt commercial aggression. States like the American Union and Russia have gained far more in the way of the mobilization of their powers by the construction of railroads than such countries as Germany and France.

Work on the Philadelphia Finished.

BELFAST, Aug. 22.—The work of reconstructing the American Line steamer Philadelphia (formerly the Paris, and known as the Yale during the war with Spain) has been completed and she sailed to-day for Southampton, from which port she will sail for New York on Aug. 31.

The Paris, while sailing from Southampton for New York, went ashore off Lowlands Point, an outlying ridge of the Manacles, near Coverack, Cornwall, on May 21, 1899. The passengers, numbering 386, were landed safely and the steamer was subsequently floated and towed to Falmouth, from which place she was taken to Belfast for reconstruction.

DINNER DANCE AT FRIEDHEIM, NEWPORT

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones Give a Brilliant Entertainment.

A SPECIAL BALLROOM BUILT

Dinner Served in Tents — Elaborate Decorations and Illuminations— Many Novel Features.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—Few social functions ever given in Newport have exceeded in elaborateness the dinner dance given to-night by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones at the Havemyer villa, Friedheim, in Bellevue Avenue. For weeks decorators and illuminators had been preparing for the event, and had scarcely finished their work when the guests began to arrive.

The villa has been the scene of many elaborate social functions, but it was not large enough for the number of guests whom Mrs. Jones entertained to-night. All the features of the entertainment, aside from the mere receiving of the guests, took place outside the house, where temporary structures had been erected for the dance, the dinner, the vaudeville show, and every other feature of the entertainmnt, which abounded in novelties.

In the rear of the house, and connecting with the piazza, was built a ballroom of light material, but perfectly protected from the weather, forty feet wide and seventy feet long. The interior was hung with white tarlatan. Countless loosely flowing garlands of pale pink roses were strung from the ceiling and caught up at irregular intervals. The room was brilliantly lighted by 250 tiny electric lights, the bulbs being concealed within pink roses. In the western corners were the musicians, Mullaly's Orchestra and Berger's Hungarian Band. They were completely hidden from the dancers by palms and screens with long trailing vines and clusters of pink roses. Between the musicians was a large stand, on which the favors for the cotillion were displayed.

Dinner was served from 9 to 11 o'clock in four smaller tents to the southwest of the house. These tents were arranged in a semi-circle, the one at the west end containing ten tables for ten guests each. Next was a smaller octagon tent seating thirty guests, then a larger one seating sixty, and at the easterly end one seating thirty, making 220 guests in all.

The tents were open toward the south, and a short distance away was a large stage, fitted with electric lights, on which a continuous vaudeville performance was given during dinner.

The small tents were prettily decorated inside and out with attractive greens and flowers—one tent in red, one in blue, one in yellow, and one in pink, similar flowers being used on the several tables as for the other decorations. The guests were seated in a novel manner. Each table was designated by an emblem made of electric lights and flowers suspended over the table, the various emblems being a horseshoe, an anchor, a triangle, a lyre, a crown, a crescent, a harp, a star, a circle, a basket, a three-chain, a diamond, a horn of plenty, a bow of ribbon, a fleur de lis, and an arrow.

The lawns were illuminated with hundreds of lights of various kinds. Japanese lanterns were hung in the trees, tiny electric lights shone in the shrubbery, the flower beds were aglow, and fairy lamps on the paths from the house to the various tents were marked out with lines of electric lights, and the verandas were also illuminated with electric lights.

At various points on the lawn were small tents with rugs and armchairs and lighted by electricity, which formed cosy nooks for conversation or smoking. Palms and hydrangeas in bloom were arranged about the lawn. The rays of the crescent moon shining in a cloudless sky cast a glow over the scene which added to its beauty.

Mrs. Jones received her guests in the drawing room of the house. After dinner the guests went to the ballroom for the cotillion, which was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Mrs. Jones. There were ten favor figures, with two special features, a Japanese figure and a Chinese figure. In the former a carriage containing cherry blossoms was drawn into the ballroom by Japanese in costume, and baskets of cherry blossoms were given as favors. In the Chinese figure a small Chinese pagoda, illuminated with electric lights arranged in a fantastic manner, was used, and the favors taken from the pagoda were Chinese shoes, calendars, pincushions, and other knickknacks. For the other figures favors included parasols, hats, daisy baskets, silver bells, fans, natural flowers on sticks, penwipers in skins of various animals, and stamp cases.

The guests included:

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Col. and Mrs. John Stevens, Jacob Astor, Marquis Gandara, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Bradish Johnson, William Jay Preston, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Arthur Spencer, Charles H. Munn, C. M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Thomas F. Cushing, James T. Woodward, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Peter D. Martin, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Miss Gray, Miss Natica Rives, The Messrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Philip Carroll, The Misses Stone, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss Wells, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Shaw, William Cutting, Jr., De Lancey Kane, Jr., Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss Schenck, George Griswold, 2d, Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, The Misses Blight, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Marion Mason, A. De Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., Count Sternberg, Reginald Brooks, James W. Gerard, Miss Phyllis Langhorne, Henry F. Eldridge, Miss Gladys Brooks, Edward H. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands, Curtis Hitchcock, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. S. H. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander W. Hude Neilson, S. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. M. Campbell, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Ralph N. Ellis, The Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, The Misses Mills, Miss Wells, Miss Marion Fish, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Miss Virginia Gammell, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livermore, Robert L. Gerry, Miss Anna Sands, The Princess de Broglie, Miss Martha Johnson, Count Gherardeschi, Mr. and Mrs. W. Warren, Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, F. A. Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Miss Daisy Pierson, Bartop Willing, Miss C. Hatch, W. Forbes Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Roderick Terry, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Miss Terry, Miss Edith Clapp, Major and Mrs. J. C. Mallery, Mr. and Mrs. Wauters, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Stuyvesant Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, G. C. Munzig, Gerard A. Lowther, W. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Jr., H. C. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Whitehouse, Louis S. Brugiere, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mortimer, The Hon. Arthur Brabazon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Smith, R. B. Van Cortlandt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick.

DOCTOR KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Drove on Track Near White Plains and Was Struck by Pittsfield Express.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Dr. Alfred Dana of this place was killed and his driver was injured this evening while driving from White Plains. The accident happened near here at the railroad crossing of the Harlem division of the New York Central. The doctor drove upon the rails directly in front of the east-bound Pittsfield train.

The engine hit horse and rig and hurled the two occupants some distance. The horse and buggy were carried along partly in front and partly alongside the engine and ground up between the engine and the freight house. The freight house, which is small and built upon sills, was thrown from its supports. The buggy was demolished and the horse killed.

Dr. Dana was dead when picked up. The coachman was still alive, but unconscious.

VANDERBILT DINNER AND DANCE AT BAR HARBOR.

House and Grounds Marvelously Decorated for the Occasion—Guests Who Were Present.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 22.—The much talked of Vanderbilt dinner and dance occupied Bar Harbor society to-night. It was the first entertainment of importance that Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vanderbilt have given this season, and was looked forward to with correspondingly great interest.

The affair consisted of a cotillion, preceded by several large dinner parties. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt entertained at the Point d'Acadie, and several leading members of that set also gave dinners at their homes. The guests, who numbered nearly 200, adjourned later to the ballroom at the Vanderbilt palace.

The house and grounds were marvelously decorated. From the water's edge the broad lawn reaches back to a small woods. Stretched across the intervening distance were miles of electric wires, from which were suspended hundreds of tiny incandescent globes covered with Japanese shades. Pinpoints of light, also, threw innumerable gleams from the woods. The ballroom and verandas were banked with flowers and potted plants in lavish profusion.

The various dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Johnston Livingston, Mrs. Van Rensselger, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mrs. Markoe, and Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins.

About 11 o'clock the guests assembled at Point d'Acadie, where the cotillion, led by Creighton Webb, was danced. The favors were horse show designs in gold and silver. The guests were:

M. Grip, the Swedish Minister, Miss Ingersoll, Miss Rodgers, M. Bille, the Danish Minister, Miss Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. L. Anderson, Mr. De Blidt, Commander and Mrs. Raymond Rodgers, Mr. Rowland, Mrs. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright, Mrs. Blodgett, Robert Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Spedden, Mr. and Mrs. Markoe, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Schieffelin, Dr. and Mrs. F. Smith, Miss Biddle, Miss Hewitt, Miss Lawrence, Baron Kapherr, Thomas Ridgeway, Miss Draper, Mr. Holsmann, Miss Leffingwell, Mr. Willing, Miss Ripley, Mr. Le Gendre, William H. Conroy, Mr. Haughton, Miss Knowlton, Mr. Gurnee, J. B. Henderson, Mr. Martin, Mr. King, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mr. Lawrence, Miss Kenmant, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. L. McElvaine Luquer, Miss Hone, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fabbri, Miss Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Miss Coles, Miss Sloane, Mr. Morris, Miss Kernochan, Montgomery Sears, Jr., Miss Helen Barney, Richard Thorndike, Miss Palmer, Mr. Van Nest. Arden Robbins, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. Derby, Miss Edwards, Schuyler Schieffelin, Miss L. Gurnee, Mr. Sharpe, Sumner Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Phoenix Ingraham, Miss Thorndike, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barney, Charles How, Mr. and Mrs. Emmons, Mr. and Mrs. George Robbins, Miss Julia Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. B. Fenno, Miss Bowler, Miss Campbell, Miss Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Beale, Miss Dodge, George B. Dorr, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mr. Auchincloss, Mr. Irving, Mr. Rodgers, Robert Livingston, Jr., Alexander Webb, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Edward Morrell, Baron De Strale. Miss Davenport,

RECEIVER FOR MR. LEDERER.

Benjamin Barker Appointed by Judge Brown—All Proceedings in the City Court Stayed.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court late yesterday afternoon appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver for the property of George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, of 1,440 Broadway, in bankruptcy proceedings, on the application of Kneeland, La Vetra & Glase, who represent Thomas J. Burke, a creditor for $500. The receiver is appointed to act until the Trustee is elected or until the bankruptcy proceedings instituted on Wednesday are dismissed.

Gen. Kneeland said last evening that Mr. Burke holds a note made by Mr. Lederer and indorsed by Thomas Q. Seabrooke, the actor, which was used by Mr. Lederer, and Mr. Seabrooke was compelled to pay it. Mr. Lederer agreed to repay Mr. Seabrooke, and that note then passed to Mr. Burke.

It is generally believed that Mr. Lederer is the owner in whole or in part of a large number of theatrical enterprises, some of which are now in active operation, and from which there are large receipts daily, and it was stated in the public press by Mr. Lederer that he intends to defend the pending proceedings in bankruptcy, that even constable time will elapse before a Trustee can be appointed to take charge of these receipts and of Mr. Lederer's interests in the bankruptcy proceedings.

The bond of the receiver was fixed at $5,000. Judge Brown, previous to the appointing of Mr. Barker as receiver, also granted an order that all proceedings on the part of Herman Fromme against Mr. Lederer in two actions brought by him now pending in the City Court for $1,875, and all proceedings on the part of the Sheriff and Marshals under said judgments are stayed until the adjudication or dismissal of the creditors' petition filed on Wednesday. This stay was granted on the application of the creditors, who joined in the petition.

Mr. Fromme said that they are all friends of Mr. Lederer, and the petition was filed to save him from examination in supplementary proceedings in the City Court. Efforts to get Mr. Lederer under examination, it is said, have so far been fruitless, and a motion in connection with that matter was before Judge Delehanty yesterday in the City Court.

Hamilton, Ontario, Theatre Burned.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Aug. 22.—Sherman's Theatre here was totally destroyed by fire to-day. Members of the Burrill Stock Company lost $3,000 in costumes and other effects. No cause is assignable for the fire, which started in the property room.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Elsie De Wolfe, who is to star in Clyde Fitch's "The Way of the World," will sail for home on Sept. 7.

George W. Lederer has engaged Virginia Earl for the opposite rôle to that in which Dan Daly is to star in "The New Yorkers."

Sydney Barraclough has been engaged by Florence Ziegfeld for "The Little Duchess," in which Anna Held is to open her season at the Casino.

Annie Crawford Flexner, who made the dramatization of Mrs. Fiske's play, "Miranda of the Balcony," to open the season at the Manhattan Theatre, returned to the city yesterday.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann and Reinhold Hermann will sail for New York on the steamship Auguste Victoria on Oct. 24. Mme. Lehmann's first appearance will be at Carnegia Hall on Nov. 8.

Cyril Scott is to retire from the cast of "Florodora" at the Casino in order to appear in "Liberty Bells." Charles Dickson will succeed him. W. T. Carleton, who has been playing the part of Cyrus Gilfain, the American millionaire, will give way to Mr. Graham when the latter returns from a week's outing.

The Lulu Glaser Opera Company began rehearsals of Stange and Edwards's new comic opera, "Dolly Varden," at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday. F. C. Whitney has engaged for the company Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Richie Ling, Tom Daniel, Mark Smith, Estelle Wentworth, Ada Palmer Walker, and Amelia Fields.

"A Night Off" will soon be revived by the F. F. Proctor Stock Company as the first of a series of Daly plays, Manager Proctor having recently closed a contract with Richard Dorney, executor of the estate of Augustin Daly, for the exclusive rights to a half dozen former Daly successes. Mr. Daly revised the play after securing the American rights, and from the four-act original, as seen in Germany, reduced it to the three-act play which will now be revived.

The openings of the London theatres in the management of which Charles Frohman is interested have just been arranged for. The Duke of York's opens to-morrow evening with "A Royal Rival," the same piece to be played here at the Criterion Theatre by William Faversham; the Apollo Theatre, with Edna May, in "Kitty Grey," on Saturday evening, Sept. 7; the Lyceum Theatre, with William Gillette, in "Sherlock Holmes," on Sept. 9; the Vaudeville Theatre, to which Miss Terriss and Mr. Hicks are to return for the season with "Sweet and Twenty," on Sept. 10, and the Shaftesbury Theatre, with Charles Frohman's Comedians, in "Are You A Mason?" on Sept. 12.

BAR HARBOR HORSE SHOW

Annual Event at the Maine Resort Brought to a Close.

Col. Morrell and Mrs. Stuart Barney Each Drove Two Winning Entries —The Other Prize Takers.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 22.—The Horse Show at Bar Harbor came to an end to-day. Nature did her best in the weather, and the managers the rest in the programme. Nothing could have been more successful.

The final exhibits to-day were of the same high class that marked the two preceding days, and there were many other features full of interest. Coaching parties were again numerous. Col. Morrell, J. L. Ketterlinus, Mrs. Van Nest, and R. Hall McCormick had parties out, and the stands were crowded with gayly dressed people.

The two particularly bright stars of the day were again Col. Morrell and Mrs. Stuart Barney. Mrs. Barney drove the Van Nest entries, and took two blue ribbons. Col. Morrell took two firsts, and drove the stallion Nelson an exhibition quarter mile. This was the prettiest incident of the day. The admirers of the famous trotter, the greatest horse in Maine, presented its owner with a handsome silver cup, while the animal himself was crowned by Col. Morrell with a large floral wreath.

Col. Morrell made a speech, which so pleased Mr. Nelson that he insisted on the Colonel's taking his place in the sulky and driving the flower-bedecked horse an exhibition quarter of a mile. The people on the coaches and in the stands stood up and cheered. It was the first time in two years that the stallion had been driven by any one except its owner.

A running race for half-breeds, gentlemen riders up, provoked much enthusiasm. Only two entries faced the starter. They were both from the Pulitzer Stables, Ralph Pulitzer riding one and Frederick Childs of New York the other. Childs led most of the way, but Pulitzer ran him down in the stretch and won out by a length. Another running race between thoroughbreds owned by J. C. Livingston of New York and A. D. Addison was won by the former.

The morning was given up to exhibition in the horse department. The principal event was the class for ladies' saddle horses. Mrs. William Lawrence Green of New York, riding Conroy, took the blue ribbon. Col. Morrell's entry, Gray Fox, ridden by Miss Langhouse of Baltimore, was second, and Mrs. Pulitzer's entry, Sovereign, was third.

The class for the best heavy harness horse raised in Maine brought out a large field. J. S. Sanborn won the ribbon with Delight, J. L. Ketterlinus was second with Prince, and Col. Morrell third with Bango.

The tandem class was expected to be a good contest, but owing to the withdrawal of the Van Nest entries Col. Morrell's team, Coquette and My Lady, took the ribbon with ease.

The afternoon classes were fewer in number. In the class for pair of horses over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.3, J. S. Sanborn won the blue ribbon. Mrs. Van Nest's team, Lady Dainty and Lady Mab, one of the winners at Madison Square Garden, was second. W. P. Draper took the third prize with a pair of black geldings. Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison and Col. Morrell also had two fine entries in this class. The Sanborn pair were shown for the first time, and immediately after the show the owner was offered $8,000 for them by a well-known New York man.

The class for high steppers was the prettiest of the day. The entries included the famous Van Nest trio, Beau Nash, Royal King, and Royal Tiger, valued at $17,000. Royal King, hitched to a high cart and driven by Mrs. Barney, was greeted with applause every time he passed the stand, and the blue ribbon was his with ease. J. S. Sanborn had entered a bay mare, which showed beautiful action, and won second. Beau Nash, another Van Nest entry, was third.

A special competition followed between two classes of ladies' saddle horses. Mrs. Green had taken the blue ribbon in the heavy class with Conroy, and Miss Edwards had won with Lord Algy in the lighter class. Conroy took the special ribbon, being well handled by his fair rider.

A special class of three abreast was won by A. Bleeker Banks of New York with three fine-looking blacks.

Following is the summary of the day's events:

Class for best pair of ponies over 12.1 hands, shown before an appropriate vehicle; prize offered by Mrs. Pulitzer.—First, Rice and Brownie; Miss Julia and Miss Alice Whiting.

Class for ladies' saddle horses, 15.2 hands and over, ladies to ride; prize offered by Mrs. Van Nest.—First, Conroy, Mrs. W. L. Green; second, Gray Fox, Col. Morrell; third, Sovereign, Mrs. Pulitzer.

Class for Shetland ponies not exceeding 12 hands; prize offered by Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris.—First, Judy, Miss Louise Bowen; second, Bob-o-Link, H. L. Martin.

Class for stallions, French coach, Cleveland bay and German coach horses.—First, Lothaire, J. S. Sanborn; second, Gemare, K. S. Sanborn; third, Galloway, J. S. Sanborn.

Class for best pony over 12.1 hands, shown before an appropriate vehicle; prize offered by Mrs. Edward R. Ripley.—First, Jebutante, Miss Natalie Barney; second, Brownie, Miss Whiting; third, White Wings, A. D. Addison.

Class for best heavy harness horses raised in Maine; prizes offered by Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and Mrs. Van Nest.—First, Delight, J. S. Sanborn; second, Prince, J. L. Ketterlinus; third, Bango, Col. Morell.

Class for tandems; prize offered by Mrs. Emory—First, Coquette and My Lady, Col. Morrell.

Class for pair of horses over 15 hands not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches; prize offered by Mrs. James B. Haggin—First, Delight and Galena, J. S. Sanborn; second, Lady Dainty and Lady Mab, Mrs. Van Nest; third, John and Tom, W. P. Draper.

Class for best high steppers 15 hands and over; prize offered by Miss Draper—First, Royal King, Mrs. Van Nest; second, Delight, J. S. Sanborn; third, Beau Nash, Mrs. Van Nest.

MOB KILLS AN ITALIAN.

International Complications May Arise from a Demonstration Against Foreign Labor in Arkansas.

Special to The New York Times.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Aug. 22. — News reached here to-day that an Italian named Gingotti was killed by a mob near Ashdown, Ark., twenty miles north of Texarkana, yesterday. It was purely a demonstration against foreign labor, and international complications may arise out of it. Several strikes have been agitated by men who wanted to see the Italians quit, but this is the first effort to drive them away by force.

The Kansas City Southern Railroad has been employing a gang of Italian laborers on its road near Ashdown. A quarrel was started Tuesday between one of the Italians and some American laborers over possession of a handcar. An Italian was knocked down and beaten, and stabbed his assailant.

Yesterday morning sixty men armed with Winchesters appeared at the Italians' camp. They ordered the Italians to get off the cars and line up. The Italians started to obey, but one of the Americans discharged him rifle, killing Gingotte. Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador at Washington, has been notified.

NEW YORK THEATRE FOR SALE.

But H. B. Sire Says His Price Is Too Hight for Would-Be Buyers.

Proprietors of two large dry goods houses are said to be negotiating for the site of the New York and Criterion Theatres for the purpose of converting the property into a mercantile establishment. The two theatres, occupying the block front on the east side of Long Acre Square, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, were originally known as Hammerstein's Olympia. Henry B. Sire said last night that it was true that negotiations for the property were pending.

"There is a difference of $300,000 to be settled, however," he said, "before any negotiations are completed. We are asking $2,000,000 for the property, and we have been offered $1,700,000. It is impossible for me to say now whether or not the deal will ge through, but it is a positive fact that it is on."

Mr. Sire refused to say who were the would-be buyers. He added that Charles Frohman had a two years' lease on the Criterion, and that there were no other leases that would occasion any considerable delay, if all else was satisfactorily arranged.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The extreme heat of the week has done much to deter people already out of the city from making their usual shopping trips, but nevertheless a few well-known people have been in town, the majority of these being those who came in on the steamers and who will remain in town for a day or two. Mrs. Francis H. Leggett and her daughter, Miss Alberta Sturges, will leave this morning for Ridgeley Manor, the Leggett country place, where they will spend the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth K. Bloodgood were in town, as was Mrs. Charles Marshall and Mrs. French.

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The wedding of Miss Angelica Church, daughter of Richard Church of this city, and the Rev. Edward P. Hart of Rochester is to be celebrated very quietly at Belmar on Sept. 21 at the Church of the Holy Apostles by the Right Rev. William D. Walker, Bishop of Western New York. The wedding will take place at 12 o'clock, and probably there will be no attendants. After a brief bridal trip the couple will live in Rochester, N. Y., where Mr. Hart has a church.

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This week is the gayest of all the Summer at Bar Harbor, and this afternoon the fête to be given at The Sea Urchins by Mrs. Burton Harrison will be the feature of a very gay day. A little pantomime called "The Reward of Amaryllis" is to be played by a number of charming girls. There will be music by an orchestra, dances by shepherdesses, also a gavotte and a pretty procession, and afterward tea will be served. The play is to be produced on the lawn. Miss Barney, Miss Whelen, and the Misses Draper, Lawrence, Gurnee, Richardson, and others will take part in the fête.

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The engagement has been announced of Arthur F. Wall of Honolulu and Miss Harriet L. Lewers. The engagement is of interest to Californians, and to a number of former Californians now residents of New York. Miss Lewers is a daughter of Robert Lewers, an immensely wealthy shipowner of Honolulu, and her uncle, the late H. A. P. Carter, was formerly Hawaiian Minister to the United States. Her brother, William Lewers, had theatrical aspirations, and appeared in "Miss Hobbs" with Annie Russell two Winters ago. He also had a part in "L'Aiglon" with Maude Adams's company last season.

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At Merrick, L. I., on Wednesday evening a dramatic entertainment was given for the benefit of the town's library, and Evert Janssen Wendell played in "A Game of Cards," assisted by Charles F. Kent, Jr., Henry S. Blake, and Miss Mary Kent. This was followed by "A Pair of Lunatics," in which Mrs. Woodruff Fleming and Richard P. Kent acted. "Who Is Who?" closed the entertainment, and in this appeared among others Edward C. Cammann, Miss Ruth Kent, and Miss Celestine W. How.

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Mrs. John Winfield Pearce of Philadelphia gave a dinner at the Louisburg, Bar Harbor, one evening this week. Her guests included Miss Barney, Miss Grant, Miss Eleanor Sedley, Miss Daisy McClure, Miss Pearce, and Madison Grant, Langdon Erving, E. H. Van Nest, Arthur Wolcott, Norman Grant, and Arthur J. McClure. Miss Daisy McClure, who has been Mrs. Pearce's guest for several weeks, is to return to the McClure Summer place at Seabright next week.

***

The Pot and Kettle Club at Bar Harbor was the scene Monday night of a jolly dance and supper. Mrs. S. Megargee Wright and Mrs. William Lawrence Greene were the hostesses. The women guests wore white duck gowns, caps, and aprons, and served the men guests.

***

At the special town meeting held on Monday in Lenox, it was decided to fix a limit of speed of eight miles per hour in the town limits and sixteen miles outside, for automobiles. Most of the automobile owners were present, and thought this entirely fair. They also agreed that they would stop their machines at a signal given by the driver of any horse that exhibited signs of fright. David W. Bishop did not take his new machine to Lenox with him, but forwarded it to Newport, where he will race it.

***

The beautiful camp owned by Levi P. Morton at Saranac Lake has just been completed. It is situated on Gilpin Bay on the Upper Saranac. The buildings are all one story high and arranged in a picturesque plan near the lake's shores. Some of the cabins are formed of rough shingles with the bark left on the outside, and are simply finished on the interior. The fireplaces are of stone in the rough, and the rustic furniture is bark-covered. There are also several large tents, a launch house, and a separate boathouse. The camp contains about twenty-five acres and is called Pine Knot Camp.

***

A rumor which emanates from Paris is that Miss Helen Morton, third daughter of Levi P. Morton and sister of Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, is engaged to Boson, Count de Perigord, younger son of the Duc de Talleyrand, formerly known as the Prince de Sagan. There is, however, it is said by those who know the Mortons, no truth in this rumor.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Keith, who are at Newport, made the trip from Chicago in their automobile and covered 140 miles the last day. Mr. Keith, who is the crack player of the Onwentsia polo team, had a number of ponies sent on to Newport for his use there.

***

Among those at Narragansett Pier are Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Le Grand Cromwell. From Philadelphia there are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bohlen, Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Hoffman. The Imperial is to keep open until the first of October.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—Now that the National tennis tournament is over, the society amateurs have lost no time in resuming their games at the Casino, and this afternoon the courts were well filled. Plans are being made for a ladies' tournament in singles next week, in which many of the society women will enter.

This afternoon Miss Leary gave her weekly reception at the Paul cottage, which was attended by nearly all the Summer residents.

Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn gave a reception and musicale at her villa in Narragansett Avenue.

Luncheons were given by Mrs. George Henry Warren, Lispenard Stewart, and Mrs. Bradford Norman.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. William R. Hunter, and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hand of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Woodworth of Brooklyn, Miss H. Mumford of Hempstead, L. I., and F. C. Lowell and John H. Holmes of Boston are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Grenville Kane has arrived at Bateman's.

Col. John Jacob Astor returned to-night from New York.

Mrs. Sinclair Eyre of Philadelphia, who has been visiting here, has gone to Jamestown for the remainder of the season.

INDICTED FOR CARELESSNESS.

He Rocked a Boat to Frighten a Woman and She Was Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Aug. 22.—The Coroner's jury that investigated the drowning of Miss Mary Finifrock of York, Penn., by the upsetting of a boat on Lake Royer last Sunday evening, in its verdict to-night declared that the capsizing of the boat was due to the criminal carelessness of Frank Rinehart, and the jury says: "Frank Rinehart willfully and feloniously killed and murdered May Finifrock."

Rinehart left town before the jury gave the verdict. He has probably gone to his home at Smithburg, where he will be arrested. It was in evidence that Rinehart foolishly rocked the boat to scare the girl. Miss Finifrock was eighteen years old. She and a friend, Mrs. Burkheimer, upon the invitation of Frank Rinehart and Allen Geizer, went out on the lake at Buenavista Springs near Penmar.

When in twelve feet of water Rinehart began rocking the boat for fun. The women became frightened, the boat was upset, and Miss Finifrock was drowned. The men tried desperately to save her. Feeling was bitter against the young man for rocking the boat.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH CLERGY IN DISPUTE

Sunday School Commission May Cause a Serious Split.

"CATHOLIC" PARTY'S PROTEST

Mr. Van Winkle of St. Clement's Says Some Ministers Have "Christian Unity on the Brain."

Hearing that the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Commission is to ask the approaching Diocesan Convention of New York to approve a co-operative work between the commission, Union Theological Seminary, Amity Theological School, and the Teachers' College, the party in the diocese which styles itself "Catholic" has started a movement to defeat such sanction. In so doing they attack the membership of the commission on the ground that it is almost exclusively "Broad," and they hold up to ridicule books which the commission recommends teachers in Episcopal Sunday schools to read.

They do not hesitate to say that the commission, perhaps unintentionally, is undermining "Catholic" faith, and that unless this and similar movements which are cropping up in all directions are stopped there will be a division of the Episcopal Communion.

Letters between "Catholic" leaders while at their vacation resorts have been numerous; so numerous that members of the commission have heard of them and have been expecting an attack. Almost all the leaders of both parties are absent from the city, but there was found yesterday the Rev. E. H. Van Winkle of St. Clement's, who admitted that he was in touch with "Catholic" leaders, and that he knew of the indignation that the latter felt. He has, he says, been convinced for some time that the counsels of the commission were "most unwise."

"The leading men on the commission," he said yesterday afternoon, "are the Rev. Drs. Greer, Mottet, Peters, Rainsford, Warren, Brewster, and Harrower, and from the whole cabal we cannot expect anything very Catholic. The danger is that they sacrifice distinctive teachings of the Church in order to make the Sunday school scheme a success. Speaking of a certain class, and not specially of members of this commission, it may be said that some people have Christian unity on the brain. The attempt to promote Christian unity by sacrificing the truth has been the curse of the Church, even of Christianity itself, ever since the days of Elizabeth, and is one cause of languishment to-day.

"We Catholics are especially grieved over the list of books which the Sunday School Commission recommend for teachers to read. Many books in the list are desirable, but some are subversive of true Church teaching. In some instances the authors are men not in harmony with us at all. They deny that which differentiates us from other religious bodies, while in a few cases the authors are men who deny the very fundamentals of Christianity.

"When Miss Russell of the Teachers' College made his proposition concerning secular school methods in Sunday school work, with the possible organization of a practice school, we recognized that the commission could not help Union Theological Seminary and Amity Theological School arising to accept it, but the commission could decline, as it ought to federate with them. Union Seminary is not in good standing with its own religious body, and common courtesy should dictate us to let it alone. Students leave it at the end of the second year in order not to be alumni of it, taking their third year elsewhere. Amity School has a Baptist at its head. Do we stand for anything distinctive? Are we guardians of any faith worth preserving?

"The public is ignorant concerning this proposed alliance with a heretical Presbyterian and a short-cut Baptist institution. Three-fourths of the delegates to the diocesan convention about to meet never heard of it. They ought to be warned.

"Unless these and similar things are put a stop to, there is going to be a split in the Episcopal Church. Catholics feel that all true members of the Church ought to do everything in their power to stem this movement, to reduce the tone of the level of other religious bodies around us. The Church should not only be Catholic in name but also in teachings. The spirit of ultra Protestantism which dominates to-day, and which is behind this commission, it seems to us, cannot long abide in the same house. The house will be divided against itself, and ultimately separation is inevitable.

"The Catholic party in this diocese and in the country hesitates to voice its real sentiments. There is reluctance to appear discourteous to the diocesan, and yet it can be said of Bishop Potter that he has ever been impartial, and that the first case of persecution from him because of ecclesiastical differences is yet to be reported. But we plead for forebearance. Don't crowd matters too far. We cannot include an alliance with Union Seminary, even a working one, for it would mean compromise, and we fail to see why it is needful to mix up with our Baptist brethren.

"I understand to-day that an effort is making to have the General Seminary enter the combine. We have a right to protest. It is bad enough to get Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and members of no religious bodies to write our text books for us, and our reference books, but it is worse to ask the General Seminary to take part in the business."

As nearly as could be learned last night, the Sunday School Commission was a scheme of the Rev. Pascal Harrower, rector of the Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton. After much agitation Bishop Potter took up the matter and named Mr. Harrower Chairman. There were put upon the commission some of the New York leaders, and several important meetings have been held. Some High Church rectors were asked to become members, but in one case the offer was refused because Dr. Walter L. Hervey of the Board of Education was a member. Dr. Hervey is a Congregationalist. There is an Episcopal Sunday school lesson scheme, but members of this commission do not approve of it, and contemplate a lesson scheme of its own.

ST. LOUIS'S CHINESE LEPER.

Plans to Have Dr. Knapp Care for Him Exclusively Not Approved by Health Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 22.—The plans formed by Assistant Health Commissioner Francis for the care of Dong Gong, the Chinese leper, may be materially changed by Health Commissioner Starkloff, who resumed charge of his department on Thursday after an absence of twenty days.

Dr. Starkloff does not approve of the plan of paying Dr. Louis Knapp or any other nurse $800 a year, to look after Dong Gong. He believes that the work can be performed by the physicians and nurses now employed at the smallpox quarantine, and says that he will try to make such arrangements.

"I am in favor of the building of a special house for Dong Gong," said Dr. Starkloff, "but it seems to me that a special and exclusive nurse for him will be unnecessary. To pay Dr. Knapp $50 a month and board merely to wait on one Chinese would be too good a thing for the nurse and patient, and too hard on the taxpayers. We owe him humane treatment, nothing more.

"The force now employed at Quarantine will be ample to look after his wants, and will be in no danger of contagion. It should not be necessary for any one to sleep in the same house with the patient. The house should be placed where it can be watched from Quarantine to prevent the escape of the patient. From what I have heard about this leper, he is not the kind that will try to escape, but will be glad of the chance to live in ease at the city's expense."

Asbury Park Baby Parader Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug

FINANCIAL.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
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LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., N. Y. CITY.
Telephone, 3402 John.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS. COTTON. WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. 560 Broad

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-one 88-100 dollars, ($57,691.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 29th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & COMPANY,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE OR ADVANCE IN PRICE,

15,125 SHARES

BEING THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF AN ISSUE OF SIXTY THOUSAND (60,000) SHARES OF THE

Worcester Railways and Investment Company,

At a price of $100 per share and accrued dividends at the rate of $4.50 per share per annum from August 1, 1901.

The shares are exempt from Taxation in the State of Massachusetts.

The WORCESTER RAILWAYS AND INVESTMENT COMPANY is a voluntary association managed by a Board of Trustees, in whom is vested the ownership of the entire capital stocks (except only qualification shares held by officers of the corporations) of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, and of certain other corporations, holding charters under Massachusetts laws, which are engaged in enterprises closely identified with that of street railway transportation. The Company also controls other securities of the corporations referred to, and other valuable property rights. The corporations controlled by the Company have a total bonded and mortgage indebtedness of $1,519,000.

Under the Deed of Trust, an original of which is filed with the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, the present Board of Trustees is constituted as follows:

A. George Bullock, Worcester, Mass. . . Until annual meeting, 1905.
Stephen Salisbury, Worcester, Mass. . Until annual meeting, 1904.
Samuel Carr, Boston, Mass. . . . . Until annual meeting, 1904.
T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Manchester, Mass. Until annual meeting, 1903.
William A. Read, New York, N. Y. . . . Until annual meeting, 1903.

It is stated to us in a letter from the Eastern Audit Company that for the year ended September 30, 1900, the various corporations now controlled by the Company earned an amount more than sufficient to pay Four Dollars and Fifty Cents ($4.50) per share per annum on Sixty Thousand (60,000) shares of the Worcester Railways & Investment Company.

It is expected that for the present dividends on these shares will be paid at that rate. The past records of the growth of the business lead us to believe that larger dividends can in time be paid on the shares, particularly when we take into consideration the economies of operation that we feel confident will result from the consolidation of the street railways recently effected and referred to in a letter of Mr. Francis H. Dewey, President of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, in which he states:

"The Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, as now constituted, is the result of a consolidation of the following Massachusetts street railways, completed March 1, 1901:

WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
WORCESTER & SUBURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
WORCESTER & MARLBOROUGH STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
WORCESTER & CLINTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLINTON & HUDSON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
LEOMINSTER & CLINTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
FITCHBURG & SUBURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

"Prior to the consolidation, the companies named had been operated independently. Under separate management and operation, the gross receipts of the OLD Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, which was practically operated only in the City of Worcester, increased sixty-nine (69%) per cent. from 1895 to 1900. The extent of this increase may be realized when it is stated that the gross receipts of the West End Street Railway system, now controlled by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, increased only thirty-one (31%) per cent. during the corresponding period.

"The present consolidated company has a total mileage of 135.85 miles, and includes not only the entire and only street railway system of the city of Worcester, but also connects that city by numerous suburban lines with the following fifteen flourishing cities and towns in which its railway is also operated: Fitchburg, Leominster, Lancaster, Hudson, Boylston, Berlin, Clinton, Westboro, Marlborough, Northborough, Shrewsbury, Grafton, Milbury, Leicester, Spencer."

A copy of the Agreement of Trust under which the Company is organized may be seen at our offices. All proceedings in connection therewith have been approved by our counsel, Mr. Bentley W. Warren, from whose opinion we quote as follows:

"In my opinion the Worcester Railways & Investment Company is organized in entire conformity with the laws of Massachusetts and its shares are exempt from taxation in that State."

Temporary printed certificates of shares are now ready for delivery, exchangeable for engraved certificates as soon as the same can be prepared.

A prospectus containing fuller information, and embodying the letters of counsel, auditors and the President of the Street Railway Company, may be seen at our offices or will be forwarded on application.

Application will be made to list the shares on the Boston Stock Exchange.

After a thorough investigation of the properties we recommend the shares of the Worcester Railways & Investment Company as a conservative investment.

New York and Boston, Aug. 21, 1901.

33 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.
To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:

The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:

First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $8,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.

Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.

Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.

Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:

1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.

2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,

3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.

By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

WANTED—$400.00 for about two months; principal and handsome profits guaranteed. "WHEAT," X., Box 120 Times.

To the Owners and Holders of the First Mortgage Preference Bonds OF THE Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds

Holders of certificates of Central Trust Company of New York, issued on deposit of abovenamed bonds under agreement of June 21, 1896, upon surrender thereof at office of Central Trust Company of New York, will be entitled to receive for each bond with December, 1896, and all subsequent coupons attached, represented by such certificate, $1,000 Detroit Southern Railroad Company, "Ohio Southern Division" First Mortgage 4% Gold Bond, bearing interest from June 1st, 1901, the sum of $48.33 in cash, ($8.33 thereof being interest from March 15th to June 1st,) and a certificate entitling holder to participate pro rata in any future distribution of cash when received by the Committee, and as determined by it, as provided in the agreement of February 20th, 1901.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1901.

WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
THOMAS DENNY,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

FINANCIAL.

THE ARIZONA COMMERCIAL COMPANY
Copper Mines at Globe, Arizona,
Offers for Subscription
20,000 Shares Of Its Treasury Stock
At $10 Per Share.
For Full Particulars and Prospectus Apply to
SCHOFIELD, WHICHER & CO.,
131 Devonshire St., Boston,
—OR—
SIGOURNEY W. FAY, President,
Room 48. 11 Pine St., New York.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R'way Co.
Grand Central Station.
New York, August 22d, 1901.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railway Company, maturing September 1st, 1901, and also the First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Railway Company, maturing September 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, **WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO CASH** the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railway Company, maturing September 1st, 1901, and also the First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Railway Company, maturing September 1st, 1901, or to exchange them for General Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company upon terms which we shall be pleased to state upon application at our office.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
New York, August 22d, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting OF The Hocking Valley Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Columbus, O., August 14, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE **St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,**
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME BONDS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company (now the Morton Trust Company) as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of the above bonds will be held at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on September 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By J. K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-President.
Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

Standard Rope and Twine Company.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Company will be held at its principal office, 68 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., on the 17th of September, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of electing three Directors, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from close of business August 24th to opening of business September 18th, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Secretary.
Aug. 22, 1901.

Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 23, 1901, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 3 at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1901.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot. Q. M. Dep't, 1,428 Arch St., Phila., Pa., August 3, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, August 26th, 1901, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's Dep't, of 60,000 Chambray Shirts; 15,000 Scrubbing Brushes, and 25,000 Mosquito Bars. Proposals for less quantities will be entertained. Intending bidders are requested to carefully examine the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirements. An absolute compliance with standards and specifications will be insisted upon. UNGUARANTEED bids, bids for delivery at other points than those named, and bids upon samples differing from standards and specifications, will under no circumstances be considered, except in the case of Scrubbing Brushes, where samples submitted with bids will be entertained. The articles advertised for are the same for which bids will be opened at other depots. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of deliveries, should contract be awarded to them. A guarantee in 10% of the value of the articles must accompany proposals. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals to be opened August 26, 1901," and addressed to Col. JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York City, Aug. 12, 1901: Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Aug. 27, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at New York, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco, 10,000 Yellow Oilskin Pommel Slickers, Fish Brand, or equal, conforming to the sealed standard sample at this Depot; preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Blank forms for bidding can be obtained at this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Pommel Slickers," and addressed to MAJOR F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Act'g Depot Qr. Mr.

KENNEBEC ARSENAL, AUGUSTA, ME., AUG. 15, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 P. M., Sept. 5, 1901, for the purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including 334,400 pounds of niter, small arms, equipments, tools, etc. Catalogues giving quantities, condition, etc., can be had on application to D. M. TAYLOR, Major Ord. Dept. U. S. A., Comdg.

PROPOSALS FOR SOUTH WING TO CADET Hospital.—West Point, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Sept. 23, 1901, for the construction of South Wing to Cadet Hospital, West Point, N. Y., as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 22	376,969
To date this year	198,800,342
Corresponding date last year	75,315,301

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 22	$1,354,000
To date this year	$709,605,720
Corresponding date last year	$328,815,460

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2¼ @2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	8¼	Int. Pump.	½
Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	Lake E. & W. pf.	1½
Am. Sugar	1	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Anaconda Copper	1½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	4	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	¾
Buff., R. & P.	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Cent. of N. J.	1	Nat. Lead	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Nat. Salt pf.	½
Chi., M. & St P.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	5½
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Norf. & West	¾
Col. Southern	⅝	Peoria & East	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Pressed S. Car	1½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1¼	Reading	¾
Del. & Hudson	3⅜	Reading 1st pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	2	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Diamond Match	½	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	St. L. & Ad.	¾
Erie	⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Twin City R. T.	½
Erie 2d pf.	1⅜	Union Pacific	¾
Evans. & T. H.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	1½	U. S. Steel	⅝
Int. Paper	1	U. S. Steel pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting pf.	½	Hocking Valley	1⅜
Ann Arbor pf.	2	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Rubber Goods	1
Glucose Sugar	¾	Sloss-Sheffield	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1½
B. W. & W. 5s, tr.	1	Kings Co. El. 1st	1
Cent. R. R. & Bank. Co. 5s	1	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1½
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. coll. 3½s, reg.	1½
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	1	Peo & East. inc.	1½

Bond Declined.

N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s 2

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Cheerful sentiment, growing confidence, effective buying—these were the distinguishing characteristics of yesterday's security market. Specific news bearing on the situation was meager, the most important item being advices from Pittsburg foreshadowing early collapse of the steel strike, accompanied by a rumor that the Joliet strikers were returning to work. The steel stocks continued to display quiet strength and were not very heavily traded in—something over 40,000 shares in all—but it is notable that the common has now more than regained the dividend which came off on Tuesday, the closing price yesterday being half a point above the closing price of Monday without allowance for the dividend. It is also significant that the strike itself has much less seriously affected the market for the steel stocks than did its apprehension; indeed, unless some entirely new and unfavorable things should develop, the present labor trouble bids fair to be dismissed from speculative consideration.

The copper stocks were especially strong—Amalgamated advancing 3½ points and Anaconda 1½ points. The story was revived of the pending formation of a world's copper trust, but came from no authoritative source. Other industrials were quiet, almost neglected.

Trading in railroad securities ran on lines familiar of late, the leadership still remaining with St. Paul, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Union Pacific, Erie, and Norfolk and Western. In the late trading there were special and striking advances in Baltimore and Ohio and Missouri Pacific, the former gaining 4 points and the latter 2¼, each closing at highest. All the hard coalers were well bought at substantial advances, the Erie annual report published Wednesday being regarded as indicative of anthracite prosperity, and that company's report, issued yesterday for the quarter ended June 30, showed the remarkable increase in surplus of $1,324,848.

Undoubtedly the dominant influence is the splendid showing of earnings for August up to date. Those who expected the corn shortage to be reflected in earnings find themselves mistaken, reports for August so far revealing average gains of 10 to 20 per cent.—clear proof of the growing independence of railway traffic of any single crop damage when other crops are in favorable position. Against the argument that it is too early to feel the effects of corn shortage is the certainty that if supplies of that cereal were not liberal farmers would hold them back for higher prices—the movement of corn indicating fair abundance.

There was no change in the character of yesterday's buying—no appearance of new public interest—purchases still being mainly for account of the great capitalists whose foresight is usually keen and reliable. Active bidding for any security disclosed the familiar feature of scarcity of floating supply, round quantities being obtainable only by bidding over the market, while all fair offerings were readily accepted.

There was no change in the money market, call loans ranging from 2¼ to 2½ per cent. Sterling exchange was a shade higher, without consequential transactions. Gold continues to arrive from Australia and the Klondike, and there are rumors of early imports from Europe, but the exchange rate is still substantially above the import point.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¼@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $128,667,133; balances, $7,648,977; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $632,842.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 3-16 @2¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½; demand, $4.86⅞; cables, $4.87¼; commercial bills, $4.84¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 and 5.18⅞; reichsmarks, 94½@94 15-16 and 95¼; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount, but advance in that of the Bank of Bombay from 3 to 4 per cent.

Number of Directors of the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company increased from seven to nine.

Statement that about 135 of the Atchison's locomotives in California are now equipped for fuel oil.

Sugar beet yield of Southern California this year estimated at 250,000 tons, worth $1,000,000.

Chicago Stock Exchange to remain closed on the Saturday preceding Labor Day, as well as on the latter holiday.

San Francisco dispatches stating that a company with $20,000,000 has been formed to operate the gold mines at Pioche, Nev.

Declaration of a 4 per cent. dividend on its preferred stock by the United States Glass Company, the first dividend since 1894, and there is still 50 per cent. in arrears.

Statement that there is a general complaint through the State of Pennsylvania of a shortage in freight cars, particularly of coal and ore cars.

According to Philadelphia advices, an important consolidation of local offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio is looked for before the close of the year.

Special meeting of the Directors of the Colorado and Southern said to have been called for next Thursday, to discuss important matters.

Stockholders of the Wabash Railroad to vote at their annual meeting, on Oct. 8, on the question of acquiring the Boone County and Booneville and the Omaha and St. Louis Railroads.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—There were superabundant supplies of money to-day and discounts were easy. Business on the Stock Exchange was stagnant. Consols were easier, owing to the lack of business. Home rails were weak. Foreigners were inactive. Argentines hardened and Rio Tintos were weak. Kafirs were easy. Grand Trunks reacted and Canadian Pacifics were steady. Americans were generally sluggish and irregular. Steels and Baltimore and Ohio were in good demand. The closing was steady.

Consols for both money and the account, 94½.

Anaconda, 9¼; Atchison, 77¾; preferred, 98¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 103½; Canadian Pacific, 114¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¾; Chicago Great Western, 22¼; St. Paul, 170½; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; preferred, 94¼; Erie, 40¼; first preferred, 68¾; second preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 148½; Louisville and Nashville, 106½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27¾; preferred, 54½; New York Central, 158; Norfolk and Western, 57⅝; preferred, 91; Northern Pacific preferred, 98½; Ontario and Western, 35⅝; Pennsylvania, 74½; Reading, 21⅞; first preferred, 40½; second preferred, 27½; Southern Railway, 33⅜; preferred, 90; Southern Pacific, 59¼; Union Pacific, 101⅝; preferred, 92⅜; United States Steel, 43⅝; preferred, 94½; Wabash, 22½; preferred, 41½.

Spanish 4s, 76⅝; Rand Mines, 4¼.

Bar silver dull at 27d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £11,000.

Gold premiums: Rome, 4.10; Lisbon, 36; Buenos Ayres, 132.50; Madrid, 39.55.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,697,000, circulation decreased £347,000, bullion increased £1,350,655, other securities increased £705,000, other deposits increased £3,080,000, public deposits decreased £810,000, notes reserve increased £1,703,000, and Government securities decreased £118,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 51.97 per cent. Last week it was 50.93 per cent. Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Prices on the Bourse today were heavy on realizations. There was no business transacted, speculators awaiting the outcome of the Franco-Turkish incident. Rentes and Turkish securities reacted slightly. Spanish 4s were weak on the increase in exchange. Italians were weak, but rallied at the close. Argentines and Brazilians were firm. Rio Tintos continued weak. Kafirs were quiet. The closing was steady.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 55c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.25½.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 53,400,000f, Treasury account current increased 14,275,000f, gold in hand decreased 1,675,000f, bills discounted decreased 17,350,000f, and silver in hand increased 1,850,000f.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Governments were firmer on the Boers' to-day, being favorably influenced by a report that the banks will be obliged to invest their reserve funds in Government securities. Locals, speculative banks and mines were weak, in consequence of the Franco-Turkish dispute. Americans and Canadians were steady.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Brunswick sold at .10, 1,000 Comstock at .06½, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.00, 100 Jack Pot at .20, 200 Mollie Gibson at .39, and 500 Pharmacist at .10.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in August showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Cin., New Orleans & Texas Pac.	$8,358
Northern Pacific	87,976
Total increase 2 roads	$96,334
Increase previously reported	959,678
Total increase 38 roads	$1,056,012
Decrease 6 roads previously reported	70,301
Net increase	$985,711

APPLICATIONS FOR LISTING.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange for listing $9,500,000 of Mobile and Ohio collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds, $202,000 of American Thread Company's first mortgage 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds of 1919, and $1,875,000 of the preferred stock and $2,037,800 of the common shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

Cotton Exchange Opening Hour.

The members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday voted to authorize the submission of an amendment to the by-laws, changing the opening hour in Summer months from 11 o'clock to 10 o'clock. The vote stood 63 for 10 o'clock and 22 for 10:30 o'clock.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.
Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Forty cents' discount was charged for New York exchange to-day. Interest rates for time and call loans, 4½ to 5 per cent. There was no noteworthy change in the local market. Business continues dull, and the price changes small

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Although transactions showed no material increase over the previous day, the outside market yesterday developed a good deal of strength, and most of the changes for the day were on the side of gains. A few issues were traded in to some considerable amount, but most of the list, and even some of the prominent issues, supplied very little business. The strong market on the Stock Exchange naturally influenced favorably the prices of outside stocks, and in particular the advance in Amalgamated Copper, stimulated to a certain extent trading in the copper shares on the curb.

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UNITED STATES REDUCTION held a prominent place, both because of its activity and because of its strength. The common stock, which was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares, a larger total than that shown by most other issues yesterday, advanced to 41½ and closed at 41 bid, a net gain of 2 points. On somewhat larger sales than those recorded in the common, the preferred sold as high as 56¾. It closed at 55¼ bid, showing a net gain of nearly 4 points. Purchases by insiders seemed the cause for these sharp advances, following as they did upon the heavy gains of the past few days. Thus far not a single transaction in bonds has been reported. They are offered at 97.

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ELECTRIC BOAT was again strong, and both issues advanced considerably. The common stock sold at 21½, and the preferred as high as 51, the latter closing at 50 bid, a net gain of 2 points. The demand for these stocks is attributed to the near-at-hand completion of several submarine boats which the company is building for the Government, one of which, the Moccasin, was launched the other day.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were dull and heavy. On the sale of $42,500 of the bonds they dropped to 67, and were offered at that price at the close.

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DOMINION SECURITIES sold as high as 70½, and closed at 69⅝ bid.

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SAFETY CAR HEATING sold just at the close at 158¼, 100 shares changing hands at this price.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were all strong, but few transactions were recorded. The preferred stock sold at 50¾. The 4 per cent. bonds closed at 83 bid, and the 5s at 101 bid.

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UNION COPPER, for the first time in a number of days, showed some activity. It was dealt in to the extent of about 1,200 shares from 4⅞ up to 5⅛, and closed with a small net gain at 5 bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 22. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 21. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	23	23½	23	23½
American Can pf	73	73¼	73	73½
American Chicle	80	82	86	88
American Chicle pf	79	81	80½	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4⅞	4	4⅞
*American Typefounders	58	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	27	30	27	30
*British Columbia Copper	14	15	14	15
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¼	98	98¾
*California Copper		½		⅝
Camden Land	1⅝	1⅞	1	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	34	33½	34½
Central Fireworks	20½	22½	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cen. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	105	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14	16	14	15½
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	66½	67	67	67⅛
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	12¾	13	12¾	13
Detroit South. pf., w. i	40	41	39½	40½
Detroit Southern 4s	83½	84½	83½	84½
Dominion Securities	69⅝	70¼	69¾	70
Electric Boat	20	25	20	23
Electric Boat pf	50	55	48	54
Elec. Lead Reduction	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	10	15	10	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	½	⅞	½	⅞
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8½	9½	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76½	77¼	76½	77¼
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	87½	88	87½	87½
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1⅛	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8½	7½	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	221	225½	221	225
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	83	86	83	86
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P. pf	70	75	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10	11	10¾	11
Otis Elevator	32¼	33½	32	33
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo. Gas & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Retsof	44	46	44	46
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	107½	100	107½
Safety Car Heat & Light	157	158¼	156	165
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101⅜	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83	83¼	82½	82¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	28	28½	28	28¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¼	51	50¼	50⅝
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	22	28	22	28
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	763	768	765	770
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	18	19	18¼	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5⅛
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116½	119	116½	119
United R. of St. L. 4s	89¼	89¾	89	89½
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81	82¾	81	82¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	31¾	30	31⅝
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¾	90¼	91¾
U. S. Reduction &Ref	41	42	39	39½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	56¼	57	52½	53½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	97	98		97
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16½	17½
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	115
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100½	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. 5s	200	205	200	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	109½	109¼	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¾	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	28	27	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s	100	113	100	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	7	5	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	38
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105¾	106	105¾	103¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	25
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99¼	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107¾	108	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55¼	56	55	56
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	116	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¾	86¼	88¾
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	153

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alta	.03	.05	.03	.05
Alpha Con	.02	.04	.02	.04
Andes	.03	.03	.03	.03
Belcher	.05	.05	.05	.05
Best & Belcher	.09	.10	.09	.10
Bullion	.01	.01	.01	.01
Caledonia	.25	.25	.25	.25
Challenge Con	.27	.32	.27	.32
Chollar	.04	.04	.04	.04
Confidence	1.05	1.11	1.05	1.11
Con. Cal. & Va	1.80	1.85	1.80	1.80
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	.01	.01
Crown Point	.06	.06	.06	.06
Gould & Curry	.11	.12	.11	.12
Hale & Norcross	.24	.24	.24	.24
Julia	.02	.02	.02	.02
Justice	.04	.05	.04	.04
Kentucky Con	.04	.02	.04	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01	.01	.01
Mexican	.12	.12	.12	.12
Occidental Con	.02	.02	.02	.02
Ophir	.77	.77	.78	.77
Overman	.09	.09	.09	.09
Potosi	.04	.04	.04	.04
Savage	.06	.06	.06	.06
Sierra Belcher	.01	.02	.01	.02
Sierra Nevada	.13	.13	.13	.13
Standard	3.50		3.50	
Syndicate	.07	.07	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06	.06	.06
Union Con	.11	.11	.11	.11
Utah Con	.05	.05	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.26	.32	.26	.32
Silver bars	.58½	.58¾	.58¾	.58¾
Mexican dollars	.47@47½	.47@47½	.47@47½	.47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15	15⅝	15½	15¾
Alamo	13⅜	14⅛	13½	13⅝
Argentum	13	13	13	14
Anaconda	32½	35	31	35
Battle Mountain	16	17	15¾	16¾
Blue Bell	15	16	15	16
Buttermilk	38	41	38	41
C. C. Cons	8	8⅝	8	8⅝
Coriolanus	10	11	10⅛	10⅞
C., C. & M	7⅞	7⅞	7½	8
Columbine Victor	7	8	6	7¼
Diana	5¼	5¾	5¼	6
Doctor Jackpot	66	68	65	66
Elkton	177	180	178½	181
El Paso	52	52½	51¾	52
Fanny Rawlings	15	21	18	20½
Findlay	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	10
Gold Dollar	19⅛	19¼	19⅜	19½
Golden Cycle	64	65¼	64¾	66
Golden Fleece	36	40	36	40
Gold Knob	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼
Gold Sovereign	4⅜	5	4½	5
Gould	16⅞	18	16⅞	17⅞
Hart	8	8	10	11
Ingham	15¼	16	15½	15¾
Isabella	50½	51	49½	50
Jackpot	41	45	41	45
Keystone	9	9¾	8⅝	9½
Last Dollar	60½	65½	..	..
Lexington	6¼	6½	..	..
Little Puck	7½	7¾	7¼	7¾
Mint	18	20	18	20
Mollie Gibson	36½	37½	37	38½
Molly Dwyer	6¼	6¾	6¼	6⅞
Mary Cashen	13½	14	13½	14
Moon Anchor	29½	31	31	31¼
National	3½	3⅝	3½	3¾
Nugget	17	19	15	19
New Haven	5½	5⅞	5½	6
Orphan	17½	18	17	18
Pharmacist	9⅝	10	9¼	9¾
Pinnacle	8	8½	8	8½
Pointer	8¼	8⅝	8	8¼
Portland	310	315	310	315
Rose Maud	5¼	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Rose Nicol	6¼	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
Republic	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Rocky Mountain	3⅜	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
Sedan	6¾	7	6¾	7
Vindicator	115	117	116½	118
Work	13¾	14	13¾	14
Zoe	2¾	3	2⅞	3

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—At the Clearing House to-day money between banks loaned at 3½ per cent., and New York funds sold at 15 cents discount. Exchanges $19,960,470. Balances, $1,162,568. Call money is mostly loaning at 4 per cent., though 3½ and 4½ per cent. are by no means uncommon rates. Time money is quoted at 4½ and 5 per cent., with many of the banks unwilling to shade the latter figure. Some borrowers, because of this stiffness, are getting their loans outside. The market for business paper is quiet, with rates at from 4½ to 5 per cent.

Amalgamated sold up to 119 to-day, its highest in months, and the other coppers sympathized to a considerable extent. The general list was quite firm, but featureless. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Atchison	76⅝	76½	76¾
10	Atchison pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
$95	Atchison scrip	98¾	98¾	98¾
10	Boston Elevated	170	170	170
56	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
20	Evansville & T. H	91½	91½	91½
25	Pere Marquette pf	80	80	80
8	West End	97	97	97
420	Union Pacific	103¾	103¾	103¾
20	Union Pacific pf	90⅜	90	90
1	Vt. & Mass	173	173	173

TELEPHONES.

171	Am. Tel. & Tel	162	161	161½
107	Cumberland	139	138	139
225	Erie	48	47¾	48

ELECTRICS.

250	Massachusetts	39	38⅞	38⅞
12	Massachusetts pf	93	93	93
9	Westinghouse	70¼	70¼	70¼
100	Westinghouse pf	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

2	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	89½	89½	89½
50	Am. Pneu. Service pf	29	29	29
267	American Sugar	134¼	134	134
16	American Sugar pf	128	128	128
20	American Woolen	17½	17½	17⅝
300	American Woolen pf	70	70	70
50	Dominion Iron & Steel	23	23	23
20	New Eng. Gas & Coke	6½	6½	6½
10	Swift Pack. & Prov	107	107	107
20	Torrington, Class A	28	28	28
90	United Fruit	88½	87	88
220	U. S. Leather	13¾	13⅜	13¾
20	U. S. Rubber pf	55¾	55¾	55¾
100	United Shoe Machine	39	38½	38½
70	United Shoe Mach. pf	27	27	27
1,320	United States Steel	43¾	42½	43¾
962	United States Steel pf	93¼	92¼	92⅞

MINING.

1,221	Adventure	27¾	26⅞	27¾
50	Allouez	3½	3½	3½
5,521	Amalgamated	119	115½	119
180	American Zinc	13	12½	12¾
87	Anaconda	46½	46	46½
445	Baltic	56½	56	56
1,480	Bingham	42¼	40½	42¼
50	Bonanza	1½	1½	1½
7	Cal. & Hecla	740	738	738
600	Centennial	30½	29¼	30
147	Cochiti	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
150	Cons. Mercur	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜
2,255	Copper Range	81¼	80	80¼
50	Dominion Coal	38	38	38
170	Franklin	19⅜	18⅞	19
745	Isle Royale	42	41	41⅞
1,817	Mass	28	26½	27⅜
377	Mayflower	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1,350	Michigan	17	16	16½
2,319	Mohawk	49½	47½	49½
200	National	2	2	2
1,831	Old Colony	4¼	3¾	4¼
935	Old Dominion	34	33¼	33¾
145	Osceola	100¾	100	100
145	Parrot	52	51⅝	52
1,180	Phoenix	5¼	5	5¼
15	Quincy	171	171	171
1,810	Rhode Island	6⅜	5¼	5⅞
470	Santa Fé	7¾	7½	7½
100	Tamarack	345	345	345
350	Trimountain	57	56½	56⅝
715	Trinity	36½	36	36
515	United States	20	19½	19¾
480	United States Oil	13	12½	13
55	Utah	30¼	30	30¼
1,127	Victoria	9	8⅝	8⅝
100	Winona	3½	3⅜	3½
200	Wolverine	65¾	65½	65¾
720	Wyandotte	2	2	2

British Columbia, 13 bid, 15 asked.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased short-term bonds as follows: $7,000 3s at 108.4902, $1,400 4s at 113.2105, and 500 5s at 108.1007.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Dividend.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to-day declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable on Sept. 25.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that they are now prepared to cash the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railway Company maturing Sept. 1, 1901, and also the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Railway Company maturing Sept. 1, 1901, or to exchange them for general mortgage bonds of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company upon terms which may be obtained upon application at their office.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the company, in Minneapolis, Minn., on Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting. The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of Aug. 31, 1901, to Oct. 2, 1901.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Thursday, Aug. 22, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
118⅞	119	29,335	Amalgamated Copper	115⅞	119	115¾	119	+3½
29⅜	29⅝	1,400	Am. Car & Found. Co	29¼	29⅝	29	29⅜	+ ⅞
85	85¼	700	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85	85	85	85	+ ⅛
32½	33	300	American Cotton Oil	33	33	32¾	32¾	− ¼
193	198	40	American Express	192	192	192	192	.....
31½	31⅞	296	American Ice Co	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅜
26	26½	300	American Locomotive	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	.....
6¼	7	100	American Malting Co	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	.....
28	28¼	175	Am. Malting Co. pf	28	28	28	28	.....
52¾	52¾	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52½	+ ¼
101	102	1,500	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100½	101⅝	100½	101	− ½
134½	134½	1,600	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	134⅜	134½	134	134½	+1
134¼	134⅝	200	American Tobacco ctfs	134½	134⅝	134¼	134⅝	+ ¼
46½	46⅝	4,570	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	45⅞	46½	45¾	46½	+1½
21¼	25	25	Ann Arbor	25½	25¼	25¼	25¼	.....
50	55	100	Ann Arbor pf	52	52	52	52	.....
76⅛	76¼	18,500	At., T. & S. F	76	76⅝	75¾	76½	.....
96½	96⅞	1,200	At., T. & S. F. pf	96⅛	96¾	96⅛	96¾	+ ⅜
103¾	104	14,550	Baltimore & Ohio	100	104	100	104	+4
93	94	400	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93	93	93	93	+1
75½	75⅝	2,900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	74¾	75½	74¾	75½	+ ¾
90½	91	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	91	91	91	91	+1
69	70	2,000	Canada Southern	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	+ ⅛
111⅛	111¾	800	Canadian Pacific	111½	111⅞	111⅝	111⅝	+ ¼
162	163	100	Central R. R. of N. J	162	162	162	162	+1
46¾	47	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅝	47¼	46⅜	46⅞	+ ⅛
39	39½	1,650	Chicago & Alton	38⅞	39¾	38⅞	39⅝	+ ⅝
22¼	22⅝	850	Chi. Great Western	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
39	39½	700	Chi., Ind. & Louis	39	39½	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
72½	73	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	73	73	72¼	72¼	+ ⅛
165⅞	166¼	12,350	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	165⅜	166⅝	165¾	166¼	+ ½
195	195½	20	Chicago & Northw	195½	195½	195½	195¼	.....
142¾	143	500	Chi., R. I. & Pac	142¼	142¾	142	142¾	+ ⅜
18¾	18⅞	100	Chicago Term. Trans	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
38	38½	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
89¾	90	100	C., C., C. & St. L	90½	90¼	90¼	90¼	− ⅛
14	14⅛	4,200	Colorado Southern	14	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
54⅞	55	800	Col. Southern 1st pf	54⅞	55¼	54⅞	55	+ ⅛
23¾	24	650	Col. Southern 2d pf	24	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
19¾	20	300	Col. & Hock. C. & I	20	20	20	20	.....
300½	302	100	St. Louis Southw	300½	302	300½	302	+ ½
63	63½	500	St. Louis Southw. pf	62½	63	62½	63	+ ⅜
30	31½	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	30¾	31½	30¾	30¾	−1
57⅞	58	21,900	Southern Pacific	57⅜	58¼	57⅜	57⅞	+ ⅜
33½	33¾	19,850	Southern Railway	33	33¼	32⅞	33½	+ ⅜
87⅜	87⅞	1,560	Southern Railway pf	88	88	87¾	87¾	.....
6	6¾	100	Standard R. & T	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
64¾	64½	3,400	Tenn. Coal & Iron	63½	64⅞	63½	64½	+ ⅛
43	43¼	1,050	Texas Pacific	42¾	43⅛	42¾	43⅛	+ ⅛
98½	99	100	Twin City R. T	99	99	98¾	99	+ ⅛
99¾	99⅞	26,110	Union Pacific	98¾	99⅞	98¾	99¾	+ ⅛
90⅜	90½	200	Union Pacific pf	90⅜	90½	90⅜	90½	+ ⅛
43¼	43¼	23,870	United States Steel	42⅞	43¼	42⅝	43¼	+ ⅛
93¼	93¼	19,326	U. S. Steel pf	92⅞	93¼	92¼	93¼	+ ⅜
13¾	13⅞	620	United States Leather	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
81¾	82	1,600	U. S. Leather pf	81⅞	82	81½	82	+ ⅜
16	17	100	U. S. Rubber pf	16½	17	16½	16½	.....
22	22¼	5,300	Wabash	22⅛	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅝	4,850	Wabash pf	40¼	40⅝	40	40⅜	.....
160	175	50	Wells-Fargo Express	160	160	159	159	.....
92⅞	93	100	Western Union Tel	93	93	93	93	− ¼
..	..	100	Wisconsin Central	20⅜	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
..	..	100	Wisconsin Central pf	42	42	42	42	.....
Sales		376,969						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108½
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108½
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109
3s, c., 1

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Thirty-fourth Street Property Sold —W. Bourke Cockran Gets an Interest in Fifth Avenue Corner.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for George H. B. Hill, for about $135,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 25 West Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Sonn Brothers the four-story lightstone American basement dwelling 452 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 18 by 60 by 99.11. This is the sixth house sold out of a row of thirteen recently completed.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for James C. Carney to George A. Reeber of the firm of J. Reeber's Sons the plot, 77 by 95 and irregular, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Fort Washington Ridge Road. Mr. Reeber will erect a residence on the site immediately.

John T. Duff has sold to an operator the lot on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 feet south of Two Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 100.

D. Gattheimer and N. Bradley have bought the property 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, some vacant property near Passaic, N. J., being given in part payment. The deal was arranged through the Newark Homesite Company and the Bergen County Building Company.

A lis pendens, filed yesterday as the result of partition proceedings, affects the following properties: 820 Broadway, 381 and 381½ Grand Street, 11 Third Avenue, 516 Seventh Avenue, 313 Madison Avenue, and 50 Bedford Street. The action is brought by Thomas T. Sturges and others, executors, against John B. Morse and others.

Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce conveyed yesterday to W. Bourke Cockran a one-fourth interest in his property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 100.9 by 200. The consideration was stated at $6,250 over a mortgage for $80,000.

Woodbury G. Langdon has mortgaged his property 38 to 42 Broadway, running through to 49 to 53 New Street, to the Bowery Savings Bank for $325,000. The mortgage is due on Aug. 26, 1902, and bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

35 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 451.8 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Emeline Barker and others $12,500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

93 St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, north side, 80 feet east of First Avenue, 27.6 by 112.10, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Arnold Kohn..... 21,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

331 East Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 275 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with one-story brick building at the rear; foreclosure sale, to A. M. Bendheim.... 9,150

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick L. C. Keating, referee, 214 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 201.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,443.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, August C. Nanz, referee, 841 Southern Boulevard, 125.9 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 25.3 by 89.3 and irregular, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $11,497.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Villa Avenue, east side, 221.6 feet south of Van Cortlandt Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; Theresa Bill of 556 Hudson Street, owner; F. D. Miller of 736 East Two Hundred and Third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Seventh Street, north side, 208 feet east of Second Avenue, William's Bridge, for a one-story frame stable, 30 by 20; H. B. Boyle, premises, owner; R. Smith of 45 Kelly Street, architect; cost, $300.

Nathalie Avenue, north side, 75 feet north of Nindham Place, for two two-story frame dwellings, 24 by 44; Jennie Ericson, Elmwood, owner; Alfred Ericson, Elmwood, architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 51.11 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, for a two-story brick stable, 36 by 84; Charles A. Peabody of 2 Wall Street, owner; Clarence Siefort of 133 West Twelfth Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Lind Avenue, east side, 89.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22.6 by 61.6; Louis Olmo of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; W. A. Gorman of 1,059 Ogden Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 84 Broadway, 3, 5, and 7 Wall Street, and 1 New Street, to an eleven-story brick office building; W. Wheeler Smith of 7 Wall Street, owner; cost, $150.

No. 45 East Forty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. Reginald H. Sayer of 285 Fifth Avenue, owner; Brun & Hauser of 1,125 Broadway, architects; cost, $125.

No. 38 East Sixty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; William A. Barnard, premises, owner; William Baumgarten & Co. of 323 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 229 Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Peter Rick, New Brunswick, N. J., owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 2,635 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Mrs. Sibbold of 558 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Jerome Street, north side, 150 feet east of White Plains Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, with store; Rachael Billatti, premises, owner; John R. Reay of Two Hundred and Tenth Street and Stanton Place, architect; cost, $400.

No. 43 West Seventy-second Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Mrs. E. Berkman, premises, owner; A. Barmeyer, Bayside, Borough of Queens, architect; cost, $800.

No. 15 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. George A. Dixon, premises, owner; A. Burnside Potter of 39 East Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Aug. 22.

BROADWAY, e s, 58.4 ft s of 64th St, 28.11x6.2x25x20.6; Hattie E. Laing and another to Daniel B. Freedman, (R S $6.75) $1

BROADWAY, 805, w s, 25x110.10x24.10x108; Jessie U. Giles to the Beers Realty Company, (R S $3) 1

BROOME ST, n e corner of Essex St, 25x75; Jacob Binder and another to Michael Peter, (R S $13.75, mtg $47,000) 71,200

LEWIS ST, e s, 300 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Helena Feldman to Helena Bernstein 1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 81.6 ft n of 101st St, 19.1x99.11; John K. McAfee to Robert Rankin, ½ part, (mtg $17,000) 1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 81.10 ft s of 102d St, 19.5x100x irregular; Robert Rankin to John K. McAfee, ½ part, mtg $17,000) 1

MULBERRY ST, 174, Louis Gebert and others to William H. Faust and another, (R S $8, mtg $32,500) 1

RIGHT OF WAY OF NEW ROCHELLE Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, n s, contains 13 125-1,000 acres of salt meadow and 3 800-1,000 acres of upland; Philip A. Smyth to John R. Salmon, (R S $7.25) 1

3D AV, 1,703, e s, 25.2x100; Mary A. Iris to Bridget Reynolds, (mtg $11,000, R S $3.25) 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 97th St, 100.9x200; Lloyd S. Bryce to W. Bourke Cockran, ¼ part, (mtg $80,000) 86,250

9TH AV, 232, e s, 24.8x100; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Charles Zanderer, (R S $5.25, mtg $30,000) 1

20TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 2d Av, 20x92; Eugene Kilmartin to William F. Strickland, (R S $9.75) 22,000

20TH ST, 305 East, 20x92; William F. Strickland to New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, (mtg $12,000, R S $3.75) 1

40TH ST, s s, 65 ft w of 9th Av, 18.4x98.9; Arabella Adams to Samuel G. Adams, quitclaim 1

52D ST, 135 West, 25x100.5; Jacob Rothschild to Charles W. Harkness and another, (R S $18.75) 40,000

80TH ST, 306 West, 50x102.2; Nathan E. Clark to Jessie Meyer, (mtg $110,000, R S $19) 1

95TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8; John S. Pease to Katherine H. Huntington, (R S $3.) quitclaim 1

104TH ST, 232 West, 15.11x70.2; Louisa Hanley to George W. Walker, (R S $3.25, mtg $4,500) 1

105TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 20.6x100.11; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, by trustee, to Henry F. Smith, (R S $11.75) 23,000

105TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 29.6x100.11; Henry F. Smith and wife to Albert H. Mathews, (R S $13.75, mtg $23,000) 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALTIERI, Rosa, to C. L. Miller; Trinity Av, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, due Oct. 19, 1901 ..... $2,500

BERNSTEIN, Helena, to Henri Strasbourger; Lewis St, e s, 300 ft n of Rivington St, demand, 6 per cent 14,000

BINDER, Jacob, and another, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; Broome St, n e corner of Essex St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 47,000

CORSARI, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Tinton Av, w s, 50 ft n of Kelly St, or 152d St, 3 years 1,000

DURLAND, Jane A., to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 74th St, n s, 330 ft e of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

FAUST, William H., and another to Louis Gordon and others; 174 Mulberry St, semi-annual installments, 6 per cent 11,500

FREEDMAN, Daniel B., to the Park Mortgage Company; Broadway, e s, 58.4 ft n of 64th St, 3 years 9,000

GIBSON, Henry P., to Pauline A. Eckerson; 157th St, s s, 183.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Nov. 23, 1901, 6 per cent 1,500

GREENBERG, Tessy, and another to James E. North; Henry St, 326, prior mtg $26,500, due Dec. 15, 1901 3,200

HALL, William H., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 6th Av, 346, 5 years, 4½ per cent 120,000

HYMAN, Gerson, and another to Sender Jarmulowsky; 13th St, s s, 277.10 ft w of 2d Av, 9 months, 6 per cent 50,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 40 and 42 Thompson St, demand, 6 per cent 50,000

LANGDON, Woodbury G., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 38 to 42 Broadway, 49 to 53 New St, due Aug. 26, 1902, 4 per cent 325,000

MANNELLO, Angelo, to the Dollar Savings Bank; Eagle Av, e s, 425 ft s of 156th St, 1 year, gold 17,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to Frederick G. Potter; Manhattan St, s s, at n s 125th St, prior mortgage $41,000, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 15,000

MORAN, Rosalie N., and another to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee; Madison Av, 1,826, 3 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

NEUBERGER, Max D., to Esther Reinheimer; 95th St, 115 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

O'NEILL, Martha, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Cherry St, 27, 5 years, 4 per cent 3,000

OTTEN, Christian A., and others to the Bowery Savings Bank; Morris Av, n e corner of 148th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 17,000

PRICE, Michael, to Jacob Binder and another; Broome St, n e corner of Essex St, installments, 3 years, 6 per cent 6,000

QUINCY, Samuel, to the Philip Semmer Glass Company; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 140th St, demand, 6 per cent 1,125

RAIVES, Susie, to Harry N. Beggs; 136th St, s s, 200 ft w of Willow Av, 5 years 9,000

RAIVES, Susie, to Harry N. Beggs; 136th St, s s, 225 ft w of Willow Av, 5 years 9,000

RANDELL, Charles H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7 East 128th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

ROBERTS, Henry T., to Augusta A. Jeffers; 2,022 Valentine Av, 3 years, gold 3,000

ROBERTS, Henry T., to Annie Mowler; 2,022 Valentine Av, installments, 5 years, 4 per cent 1,000

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. Ambrose to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 54th St, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, already mortgaged to party; 2d part, due Sept. 1, 1902, 4 per cent 11,000

SALMON, John R., to Joseph Bird, trustee; right of way of New Rochelle Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, n s, 16 925-1,000 acres, 3 years 10,000

SCHREPPEL, Theodore, to Anna C. Wildey; Morris Av, w s, 50 ft n of 164th st, due Nov. 1, 1902 200

SHANKER, Harris, to the Manhattan Mortgage Company; Stebbins Av, e s, 378.9 ft n of Westchester Av, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 24,000

SHANKER, Harris, to T. Channon Press; Stebbins Av, e s, 378.9 feet n of Westchester Av, prior mortgage $6,000, demand, 6 per cent 2,985

SMITH, Henry F., to Henry Maddock; 156 West 105th St, 5 years 23,000

STRICKLAND, William P., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 20th St, 305 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

THORNE, Stevenson J., to Joseph Bicak; Vyse Av, w s, 43.1 ft n of Freeman St, 5 years 3,400

WARNER, Maria L., to William F. Dunning; 146th St, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 10,500

WIEGAND, Caroline, to Dollar Savings Bank; Prospect Av, e s, 308.10 ft n of 165th St, 1 year, gold 2,500

ZANDERER, Joseph C., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 9th Av, 232, e s, 6 years, 6 per cent 6,000

Recorded Leases.

CANAL ST, 26; Abraham Kassel, individually and as executor, to Abraham Wisnewelss and another, 5 8-12 years $720

EAST END AV, 66; Frank Herwig to Philip Seefried, 5 years 276

ELIZABETH ST, 258; John Mariano, attorney, to Salvatore Nuccio, 5 years 360

HENRY ST, 131 and 133; Samuel Wacht to Julius Alexander, 4 years 6,218

HENRY ST, 98; Louis Goldberg to Solomon Rosenberg, 4 years 3,150

LEWIS ST, 122; Jacob Fish to Harry Leffel, 3 years 3,000

NEW PIER 5, North River; City of New York to Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt Action Gesellschaft, 10 years 25,000

NORTH ONE-HALF OF BULKHEAD between Piers 54 and 55, North River; the City of New York to Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt Action Gesellschaft, 10 years, with renewals 1,000

SOUTH ST, 371; James R. Townsend and another, executors, to John S. Arbuthnot, 4 9-12 years 1,200

WALES AV, 665; Moses Mendelsohn and another to Anton Wellner, 3½ years 480

107TH ST, 151 East; Gus Basch to Thomas Maloney, 10 years 780

Assignments of Mortgages.

BENNETT, Theodore C., to Henry G. Silleck, Jr. $3,000

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Harry Fischel, 2 assignments 14,000

BROWN, Joseph O., trustee, to Joseph O. Brown, trustee 3,000

CLARK, Bernard J., to Gustave Gebert and another 2,400

FISCHEL, Harry, to Charlotte Hastorf, 2 assignments 6,000

KIRSCHSTEIN, Simon, to Jefferson Bank LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, 2 assignments 34,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Albany City Savings Institution 6,000

MARX, Luis, to August Roesler 7,500

MEYER, Kate D., and another, executors and trustees, to Fannie S. Janeway 10,000

MOORE, George, to Sarah M. Brown 500

PRICE, Michael, to Jacob Binder and another 8,000

ROESLER, Augusta, and another, executors, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 7,500

UPSON, Stephen, to August Oppenheimer. 14,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, e s, 221.11 ft n of 152d St, 60x100; Leo L. Braunfeld against John McKinnon, carpenter and contractor; Catharine McDonald, contractor $133

LENOX AV, n e corner of 130th St, 100x125; Theodore E. Hergert against Lauer, Gross & Herbner, owners; Herman Tritler, contractor 195

LEWIS ST, 92; John Gass and another against Helena Feldman, owner; Max Juster, contractor 1,463

3D AV, 798 to 806; Jacobson & Holzer against Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor 440

43D ST., 520 and 522 West; Pelham Hod Elevating Company against John Weser and another, owners; James McWalters, contractor 42

71ST ST, 114 and 116 East; State Iron Works against Frank W. Herter, owner and contractor 1,625

79TH ST, n w corner of Columbus Av, 103x117; the Asphaltic Slate Company against estate of James Brady, owner; James Bradley and another, contractors; Louis Partschefeld, contractor 450

80TH ST, 228 to 234 East; Albert Bourholz against Samuel D. Tomback, owner and contractor 225

102D ST, 159 East; Isseks Brothers against Henry Lurlins, owner; Tracy & Stiers, contractors 70

152D ST, n e corner of Beach Av, 25x95; Howard Martin and another against William L. Salas, owner and contractor 217

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

13TH ST, s s, 277.10 ft w of 2d Av, 85.9x103.3; Sender Jarmulowsky, with Gerson Hyman and Manuel Oppenheim $50,000

100TH ST, 174, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100; Atlantic Dock Company, with Jacob Schattman 60,000

125TH ST, n s, intersection of s s of Manhattan St, 210.6x176.7x irregular; Frederick G. Potter, with Thomas J. McGuire 15,000

Lis Pendens.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Samuel H. Lyons and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

MADISON AV, 313; 50 Bedford St, 556 7th Av, 31 3d Av, 381 and 381½ Grand St, and 820 Broadway; Thomas F. Sturgis and another, executors, against John B. Morss and another, (partition;) attorneys, Norwood & Dilley.

76TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Elizabeth Wiesen and another against John Donohue and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Solinger.

113TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 5.6x73.11x irregular; Adolphe Haliran against Theresa Avilabitt and another, (action to recover amount, &c.;) attorney, A. R. Bunnell.

117TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; May Disken against Annie H. Haft and another, (action to declare conveyance a deed of trust, &c.;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

H. S. ALMY & Co.—George W. Almy, doing business as H. S. Almy & Co., wholesale dealer in china and glassware at 46 Murray Street, made an assignment yesterday to Harris W. Slater, without preference. The business was started over thirty years ago by H. S. Almy & Co., who did a large business. H. S. Almy died in December, 1895, and his brother, George W., who had been the other partner, has since carried on the business alone, but had no capital rating at Bradstreet's. He declined to say anything about the failure yesterday. Benner & Benner, his attorneys, said that business had been running behind for some time past, profits have been decreasing, and expenses were high, and finally Mr. Almy thought it best to make an assignment. The liabilities are about $40,000, and actual assets $20,000.

THE AKOUPHONE COMPANY.—The Akouphone Company, manufacturer of instruments for the deaf, at 40 and 42 East Twentieth Street, made an assignment yesterday to James S. O'Neale, the Secretary of the company. The deed was signed by the Vice President, M. R. Hutchison, who is the inventor of the instrument. The company was incorporated on May 10 last with a capital stock of $700,000, and had a salesroom at the St. James Building, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway. Herbert W. Grindsal, the attorney, said that the company was unable to meet its obligations, and thought it best to assign. He could not say what the liabilities and assets amount to.

WYATT CHROMATIC PRINTING COMPANY.—Judge O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has appointed Alick G. Macandrew receiver for the Wyatt Chromatic Printing Company of this city on the application of John S. Melchers, who obtained a judgment against the company for $783 on July 31 in Queens County, and the bond of the receiver was fixed at $5,000. Mr. Macandrew is the Secretary and Treasurer of the company. The only assets are patents and a contract with The Mail and Express Publishing Company, which is in litigation. It was stated that no meeting of the stockholders and Directors had been held in three years. The President died in June last, and no steps have been taken to elect a successor. The liabilities are $2,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADOLPH SPREY.—Adolph Sprey of 40 Bleecker Street, a salesman in a store in Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $2,751 and no assets. Of his liabilities $2,500 is on three forfeited bail bonds as surety in the Court of General Sessions and Court of Special Sessions, this city, in 1894.

GEORGE HUBERT.—George Hubert, residing at One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and Webster Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,731 and nominal assets of $1,019 in accounts. The debts were contracted from 1895 to 1897 for building materials.

GOLDMAN & SILVERMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Louis Goldman and Abner Silverman, composing the firm of Goldman & Silverman, manufacturers of cloaks at 71 Mercer Street, by W. Benton Crisp for the following creditors: W. McIntyre, $147; Max M. Horowitz, $104; Harris Siegel, $62, and Abram M. Wisan, $255. It was alleged that between Aug. 6 and 7 they conveyed, concealed, and removed a portion of their property and had transferred book accounts to Max Cohen, a creditor, to prefer him. The stock removed was estimated at $3,000. Judge Lowell of the United States District Court appointed Theodore M. Taft receiver for the assets of the firm.

Bolton Hall's Partner's Assets.

David Walke Granbery, employed at 330 Seventh Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $68,266 and assets $2.75 in cash. All the liabilities were contracted by the firm of D. W. Granbery & Co., composed of the petitioner and Bolton Hall, son of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall, dealers in fancy goods and jewelry, formerly at 70 John Street, who made an assignment on Feb. 4, 1886, to John L. McKeever, who settled up their affairs, paid a dividend to the creditors, and was discharged. The assets were about $10,000. The largest creditors are Hartley & Graham, $21,145; Mercantile National Bank, $14,114, and J. Glaenzer & Co., $5,483. Mr. Hall filed a petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 28, 1898, which was subsequently dismissed on Aug. 8, 1899.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Discharges in bankruptcy have been granted by Judge Brown of the United States District Court to Joseph Herbst and Robert V. Davis, composing the firm of J. Herbst & Co., dealers in clothing at 223 Sixth Avenue, liabilities $2,260; Abram Steinhardt, formerly manufacturer of cords and tassels, of 22 Bond Street, liabilities $5,417; Frederick Fisher, dealer in provisions at 2,398 Eighth Avenue, liabilities $2,243, and Fanny Morris, pawnbrokers' sale store at 22 Bowery, liabilities $1,783.

A Receiver Appointed.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver for Abraham Popkin, who did business as A. Popkin & Co., cloak manufacturers, at 1 East Fourteenth Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 16th inst.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN BELTING AND PACKING Company—A. F. Roberts $619

BRUNS, John—Scranton Dairy Company .. 22

BROWN, Robert—Mechanics and Traders' Bank 953

BRUNO, William S.—T. F. Tone 109

COLBERG, August C.—F. J. Bangart 129

CITY OF NEW YORK—Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company 10,828

CARTY, Jerome, and William P. Snyder—J. Weichert 526

DAWSON, John—W. P. Rinckhoff and others 318

DAWSON, John—H. F. Scheland and others 511

DIAMOND, Joseph—D. A. Van Horne and others 301

DAUBENHEYER, Bradford—W. E. Easter 87

ELK, Irving B.—G. B. Hewlett 18

FEIST, Henry—F. Schneider, executrix .. 34

FITZPATRICK, Patrick—J. Sommers 268

FOX, Edwin D.—L. H. Knapp 1,057

FRICK, John—J. B. Wentsch 2,544

GALLIKER, Charles H. and Adelle—R. Cohn 428

GOLDMAN, John—E. J. West, receiver.. 26

GROSHOLZ, Louis P.—First National Bank of Claysville, Claysville, Penn 2,738

HAMBURGER, Max—J. L. Oberg and others 81

HARRIS, Emma—E. F. Silverstein 14

HARRIS, Emma—J. G. Elliott, surviving partner 82

LEVY, John—L. Lippman and others 258

MOSER, Wm.—Sidney Rabenovitz .. 107

MUTUAL MERCANTILE AGENCY—C. A. Eldridge 589

MURTY, Margaret—J. Ruppert 125

MURTY, John—J. Ruppert 710

McKEON, John—M. C. Schultz 3,551

MANEE, Harry—R. Chinn 374

MacMILLAN, David A.—W. H. Williamson 242

NORTHRIP, Lizzie C.—S. L. Simpson... 107

OLSEN, Ernest—M. Lasser 160

OVERBAUGH-CAMP COMPANY—J. C. Rodgers, costs 22

PFEISTER, John—W. H. Roston 38

PIERCE, Edward F.—E. Charles and others 87

ROSENBLATT, Leon—H. Delinsky 262

REUGANESCHI, Tina—A. Wakeman 26

SCHNELL, Henry—J. Schambacher 171

SUTHERLAND, Robert J.—J. Beck and others 210

SIRE, Meyer L.—L. Bonsky 83

SULLIVAN, Ella L.—J. Duggan 300

SCHMERL, Herman—A. Wickes 215

STEINHARD, Samuel W.—A. Lewyn 344

SNOKA, Louis, and B. Woodruff Company, and John Levy—S. L. Lippman and others 258

THOMPSON, Charles W.—E. Martin 2,03

TOBIAS, Charles—H. W. Leonard 33

THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED Railroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—A. C. Klinker and others 1,784

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMmonalty of the City of New York—H. Victory 1,546

WELLES, Frank M.—George D. Ferguson & Co 50

WISHER, Daniel W.—S. J. Randolph 32

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litt. motions.

1—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Cheevers.
2—Weinstein vs. Ronginsky.
3—Muesse vs. Ludwig.
4—Gallagher vs. Crimmins.
5—Carroll vs. Mahoney.
6—Lambiosi vs. Reis.
7—Schaub vs. Crimmins.
8—Komarek vs. same.
9—Ginnan vs. Gillespie.
10—Schechter vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
11—Ulrich vs. same.
12—Sullivan vs. Getty.
13—Mayren vs. Goodwin.
14—Duffy vs. Galligan.
15—In re Grove St.
16—In re Bank.
17—In re Amsterdam Av.
18—In re 20th St.
19—In re 53d St.
20—Diebold vs. Walter.
21—Northern Electric Light Co. vs. Whitney.
22—Harvey vs. Gilbert.
23—Wartburg Orphan Farm School vs. Farley.
24—In re Kroos.
25—Woodruff vs. Woodruff.
26—Haskins vs. Haskins.
27—Scott vs. Conn.
28—Brennan vs. Hamilton.
29—In re Geranio.
30—Stein vs. Greene.
31—Carp vs. Carp.
32—Kingsland vs. Schnugg.
33—Pfizenmayer vs. Ruth.
34—Man. Life Ins. Co. vs. Conover.
35—McQuade vs. City of New York.
36—Beeckman vs. Turner.
37—Murphy vs. Murphy.
38—Schultz vs. Schultz.
39—Mason vs. Clark.
40—Garvin Machine Co. vs. Smith.
41—In re Felt.
42—Shields vs. Knox.
43—Malland vs. Anderson.
44—Shields vs. Sexton.
45—Cray vs. Knox.
46—Coyle vs. Scannell.
47—Nessell vs. Nessell.
48—Hollister vs. Hollister.
49—Knight vs. Macklin.
50—Corbett vs. Keating.
51—Goldstein vs. Egg Candlers' Union.
52—Baldwin vs. Dryden.
53—Cong. Roder Schoen, &c., vs. Relles.
54—Stine vs. Greene.
55—Campbell vs. Campbell.
56—Alfano vs. Nagel.
57—In re Tobler.
58—In re Weinstein.
59—Ross vs. Ingersoll.
60—Beck vs. Beck.
61—Gellatly vs. Raab.
62—Rubino vs. Mariano.
63—Tinney vs. Aiken.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned until Monday, Aug. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Joseph Corbit, Samuel J. Gans, Bernard L. Ackerman, Clarence S. Smith.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—Charles Hunter.
2—William Sisto.
3—Joseph Mansfield.
4—Patrick Skelly.
5—Charles E. Phillips, Hattie Phillips.
6—Arthur Morrison.
7—Jerry Sullivan.
8—Harry Silver.
9—Thomas O'Brien, Thomas Murray, James Byrnes.
10—August Berg.
11—Joseph Darragh.
12—Antonio Asparano.
13—George F. Anderson.
14—Thomas Nolan, Catherine Nolan.
15—John A. Henderson.
16—Lillie Hinrichs.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Benjamin Endee.
2—Robert Adams.
3—Marcus H. Martinband.
4—William V. Reihl.
5—Abraham Ritterman, Joseph Dansegar.

Pleadings.

1—Thomas Green.
2—Daniel Burns.
3—Jens Winther.
4—Isaac Weiss.
5—Jacob Greenblatt.

To plead at 2 P. M.

6—John Dwyer.
7—John H. Shells.
8—Edward G. Glennon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—John Doreski. Hannah Doreski.
2—Ferdinand Jamm.
3—Jacob Sternkopf.
4—Thomas McMahon, John Yates.
5—Frank McBride.
6—Gustav Wegsman.
7—Nicholas Redy.
8—John Martenilli, John Barbari.
9—Henry Smith.
10—Lewis H. Silver.
11—Daniel Walsh.
12—Samuel Belding.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Frank Robinson.
2—Antonio Spicolo.
3—Charles Brooks.
4—James Clark, Jr.
5—James Farrel, Joseph Grady.
6—Ernest A. Smith.
7—Maru Johnson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—John S. Melchers vs. Wyatt Chromatic Printing Company—Alick G. Macandrew.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Peter Sherry vs. Bruno Purrman—A. Mitchell Leslie. Garrett D. Clark vs. Florence W. Smith—A. Mitchell Leslie. In re William F. Clarke—Frederick L. Drescher. Oren B. Quigley vs. Alice Byrd Mansfield—A. Welles Stump.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—In re Wilson —John J. Phelan. In re J. R. Willard—Edward J. Gavegan.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

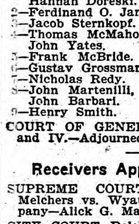
Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.



THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticulture and wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Bathing, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.00, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 24

City Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

3-story house, with stable for 3 horses, suitable for contractor. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

6 lots, suitable for builders, 150x115, in Bronx. Price, $20,000. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

P. J. HEANEY & CO., 787 TREMONT AVE. HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

8th Av.—Three 5-story apartments, with stores; all rented; Big Bargain. Hayden, 320 W, 145th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

'Phone "559-Cort'l." for the high-dry choice

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Real Estate.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Bargain!—2-story and basement frame house; price, $2,200; cash, $200. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house; $1,600; Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway, New York.

Workingman's Opportunity.—Nice house, Richmond Hill, $1,050; $200 cash, $10 monthly. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.

All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.

Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.

Cor send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.

Agent on premises to show property and give full information.

C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

For Sale—Cheap, the finest water fronts on the Great South Bay; price from $3,500 to $400,000; easy terms; I have got them; come and see me; I can please you; try it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

45 minutes from New York; new, modern, artistic house; near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; four bedrooms and tiled bathroom; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good veranda; will sell for $4,000; small cash payment; balance about $30 per month. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York, and Nutley, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 41 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 183 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$40 buys 5 acres fine soil, with river front; about half timber; terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Harris, Box 28, Times Office.

Palisades Park.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; high ground; gas, electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Yorktown, N. Y.; fronts Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan Co., 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard, $3,200. Owner, 851 East 165th St., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Real Estate Wanted.

SONNABEND & GROMER, 162 W. 116TH ST., Buy, sell, and exchange real estate. Rents collected. Estates managed.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Owners having city property to sell or exchange. Send particulars to Vail & Metra, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—$15,000 on 346 lots in White Plains; principals or lawyers only. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALFONSO ANASTASIO, plaintiff, against THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK and LUCIA ANASTASIO, defendants.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 5th, 1901.

GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 302 Broome St., Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Lucia Anastasio:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable David McAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 302 Broome St., Manhattan, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,

Owner and Builder.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.

6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement.

Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.

Superintendent on premises or

DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

58th St. and 7th Av., convenient to all cars. Corner apartment, eight large rooms, from October 1st, $900 per annum.

Others adjoining at $720 to $1,000 per annum. Six rooms and bathroom, $45 to $55 per month. See janitor, 917 7th Av., or

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE OSBORNE,

172-174 WEST 79TH STREET.

Choice, large, light apartment of eight rooms and bath, electric light, steam heat; all night elevators, hall boys, &c.; rents $1,100 to $1,400. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

TUXEDO,

Northwest Cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.—Suites 5 and 6 all light, large rooms; elevator apartments; all other improvements; absolutely high class; rents, $420 and $480 per year. Superintendent on premises.

See These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 360-366 West; near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and elevated station; references; $24, $27.

THE PENATAQUIT.

128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

To Let—131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling part above store; three floors, eight rooms. Key at Renner Bros.', 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

129th St., 116 West.—Newly decorated, steam heated; hot water supplied; hall service; seven and eight large light rooms and bath; reasonable rents.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fireproof building, elegantly furnished, 8-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE ALLSTON,

17 AND 19 EAST 38TH ST.,
CORNER MADISON AV.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED. CATERER ON PREMISES.

A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1st; $660 per annum.

Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,200 per annum.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

54-56 WEST 105TH ST.

Seven large light rooms, bath, all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-$540 yearly.

A.— CORONADO. —A.—

New fireproof corner building, 7 and 8 sunny rooms to rent, $70, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.

7 rooms and bath; all light; rents, $50 to $70. Premises or

F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th & Columbus Av.

17th St., 300 West.—Near 8th Av.—New building; elegantly decorated flats, 5 rooms, bath, hot water supply; elevator service; latest improvements; rents reasonable.

4 and 5 rooms and bath; $10 to $13, near schools, parks, and elevated station. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

Best city location; 509 West 112th St.; five rooms, elevator, electric light, telephone; $38-$45.

133d St., 138 West.—Six elegant rooms, bath; hot water; rent, $21; choice location.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

446 WEST 22D ST.

Four-story English basement in thorough order; cheap rent to good party.

GEO. W. MERCER & SON,
206 WEST 23D ST.

ONLY $800 PER ANNUM.—149th St., Nos. 512 to 558 West; beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker, in 538, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE UNITED STATES,

194 CLINTON ST.,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest and most luxuriously fitted apartment house in the city; two elevators; large reception room, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Long Island Property to Let.

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT EDGEMERE FOR SEASON OF 1902. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. T J. McBRIDE, EDGEMERE, OR 71 B'WAY.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

100 FACTORIES 100

Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars. **D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.**

Store, 19 Beekman St., with 2 large skylights, suitable for office, book store, stationery, druggist sundries, tailoring, newspaper advertising agency, &c. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings sizes, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 228.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

Country Board.

Hillside Spring Farm.—Pure mountain spring water, fresh farm products, good board; city improvements; ample shade; pleasant surroundings; station 1 mile. Particulars, Barber.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Board, $6 to $8 per week, on El Dorado Farm; lovelliest section Berkshires; surpassing table, really supplied from farm. A. M. Knowles, Box 180, Hinsdale, Mass.

Catskill Mountains.—Good board; moderate terms. F. A. Barber, Central Farmhouse, Lanesville, Greene Co., N. Y.

Sullivan County.—The Arlington, Eldred, New York. Boating, bathing, fishing; farm; liberal table; special rates; booklet.

Business Opportunities.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale.—Housefurnishing business; established 5 years; stock consists of hardware, tin, enamel wood and willow, china and glass wares, toys and novelties; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box 3,212 Station C, Philadelphia; no agents.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

A Good Investment.—Five thousand will take half interest in new and up-to-date mill in best hardwood belt in Canada. For full particulars apply to Box B, Uplands, Parry Sound, Ont.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Surrogate Notices.

BREMER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BREMER, also known as HENRY BREMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. B. Gwillim, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1901. JOHN C. BREMER, JOHN G. H. MEYERS, Executors. R. B. GWILLIM, Attorney for Executors, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

COLLINS, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. COLLINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. H. Dillenbeck, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1901. LAURA M. COLLINS, Administratrix. M. H. DILLENBECK, Attorney for Executrix, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-1aw6mF

HANAU, JULIUS.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS HANAU, late of the County of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the law offices of Michael Furst, No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of February next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1901.

THEODORE OBERMEYER, Executor.
MICHAEL FURST, Attorney for Executor, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York. jy28-1aw6mF.

McDONALD, ALEXANDER L.—IN PURSUance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER L. McDONALD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of March, 1901. GEORGE E. GARTLAND, JULIAN BOTTS, Executors. CHARLES E. SIMMS, Attorney for Executors, 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh22-1aw6mF.

NEWCOMB, JOSEPHINE L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marguerite E. Henderson, Greenwood Cemetery, Alice Bowman, William Robertson, administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund in New Orleans, Louisiana; Henry K. Pomroy, as trustee of a trust created under the will of Warren Newcomb, deceased, in favor of his widow, Josephine Louise Newcomb, and Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon, individually and as persons claiming to be ancillary executors under the last will and testament of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, deceased; and to all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Josephine L. Newcomb, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, intestate, should not be granted to William H. Henderson of New Orleans, Louisiana, a nephew of the decedent, and to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, in whose behalf application therefor has been made, and why the alleged ancillary letters testamentary under the will of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, granted to Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon on the 16th day of April, 1901, should not be revoked, and why the paper dated the 12th day of May, 1898, purporting to be the last will and testament of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, should not be decreed illegal and void as a testamentary paper, and why the petitioners should not have such other and further relief as may to the Court seem just.

And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

au16-1aw6wF&s27

SCHUSSLER, MAGDALENA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Valentine Schussler, Carl Falk, Henry Falk, John Falk, Eva Conrad, Louisa Esig, Margaretha Winkel, Barbara Neumer, Elizabeth Schreiner, Angelica Braun, Henry Falk, George Falk, Frank Falk, Katie Falk, Elizabeth Michaels, the said last above named Henry Falk, George Falk, Frank Falk, Katie Falk, and Elizabeth Michaels being children of Daniel Falk, a deceased brother of the said Magdalena Schussler; Mary Saunders, Frank Falk, Lizzie Falk, Katie Falk, the said last above named Mary Saunders, Frank Falk, Lizzie Falk, and Katie Falk being children of Jacob Falk, a deceased brother of the said Magdalena Schussler; Katie Becker, John E. Feuerbach, Joseph Feuerbach, Charles Feuerbach, Louise Feuerbach, Lawrence Feuerbach, the said last named Katie Becker, John E. Feuerbach, Joseph Feuerbach, Charles Feuerbach, Louise Feuerbach, and Lawrence Feuerbach being children of Elizabeth Feuerbach, a deceased sister of the said Magdalena Schussler, the heirs and next of kin of MAGDALENA SCHUSSLER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Valentine Schussler and John E. Feuerbach of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Magdalena Schussler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE LUDWIG, Attorney for Petitioners, 1,503 Third Avenue, N. Y. City.

au23-1aw6wF

SCOTT, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE SCOTT, also known as JANE SCOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1902.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ANNIE C. GREACEN, Executrix; ROBERT C. SMITH, Executor. GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Pianos and Organs.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

Free—We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST. LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE. $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

For Sale—Hazelton parlor grand, in good condition, in private house. 228 West 28th St. Price, $250.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JACOB SOMMER, Rettie Glover, Simon Nachtigal, and Joseph Nathan, constituting the firm of Nachtigal & Co.; William B. Hardt, Henry A. Lindgens, Fritz Hill, as Executor, &c., of Max Doermer, deceased; Emil Schaff, Defendants.—Summons No. 1.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Jan'y 8th, 1901.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Rettie Glover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of July, 1901, and filed the 18th day of July, 1901, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Atty. for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy19-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JACOB SOMMER, Rettie Glover, Simon Nachtigal, and Joseph Nathan, constituting the firm of Nachtigal & Co.; William B. Hardt, Henry A. Lindgens, Fritz Hill, as Executor, &c., of Max Doermer, deceased; Emil Schaff, Defendants.—Summons No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Jan'y 8th, 1901.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Rettie Glover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of July, 1901, and filed with the 18th day of July, 1901, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Atty. for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy19-1aw6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against JENNIE F. WILLSON, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Jennie Willson:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City. jy26-1aw6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against ANDREW R. FOULDS, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Rettie Glover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City. jy26-1aw6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against VICTORIA F. McINTYRE, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Victoria F. McIntyre:

The foregoing summons is served upon you pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City. jy26-1aw6wF

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J. **REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.**

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Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

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J. CLARK READ,
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22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

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New York University Law School Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. **Day Classes** with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) **Evening Classes,** sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
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NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse after September 16th.
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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.

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423 MADISON AVE., N. Y.
Reopens Sept. 30th. Until then address for circulars Cotuit, Mass.

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REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4TH.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.
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Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
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POLICEMEN FACE DEVERY

Severe Sentence for Officer Who Broke an Orphan's Leg.

Mr. Devery's Interest in a Story Showing the Effect of Alcohol Taken for a Dog Bite.

Deputy Commissioner Devery, presiding over the trials of delinquent policemen at Headquarters yesterday, found an opportunity for a covert attack upon the reform agencies when Policeman Michael Eagan of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was arraigned for breaking an orphan boy's leg with his club.

The injured lad, James Elliott, twelve years old, of 501 West Forty-first Street, limped into the trial room on a crutch, and an uncle who helped him said that the surgeons at Bellevue had reported that it will take ten weeks yet before they can tell whether he will be a cripple for life. The boy said that he was watching other boys burn a mattress on the asphalt pavement when Eagan chased them, and as they ran threw his club after them, but it struck him instead.

The policeman claimed that he had intended only to make a feint of throwing the stick, but that it slipped from his grasp and struck the boy who was innocent. Eagan did all he could for the boy at the time, and saw him safely on his way to the hospital.

"When I found he was an orphan, I went to see his aunt," continued Eagan. "She was satisfied that I did not intend to hurt the boy. I told her that I would bear whatever the expense of caring for him would be."

"You tried to bribe her right away," said Deputy Commissioner Devery. "There is plenty of that thing going around now. You want to look out that there ain't any curs and rattlesnakes after you for that. You had no business to make admissions of that kind." The Deputy Commissioner up to this point seemed to sympathize with the policeman, but his manner suddenly changed.

"It's a hod you ought to have had in your hands," he said. "I'm going to recommend that you be broke. You might have killed that boy. You have been long enough in the business to know that you should have had the strap of your stick about your wrist."

Then, turning to the boy, he continued:

"You tell your aunt not to take any money from him. He has done you enough injury already."

Policeman Michael Regan of the East Twenty-second Street Station was exonerated of an intoxication charge on the plea that he had taken the liquor as an antidote for a dog bite. Regan was raising a serious disturbance at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, which is close to his home. Excited passersby gave the alarm, and Sergt. Townsend went from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station to bring him in, which he did after considerable trouble. The police surgeon was called according to custom for an expert opinion, and, as Regan was unable to walk a crack or to read print offhand, the doctor's verdict was that he was suffering from the effects of alcoholic stimulants.

Regan said he was on his way home when a man called his attention to a dog in a wagon, which was snapping viciously at all who passed. He went to subdue the dog, when it bit him on the finger. His wife brought him a quantity of whisky, some of which he drank and the rest he poured over the wound.

Deputy Commissioner Devery showed great interest in the narrative. When the main point was reached he addressed Sergt. Crowley:

"What would you do as the first remedy if you were bitten by a dog?" he asked.

"I think I'd go and take a drink," was the answer.

"Yes, and you would be doing a good thing under the circumstances," said the Deputy Commissioner. Then, turning to the surgeon, he inquired: "If he took a little liquor about that time he might have taken it as an antidote, mightn't he, doctor?"

"Yes, that would be a good thing," the surgeon answered.

After the scene at the station house Regan went to the J. Hood Wright Hospital to have the bite cauterized, and Dr. Fox of that institution and others who saw him there testified that he was perfectly sober, their statements going to show that his prior conduct was the first effect of a sudden big dose of alcohol. The charge was dismissed.

It was the first trial day at Headquarters since the three-platoon system went into effect, and it looked as though the new régime had already worked a marked improvement in the discipline of the force, for while there were formerly at least fifty cases on the calendar at each trial there were but an even twenty, and some of these were rehearings, yesterday.

CONFERENCE WITH CAPT. FLOOD.

Glennon, Dwyer, and Shells on Duty at the Tenderloin Station.

"Wardmen" Glennon and Dwyer and Sergt. Shiels were at the Tenderloin station last night about 9 o'clock and had a long conference with Capt. Flood. The session, which was behind closed doors, lasted until about midnight, and all of those engaged with the exception of Sergt. Shiels, remained until the end. When Sergt. Shiels left he informed Capt. Flood that he would be on duty at 6 o'clock this morning. Glennon and Dwyer, on leaving the station, had nothing to say.

Capt. Flood, to all questions, replied that he had nothing to say. Asked if he expected Commissioner Murphy to suspend Glennon, Dwyer, and Shells to-day, he replied: "I don't know; I'm not Commissioner Murphy. I have nothing to say." He left the station about 1 o'clock this morning.

A ONE-CENT MARRIAGE FEE.

Jersey City Justice Took It Because Bridegroom Had Been Robbed.

Justice of the Peace Alanson Crawford of Jersey City was in a state of mind yesterday that caused his friends much anxiety. He said he was trying to solve a matrimonial and financial problem. He had married Frank B. Carroll, twenty-eight years, of Westfield, N. J., and Alice Oates Everson, twenty-two years old, of 178 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York.

After the ceremony the bridegroom discovered that he had been robbed and that all the money he had left was an old-fashioned penny that he had carried several years as a pocket piece. This he tendered, and Justice Crawford accepted it, "just for luck," as he said.

Then the couple left for the bridegroom's home at Westfield. What puzzled Justice Crawford was the manner in which the couple made their way to Westfield without money. He said it made him sad to think the bride may have had to walk all the way to Westfield, a distance of twenty miles.

STATE LAND SALES.

Montana to Auction Off 3,000,000 Acres at a Minimum of $10.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 22.—Montana's auction sale of 3,000,000 acres of State lands will commence in Carbon County, of which Red Lodge is the seat of Government, on Sept. 18. Flathead County sales will begin on Oct. 22. There are 55,000 acres in this county.

The State land office is being flooded with inquiries as to the character of the land and terms of sale, which are, briefly, that no land will be sold for less than $10 per acre, and, if not sold, will be leased to the highest bidder.

DOES NOT INHERIT $8,000,000.

Mrs. Mary Frances De Forest Denies the Report of Henry Dolan's Bequest.

IRVING, Kan., Aug. 22.—Mrs. Mary Frances De Forest, when asked at her home to-day concerning the report that her uncle, Henry Dolan of New York, had left her $8,000,000, said:

"As far as I know, there is not a word of truth in the report, and if there was, I should say nothing about it."

Mrs. De Forest and two of her four sisters, who are the direct heirs of Henry Dolan, live here. Mrs. De Forest is sixty years of age. She came West with her family in 1869, first settling at Atchison.

WANT PRICE OF PAPERS RAISED.

Newsdealers Also Favor No Afternoon Editions on Certain Holidays.

At yesterday's session of the annual convention of the National Association of Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers, it was decided to recommend the establishment here of a publishers' clearing house, where both local and country dealers can do business more expeditiously than by going from one house to another with orders. A resolution favoring an increase in the price of penny morning papers in New York to 2 cents and a wholesale price of $1.10 a hundred was proposed. This was referred to the New York branch of the association.

A resolution to ask publishers of evening papers not to issue them on the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day was carried, as was one favoring the licensing of newsboys. The proposed action of the Post Office Department in excluding "prize package" matter from the mails was indorsed. The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—T. F. Martin, New York; First Vice President—William H. Skinner, Newark, N. J.; Second Vice President—James H. Nolan, Providence, R. I.; Treasurer—Thomas J. Quinn, New York, and Secretary—Edward Goldy, New York. A custodian and Executive Committee were also chosen, and the convention then adjourned until the next annual meeting, in Brooklyn.

FAMILY TREES FOR ALL.

College of Heraldry Company, Incorporated, Will Furnish Them for Certain Fees.

If you want a genealogical tree planted in your front parlor there is now a "college" in New York established to supply your want. Men who have hunted up the genealogies of people for many years will do the work. If your American ancestors of remote origin are unknown to you, the College of Heraldry will for a valuable consideration have the musty Revolutionary records examined and all historic records since the discovery of America, so that you will be able to tell whether your great-great-grandfather was a shoemaker at the time Broadway was a cowpath.

The College of Heraldry has been established in offices at 150 Fifth Avenue. The Directors of the corporation, which was formed yesterday at Albany, with a capital of $5,000, are ready for work, and expect plenty of patronage. There has been no fixed rate established for hunting up ancestors. The genealogical tree planters say that all their patrons must be entitled to ancestors, and that there is no intention of handing out genealogies, coats-of-arms, and book plates unless they can be obtained from the bona fide official records.

The little blots on the family hearths of your ancestors will also be unearthed. If any of your ancestors forming the trunk of the genealogical tree were arrested for crimes such as horse stealing or ended life unpleasantly through a rope stretched over the limb of a tree in early Colonial days, the College of Heraldry will not undertake to keep the matter secret. You will be supplied with the pleasant and unpleasant sides of the family history, part of which you can, of course, conceal when you show to friends what great men in American history your ancestors were.

Richard Wilberforce of Philadelphia, who has been climbing ancestral trees for many years as a fad, and then took it up as a serious pursuit, will have charge of important work. He is a Director of the corporation. Director George C. Rennell was seen at 150 Fifth Avenue yesterday. He discussed very seriously the work of the organization, saying:

"The English Herald's College will only verify records and family history. We propose to dig out these records and genealogical tables for our clients on the payment of fees."

"How much will a coat-of-arms and a family tree cost?" was asked.

"That will depend on the amount of research we are forced to make. In the first place, our clients must have a genealogy. We cannot supply anything except what appears in records which are open to be searched by our researchers. Unpleasant episodes as well as pleasant ones will be reported to our clients, except that such matters as hangings and the like will not appear on the society records."

THE IMMIGRATION INQUIRY.

Commissioner Fitchie Returns and Says Charges Must Be "Sifted Out."

Thomas Fitchie, Commissioner of Immigration, was at Ellis Island yesterday. He discussed what had developed in his absence through the arrest of Steward Sapelli of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique steamship La Gascogne for bringing Inspector Junker to pass alien Italian immigrants. After the departure of Assistant Commissioner McSweeney, who left the island early, Mr. Fitchie would not talk about immigration frauds.

"What has been done in my absence," he said, "has my approval. Had I been here, I would have done as has been done. The matter has got to be sifted out through the investigation that is going on. Until this is done no report will be made public. Any report will first go to the Treasury Department, and its officials will act as they please about giving it out. It is not true that I saw Dr. Ullo, the counsel for this bureau to-day."

Mr. Fitchie classed as ancient history the investigation of immigration frauds last year, and refused to talk about it. Those which are now being considered are regarded as a continuation of those unearthed in 1900 by Immigration Commissioner J. J. S. Rogers of Philadelphia and J. K. Campbell of Washington. The latter, it is understood, recommended the dismissal of Boarding Officer Albert Wank and Assistant Commissioner McSweeney, who are still in the Government service at this port. Wank is a close friend of Herbert Saxton, who was rapidly promoted to the position of Supervising Inspector of Immigration here.

The investigation of the records at Ellis Island for the purpose of ascertaining the number of immigrants passed through as citizens at the various steamship piers is being continued, and will last at least a fortnight. Then the officials of different cities will be asked to trace the suspects. To prove that they were passengers on ocean liners months after their admission to the country, even if they are caught, will require delicate detective work.

Charles Levy of 174 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, who says that he knows of 400 immigrants as citizens, was a witness at the investigation held in March, 1900. Although he told all he knew about the Ellis Island frauds, his evidence was suppressed. He was for years connected with the French Line service at this port, and for part of that time he was the landing agent, which position brought him daily in contact with the immigration officials.

STREET RAILWAY CHANGES.

Sixth and Eighth Avenue Lines Go to the Battery This Morning.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company announced yesterday that the electric cars on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines, which have heretofore run only as far as Battery Place, would begin this morning to go all the way to South Ferry. The laying of tracks and the construction of other necessary work has been going on for some weeks.

Before the extension of the track was made passengers were compelled to alight at Battery Place, with the alternative of an indefinite wait for a Belt Line horse car or a walk across Battery Park. At Whitehall and State Streets the addition of the cars of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines to those of the Broadway, Lexington Avenue, and Columbus Avenue lines will make the crossing at that point one of the most complex in the city.

On the Seventh Avenue line the introduction of electricity is being delayed, owing to the non-delivery by the steel companies of the special castings for crossings at Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets. The original plan was for the line to be in operation by Sept. 1, but as it is not known when the steel will be delivered the time of the opening will probably be indefinitely postponed.

On or about Oct. 1 the change to electricity on the West Tenth and Christopher Street line is expected to take place, but the part of this line that is in Eighth Street will not be made an electric line at that time.

Don't believe in hollering, but here are prices that won't keep quiet.

$2.50 for men's knickerbockers—about 400 pairs.

Were $4.50, $5, $6 and $7.

$6 for a couple of hundred knickerbocker suits, some with that smart yoke back coat.

Were $12, $15 and $18.

Separate coats, $3.50.

During August stores close at 5.30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.

NEW JERSEY'S "DOG CASE."

Recorder Hensel Discharged by Justice Francois, Against Whom Impeachment Proceedings Will Be Begun.

Another scene was enacted yesterday in what is now popularly known as the Union Hill (N. J.) "dog case." Recorder Hensel, who was arrested Wednesday on complaint of Constable Ruland on the charge of having had him falsely arrested, appeared before Justice of the Peace Francois, guarded by two policemen. Lawyer Gilman appeared as counsel for Recorder Hensel, and Counselor Furey represented Ruland.

Mr. Gilman objected to Justice Francois hearing the case, as he was an interested party. To the surprise of every one Lawyer Furey said he could hardly see how, under the law, a warrant could have been issued in the case. He recommended that the complaint be dismissed.

The Justice dismissed the case. Ruland says he will apply to another Justice for a warrant, and have Hensel rearrested on a similar charge.

Lawyers say that as the Recorder acted in his judicial capacity upon a sworn complaint, he can be brought to an account ing only by impeachment proceedings before the Legislature. A movement has now been started in West Hoboken by friends of Recorder Hensel to impeach Justice Francois for the part he has played in the case.

Another phase of the case came up yesterday before Justice Francois. Henry Bauer was the defendant, and the charge was cruelty to animals. It was he who shot the dog. Bauer was represented by Counselor Carey, and upon the latter's application the case was set down for a jury trial at 2 P. M. on next Wednesday.

GOING UNDER FALSE COLORS.

"Charles Walton" Passes as an Editor of New York Newspapers and Gets Money on Drafts.

A man, who signs himself as "Charles Walton, M. Editor" of THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York Sun, and other newspapers, has been obtaining money throughout the country on drafts made payable at the Chemical National Bank. He has no accoont there, and is not known at other banks in this city. He is likewise unknown at the offices of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and has at no time had any connection with the paper.

The drafts are invariably returned to the banks sending them for collection marked "Not known." The last draft from him was received by the Chase National Bank on Wednesday. It was for $7.90, and was dated New York, Aug. 3. It was made payable to Dr. William Lodtmann, was indorsed on the back by Mrs. J. O'Hara, and bore the stamp of John F. Betz & Son, the Philadelphia brewers. The Chase National Bank sent it to the Chemical National Bank, and it was promptly returned.

At the Chemical National Bank it was learned yesterday that the man's drafts for amounts varying from $2 to $9 had been coming in at intervals for three or four years. The Cashier of the Chase National Bank said that they had also received a number of the small drafts during the last three or four years, and that they were signed "Charles Walton, M. Editor, New York Sun." At both of the banks it was said that the man was unknown, he has no balance, never has had, and is undoubtedly a fraud.

MUTUAL MERCANTILE AGENCY.

A meeting of creditors of the Mutual Mercantile Agency, which closed its doors on Wednesday with an estimated total of $200,000 liabilities, has been called for 10:30 o'clock next Tuesday morning, to be held in the law offices of Dill, Bomeister & Baldwin, at 29 Pine Street.

Mr. Baldwin said that, while he knew of no plan for reorganization, yet reorganization was the only means by which the creditors could recover a cent.

President Magruder of the agency stated that some of the creditors are planning to reorganize the company.

The opinion was expressed yesterday that the agency would not have fallen into its present difficulties had it not been for contnual disagreements in the Board of Directors.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE HARBOR.

Because one member of her crew had died of yellow fever and several others showed symptoms of the disease, the British steamship Ethelbryhta, which arrived from Progreso Wednesday night, was detained at Quarantine. The dead man, whose name was Fagerland, was brought to port, and the body was examined by Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the port, who decided that the case had been one of yellow fever.

Those of the crew whose temperature was above normal were removed to Swinburne Island for observation. It will not be known until some time to-day whether they are ill with the disease or not. The steamship, after a thorough disinfection, will proceed to her dock to-day.

E. E. Rice Discharged in Bankruptcy.

Edward E. Rice, the theatrical manager, of 1,287 Broadway, has received a discharge in bankruptcy from Judge Brown of the United States District Court. He filed a petition in bankruptcy on April 30, 1900, the schedules showing liabilities of $91,610 and no available assets. Mr. Rice applied for his discharge in June last, and one creditor filed specifications opposing it, but when the motion for a discharge was again made there was no opposition.

Pocohontas Company Not Involved.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 22.—The statement that the Pocohontas Lumber Company of Norfolk, Va., was involved in the suspension of the Chequasset Lumber Company, is said to be incorrect. The Pocohontas Company, it is authoritatively stated, is in no way connected with the Chequasset Company.

Suit Over a $10,000,000 Estate.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 22.—A suit for the division of the Burnes family estate, estimated to be worth between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000, has been filed here by Mary B. Moore, one of the heirs, wife of Gen. Milton Moore of Kansas City. A receiver is also asked for the estate, of which Lewis C. Burnes, President of the National Bank of St. Joseph, is administrator.

Smith, Gray & Co.

We've Dropped Some Money

You'll find it around the tables holding the suits marked

$12.50 and $15.

Pick it up. It was $3 to $8 on each of the $12.50 suits, and $7 to $10 on the $15 ones.

A *real* find, because the suits are in the dark shades of serge, striped flannels and worsteds, good for indefinite wear—wearable till they're worn out.

Any rough straw hat in the house, $1. Cheaper than cleaning your old one. The bell won't ring for weeks yet—the temperature is mightier than the calendar.

Smith, Gray & Co. Broadway & 31st Street, NEW YORK. Broadway and Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave., BROOKLYN.

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy

ORDER TO-DAY

AERONAUT'S BAD FALL.

Parachute Refused to Work and He Landed in Hackensack Meadows—Mosquitoes Attacked Him.

Benjamin Benjamin of 161 West Ninety-eighth Street, who has been making balloon ascensions at the Plattdeutscher Fest, in Union Hill, N. J., fell a great distance from his air carriage yesterday and dropped into the Hackensack Meadows, not far from the river of that name. When found he was submerged in mud and water up to his neck, and a black cloud of mosquitoes that he had disturbed from their native home in the marsh had bitten his face until it was a mass of red ridges.

As to how far up in the air Benjamin had gone when he fell there are various opinions. Some of the spectators say 1,700 feet, which seems hardly possible, although the parachute did do a little belated service after it had refused to open during the first part of the descent. When the balloon went up it was seen, after reaching a height of 100 or 200 feet, to veer toward the west, still rising. Benjamin appeared to be comfortable, and no accident was apparently likely. When the man jumped, however, everybody among the onlookers thought that he had gone to a sudden death.

People in the vicinity of the aeronaut's final halt could not find him at first, on account of the high grass. He was located at last by Harry Ross, who went up the river in a boat to his rescue and reached the spot just in time. Benjamin was prostrated by the shock of his fall, and was also about to drown in the fetid water of the swamp, his head sinking lower down every second. He would have been out of sight if his deliverer had come many minutes later.

After being taken into the boat, Benjamin relapsed into unconsciousness. Later he was attended by a physician of West Hoboken, who said that, although the man's body was in a bad condition from the bites, no bones had been broken. It is thought that the shock received, however, will keep him laid up for several days, but he himself says that he will begin balloon ascending again at once.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRACT ABATED BY DEATH OF EMPLOYER.—Fanny Arming sued the executors of William Steinway to recover for forty weeks of alleged service in teaching pupils the German language at the request of Mr. Steinway, and a jury in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn gave her a verdict for $600. Justice Russell, before whom the case was tried, has rendered a decision granting a new trial, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce the verdict to $17. The sole proof of the contract was the testimony of the plaintiff's mother that Mr. Steinway told plaintiff that if she gave all her spare time to teaching German to pupils which he would send to her in a room set apart for her use in Steinway Hall, she would surely earn $15 a week for the term from Sept. 21, 1896, to June 30, 1897. In his opinion, Justice Russell says: "Contracts carrying pecuniary obligations may undoubtedly be inferred from language sufficiently expressive to support the presumed intent to pay by the one and to receive by the other, but the supporting basis must be wholly of service for pecuniary reward so far as it can be enforced, and the whole transaction so construed in defining the limit of legal obligation. Here the plaintiff could not but understand that the offer of Mr. Steinway was the utterance of a charitable purpose to help young students to the extent of the deficiency in their power to pay themselves for the lessons furnished, to give the plaintiff herself a free and suitable place to teach any who might choose to apply, whether sent by Mr. Steinway or not, expecting to pay for the benefit, leaving her entirely the privilege of teaching every one she chose to serve for such emoluments as she required, with proper surroundings and conveniences furnished her gratuitously by her benefactor, William Steinway. The only pecuniary obligation Mr. Steinway assumed was to pay $1 per lesson for those sent by him who did not pay for their lessons. He did not guarantee $15 a week for forty weeks. He simply asserted his conviction that she could earn that sum, and I find no proof in this case that she did not. For all that appears she may have received far more from pupils who did pay her. * * * Another serious obstacle lies in her path. The benevolent execution of the plan continuously ran with the volition of Mr. Steinway in finding needy learners, and ceased by closure when the heart which willed and chose each benevolence was stilled by death. The charity was personal, not transmissible to the discretion of executor or next of kin. Death of the employer stops the further execution of many contracts of service even where the server can continue his work." Mr. Steinway having died on Nov. 30, 1896, less than three weeks from the date of the contract, Justice Russell holds that Miss Arming could only recover up to that time.

* * *

REAL PROPERTY LAW.—The premises in this city occupied by Moses H. Moses under a forty-three years' lease from Louis T. Lehmeyer were so injured by fire as to be untenantable, and notice of surrender was served on the lessor by the lessee. In an action in the Supreme Court by Lehmeyer against —— Moses to recover for rent the defendant set up Section 197 of the real property law, which provides that "Where any building which is leased or occupied is destroyed or so injured by the elements or any other cause as to be untenantable and unfit for occupancy, and no express agreement to the contrary has been made in writing, the lessee or occupant may, if the destruction or injury occurred without his fault or neglect, quit and surrender possession, &c., * * * and is not liable to pay to the lessor or owner rent for the time subsequent to the surrender." Justice Clarke yesterday gave judgment for the plaintiff, saying: "I cannot construe the following clauses of the lease, viz., 'That the tenant will insure the premises for his own benefit and will have no claim or demand on the landlord for any damage or loss on building in case of fire' and 'in the case of the destruction of the building the tenant may rebuild the same and erect another building' other than as 'an express agreement to the contrary in writing.' Moreover, there was an absolute failure of proof on defendant's part that 'the destruction or injury occurred without his fault or neglect.' This he must do to avail himself of the statute."

Amusements.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER. ORIGINAL CAST. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. ARE YOU A MASON?

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. OPENS MONDAY EVG. SEATS SELLING. WM. FAVERSHAM | A ROYAL RIVAL.

KNICKERBOCKER Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors. FRANCIS WILSON & Co. LAST 2 WEEKS of 100. In Geo. W. Lederer's Direction Nixon & Zimmerman. "The Strollers"

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 3:30 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. At 8 P. M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS. Pain's Carnival of Fire SAT. EVE. The Pyrotechnic Novelties arranged for this occasion will exceed in grandeur and effect all previous carnivals. THE HUMAN BOMB. Uncle Sam's power—the spirit of magic—Neptune and his Nymphs—200 set pieces, 2,000 Bombs from 90 inch—10,000 Rockets. Evenings at 9. Mat. Sat. at 4. Jefferson De Angelis | A Royal Rogue | An Operatic Comedy

THE DEWEY EAST 14th St. GRAND OPENING OF THE SEASON WITH CITY CLUB BURLESQUERS. 2—BURLESQUES—2 GRAND VAUDEVILLE. THIS SATURDAY NIGHT

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. 5th Ave. 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. Instant success of New Idea Triple Comedy Bill and Vaudeville. "Young Mrs. Winthrop" by Bronson Howard. Big Vaudeville Stock Co., etc. "Forbidden Fruit," Laughing Hit. "The Open Gate," Big Vaudeville Stock Co.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66th St and Columbus Av. KALTENBORN NIGHTLY CONCERTS. LAST TWO WEEKS. ADM. 50C. TO-NIGHT, OPERATIC. WISSNER PIANO USED.

Academy of Music, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Augustus Thomas' powerful play, ARIZONA. PRICES, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Evgs. at 8:15.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre. Every night at 8:30. Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12 (Glass Enclosure Fully Protected) (On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Thea's.) Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

14th Street Theatre nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 25c. & 50c. No higher. THE MORMON WIFE. "A Hit."—Press. A Homespun, Sympathetic Story of Utah Life.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts

and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

GRAND OP. HOUSE OPENING SAT. NIGHT. SEATS SELLING. A RUNAWAY GIRL | ARTHUR DUNN, 60 others

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | 30—BIG ACTS—30. Best Show in New York. PRICES, 25c., 50c.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M. BROOKLYN vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

NEW TRIAL FOR MRS. DODGE.

Judgment, by Which She Got Jewels Brought from Paris Without Duty, Has Been Reversed.

Judges Wallace, Shipman, and Lacombe, in the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, rendered an opinion yesterday reversing the judgment by Judge Brown in the United States District Court in the matter of the seizure by the customs authorities of a pearl necklace and other jewelry, valued in all at $64,000, which Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge attempted to bring ashore from the steamship St. Paul on June 24, 1899. Under that judgment Mrs. Dodge obtained possession of the property, which was given to her by Louis Wormser in Paris.

The reversal is granted largely because the Court of Appeals considered that Judge Brown ruled that the Government was required to show intent to defraud, and because he charged the jury to find for the claimant unless they found fraud. Mrs. Dodge carried the valuables ashore in a handbag, but made no declaration of them on shipboard. Judge Brown also charged that if the valuables had been brought in without any attempt at concealment they could not be confiscated. The decision deals at length and explicitly with the statutes bearing on the admission of baggage of passengers from abroad. It is in part as follows:

"The requirement that the entry shall particularize the packages and their contents, and be accompanied with the sworn declaration of the passenger, is doubtless intended to inform the customs officers so fully specifically about the contents of the packages that no dutiable article will be likely to be omitted by reason of the ignorance, misapprehension, or deception of the passenger in making his entry; until this entry has been made the baggage cannot be landed.

"Concededly the two necklaces were subject to duty in the amount of about $2,400, unless exempt by the provisions of the Tariff act of 1897. By the provisions of this act wearing apparel and toilet articles needed by the passenger upon the voyage are put on the free list, and the provision allowed residents of the United States to bring in personal effects to the value of $100 without payment of duty.

"The Court is unable to appreciate the argument for the defendant that under that the declaration was unintelligible, and the jewelry not liable to forfeiture. The statute imposed upon her the duty of making such a declaration, and she could not escape the obligation by transferring it to another person. There was no hardship in this case. If she had suggested to the customs officer the presence of these jewels she would have been safe, and it would seem any ordinarily honest and intelligent person would have done so."

The case will now go back to the District Court for a new trial.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

A Friday Brimming with Values

Being near Inventory time, there are many small lots to dispose of—goods that will go at HALF and THIRD and QUARTER value

These, together with

FOLLOWING SPECIALS,

insure

A FRIDAY OF EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST.

MUSLINS, Etc., FOR TO-DAY

Fine Bleached Muslins—good value at 7 cents..... 4¾
Unbleached Muslins—good value at 6 cents..... 3⅞
Mosquito Nettings—10-yd. piece—2 yards wide—value .61, to close.... .39
1¾ yards wide—value .49, to close.... .29

Also,

Sheets.	Were.	Now.	Pillow Cases.	Were.	Now.
63x90..	.34	.29	42x36..	.10	7
72x90..	.39	.32	45x36..	.11	8
81x90..	.45	.39	50x36..	.12	9
90x90..	.50	.42	54x36..	.13	.10

(No Mail Orders.)

LINENS, TOWELS, Etc.

	Were.	Now.
Bleached Satin Damasks.....	.99	.79
24-inch Napkins—dozen.....	1.29	.98
All Linen Bleached Damasks—70 inches wide.....	.69	.49
48-in. White Turkish Towels.	.19	.12½
59-inch Cream Turkish.....	.39	.25
39-inch Damask Towels.....	.21	.15
Cotton Diapering—Slight weave imperfections—18 inch.....	.42	.29
20 inch.....	.47	.35

BLANKETS, SPREADS, Etc.

Fine White Wool Blankets.
10-4 were 2.25 1.69 11-4 were 3.98 2.98
11-4 were 3.25 1.98 12-4 were 4.98 3.98

Also,

200 pairs Fine White Wool Blankets Used in Window Display, slightly soiled, at Twenty Per Cent below present Selling Prices.

White Crochet Spreads—	Were.	Now.
extra size.....	1.25	.89
Spreads—Hand knot fringe...	1.75	1.25
Chintz Comfortables.....	1.98	1.49
Sateen Comfortables.....	3.25	1.98
Momie Lap Robes.....	.75	.59
Waterproof Fly Nets.....	.98	.75

WASH DRESS FABRICS

	Were.	Now.
Fancy Dimities.....	.10	4½
Fine Batistes.....	.12½	6¾
Best American Ginghams.....	.10	6½
Best Apron Ginghams.....	8	5¾
Jaconet Lawns.....	.12½	7¾
Zephyr Crepons.....	.14	7¾
Plain and Corded Zephyrs.....	.12½	8¾
Fancy Plumetis.....	.14	9¾
Black Lace Stripe Batistes....	.19	.12½
Black Dotted Swisses.....	.17	.12½
Black Lawns—40 inch.....	.12½	8¾
Fine Black Pongees.....	.35	.19
Black Sateens—36 inch.....	.24	.15
Yard Wide Percales.....	.10	6¾
Shirting Cambrics.....	8	3⅞
Plain and fancy Ducks.....	.12½	7¾
White Silk Muslins, bl'k dot...	.50	.29
Ribbon Stripe Mousselines.....	.45	.19

LADIES' SKIRTS AND NIGHT DRESSES

	Were.	Now.
"Good Wear" Muslin Gowns—H. S. tucks and ruffle.....	.65	.49
Muslin and Cambric—Empire or high neck—lace or emby....	1.25	.98
Fine Cambric Gowns—slightly soiled—2 or 3 of a kind.....	2.25	1.49
Skirts—ins't'gs, tucks and ruffle of lace or deep emb'y..	1.25	.98
Cambric Skirts—deep flounce of tucks and ins't'gs—lace ruffle.	1.79	1.49

LADIES' WHITE LAWN WAISTS

Fresh, clean goods—all reduced.
Those that were 1.69..... .98
Those that were 2.69..... 1.49
Those that were 3.25..... 1.98
Those that were 4.49..... 2.49
Those that were 5.69..... 3.49

LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES

White and Col'd—this season's daintiest styles reduced before Inventory.
Those that were 1.98..... .98
Those that were 2.69..... 1.49
Those that were 3.49..... 1.98
Those that were 5.69..... 2.98
Those that were 6.49..... 3.98

LADIES' COL'D SHIRT WAISTS

Fine Gingham, Dimity, Linen Batiste, Lawn and Silk Gingham—all reduced.
Those that were 2.69..... 1.24
Those that were 1.69 to 2.25..... .98
Those that were 1.25..... .79
Those that were .79..... .39

LADIES' CORSETS, Etc.

	Were.	Now.
Summer Net Corsets.....	.39	.19
Net, Sateen and Batiste.....	.59	.39
Extra Size Summer Net.....	.79	.49
Net, Coutille and Batiste.....	1.00	.69
Children's Waists.....	.39	.15
Ladies' Summer Net Waists..	1.00	.39
Misses' Net Waists.....	.39	.19

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES

	Were	Now.
Polka Dot Duck—flounce skirt—Sailor Collar.....	2.98	.98
Fancy Lawn—lace inserting and satin ribbon trim.....	3.98	1.19
Fancy Lawn and Dimity sailor col'r and other styles..	4.98	1.59
Mercerized Duck Suits—Applique lace collars.....	7.98	3.98
White Organdy—elaborate trim'gs of laces, tucks and velvet ribbon.....	19.98	12.98

Buy To-day—We Close All Day To-morrow.

DRESS GOODS

	Were.	Now.
All Wool Etamines.....	.29	.15
All Wool Cheviots.....	.39	.29
50 inch Tailor Cloths.....	.75	.59
45 inch imported Henriettas..	.79	.59
38 inch Granite Suitings.....	.29	.19
50 inch Cheviots.....	.69	.49
54 inch Oxford Suitings.....	1.19	.89
52 inch Bl'k Sicilliennes.....	.69	.49

SILKS FOR TO-DAY

	Were.	Now.
White Wash Silks—checks and stripes.....	.49	.39
Fancy Corded Wash Silks.....	.45	.29
24 inch Fig'd Foulards.....	.49	.29
Fig'd and Openwork Taffetas..	.59	.39
Bl'k-and-White dot Indias.....	.60	.49
24 inch Fig'd Satin Foulards...	.59	.39
Black Silk Taffetas.....	.60	.49
White Washable Habutais.....	.69	.59

M'F'RS TAPESTRY SAMPLES

Oriental, Gobelin and Silk Damask—24 inches square to 3 yards long..... 9 cts. to 2.98
Less than quarter value.

FINE BOBBINET BED SETS

full size—double row lace inserting—deep valance—bolster sham to match—value 7.98—to close..... 4.49

FANCY BOBBINET CURTAININGS

lace inserting and edge—deep ruffle—15 styles—value .35..... .19

FINE ALL SILK DAMASKS

full range of colorings—twenty distinct

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; cooler; fresh southerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,109. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

WAR DECREE IN COLOMBIA

Payment of All Accounts for War Material Suspended.

FORCED LOANS TO BE LEVIED

Supplies for the Army to be Seized—Measures Declared Necessary Because of Foreigners' Action.

COLON, Aug. 23.—An official decree, dated Bogota, July 18, and addressed to the Governors of the departments, was published to-day. It says:

"A new aspect of the war, which seems kindled anew with the help of foreigners, who threaten the frontier, places the Government under the necessity of assuming a different attitude from that maintained hitherto and forces it to proceedings which it has previously tried to avoid. It has been resolved:

"First, to suspend the payment of all pending accounts for war material, and to limit the expenses to the payment of the armed force and administration.

"Second, to proceed to expropriate all the necessary elements for the feeding, equipment, and mobilization of the army.

"Third, to levy forced and voluntary loans, according to circumstances, and to impose war contributions in order to meet the expenses of each department without depending on the national capital.

"The Governors are hereby fully authorized to proceed in these matters according to the requirements of circumstances, without the need of approval from the Government, and each Governor must assume the responsibility, in order to save the situation, within his territory."

Political Riot at Rio Janeiro.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 23.—The Deputies supporting the Administration were attacked yesterday evening by a mob on leaving the legislative chamber. One Deputy was injured. Several arrests were made. Other disturbances are imminent.

The Machias Reaches Kingston.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The gunboat Machias, which is on her way to Colon, has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica.

Strike Trouble In Argentina Feared.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres to The Times says:

"Three thousand laborers engaged in constructing a branch of the Southern Railway from Prengels to Bahai Blanca have gone on strike, alleging that their wages are in arrears. Most of them are armed, and they have assumed a menacing attitude. The Government has ordered troops to the scene."

CUBAN BANDIT LIMA KILLED.

Military Government Offered a Reward of $1,000 for His Capture Dead or Alive.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—Lino Lima, the notorious bandit for whose capture, dead or alive, the Military Government offered a reward of $1,000, has been killed at Macurijes, (Corral Falso,) in the Province of Matanzas.

The police assisted the Rural Guard, and four other bandits were captured at the same time.

The body of Lima will be photographed for the purpose of identification.

Lima's operations in the Provinces of Matanzas and Havana greatly exasperated the military authorities. For several months there was a standing reward of $500 for his head. Last month he sent word to the authorities that he would surrender for $500, provided he were allowed to leave the island. Upon receipt of this offer the reward was doubled, and urgent instructions were sent to Gen. Rodriguez of the Rural Guard to capture Lima.

Finally the bandit's mother asked Acting Governor General Scott to promise to pardon him if he surrendered. The reply was that if he gave himself up he would be tried as a bandit, and that if he remained at large he would be hunted down and killed if necessary.

YELLOW FEVER EXPERIMENT.

A Non-Immune Inoculated with Dr. Caldas's Serum and Then Bitten by Infected Mosquitos.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—A non-immune has been inoculated with the serum which Dr. Caldas, the Brazilian expert, alleges to be a preventive against yellow fever and has been bitten by two infected mosquitos. The period of inoculation is from four to five days.

Major Havard, the Chief Surgeon, discussing the Caldas and other experiments, says that the members of the Yellow Fever Commission and himself have carefully considered the question of applying infected mosquitos to non-immunes, and have reached the conclusion that, in view of the circumstances—the fact that persons voluntarily undergo the experiments and also the importance of the matter from a scientific point of view—the experiments are justifiable.

Car Built for the Duke of Cornwall.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 23.—When the Duke of Cornwall and York makes his trip through Canada, he will ride in one of the finest cars ever built. It has just been completed by the Barney & Smith Car Company, and has been sent to Halifax. It was ordered by the Inter-Colonial Company, and is named the "Sandringham." The interior work is in mahogany, holly and light oak. There are several compartments, including observation, dining, and sleeping rooms.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35½c; cotton, middling, 8 3-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, 20½c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
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Religious.—Page 5.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey. Luyties Brothers, N. Y. —Adv.

CHINA PREPARING FOR WAR?

Accumulating Immense Quantities of Arms and Ammunition—The Delay in Signing the Protocol.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says:

"Immense quantities of arms and ammunition are being manufactured in the arsenals of China, and immense quantities are also being imported, mainly by way of the Yang-tse-Kiang."

PEKING, Aug. 23.—The delay of the Chinese plenipotentiaries in signing the protocol is causing some uneasiness in the foreign community here, although the Ministers of the powers do not think that China intends to defy the powers by ultimately refusing to sign. Indeed, they believe that China is anxious to wind up the negotiations speedily.

Decrees reciting the punishments and suspending the examinations will be issued before the Chinese signatures are affixed.

Prince Ching, at the request of the Empress Dowager, telegraphed to her verbatim the provisions restricting the importation of arms.

PLAN TO COERCE RUSSIA.

Great Britain, Japan, and America Said to Desire to Force Her to Evacuate Niu-Chwang.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Che-Foo, dated yesterday, says:

"Apparently there is a movement on foot on the part of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States to force Russia to evacuate Niu-Chwang."

ASKS REMOVAL OF COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

Farmers Request Head of Connecticut Agricultural Institution to Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 23.—By a unanimous vote the Connecticut Pomological Society to-day demanded the removal of Prof. George W. Flint from the Presidency of Storr College. Bitter attacks were made upon the institution. The most severe was that by F. W. Morse, an ex-State Senator. He said:

"Letters from my son, who was a pupil in the school, induced me to investigate the conditions there. I found no discipline of any sort, boys smoking, drinking, swearing, and the worst of the lot trying to corrupt the more orderly. The disorder which was rampant prevented the students from paying attention to their lessons. A thorough reform needed. We need a decent agricultural college in Connecticut."

The society passed the following resolution:

"The Connecticut Pomological Society and the farmers of the State present at this meeting deplore the existing conditions at the Connecticut Agricultural College, and they believe the remedy is to be found in the resignation or removal of the present head of the institution."

NEW SOUTHERN PACIFIC HEAD.

Hays's Position Offered to J. T. Harrahan of the Illinois Central.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Through the resignation of Charles M. Hays as President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, a Chicago man has succeeded to the control of the great property that was built up through the efforts of the late Collis P. Huntington.

James T. Harrahan, Second Vice President of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been offered the position vacated by Mr. Hays, and it is most certain he will accept. The offer was made by cable, Mr. Harrahan being at present in Europe.

He has notified Mr. Harriman that he will return at once to Chicago. The salary attached to the position is $50,000 a year, twice the salary paid to Mr. Harrahan as Second Vice President of the Illinois Central.

J. F. Wallace, Assistant General Manager of the system, is slated to succeed Mr. Harrahan. D. W. Ross, Assistant to the Second Vice President, will go with Mr. Harrahan to the Southern Pacific in the same capacity.

RAILROAD IN CAPE BRETON.

Arrangements Being Made to Complete the New Line.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—A. S. Meyer of New York, President of the South Shore Railway Company, Vice President of the Adirondack Railroad, and Treasurer of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railroad, and Treasurer of the Domnion Securities Company, which ocrporation is advancing the money to build the railroad in Cape Breton, arrived from New York to-day, accompanied by R. J. Campbell, Vice President of the South Shore; M. H. Regensburger of the firm of Stern & Rush, lawyers of New York, counsel for the road.

During the day they held the first meeting under the new President, passed resolutions authorizing the issue of bonds covering the construction of unconstructed portions of the road to Levis, and made arrangements with the Dominion Securities Company to advance the money to liquidate all the existing indebtedness of the road. A great portion of the line will be reballasted. The work of the extension to Levis will at once be commenced.

BOGUS ROGUES' GALLERY.

Alleged Method of Chicago Police to Prevent Identification of Criminals.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A bogus rogues' gallery, which, according to men familiar with Central Detective Headquarters, prevents rather than aids the identification of criminals was discovered to-day in Capt. Luke Colleran's office, in the City Hall.

The gallery, which is of the same type as those in the National Bureau of Identification Headquarters, contains not a single portrait of the leading lights of the criminal profession, but is filled with photographs of dead men, men serving long sentences in penitentiaries, and men who long ago forgot the episode that brought them before the camera and now are leading good lives.

This gallery is the one to which persons who have been victimized by confidence men or other evildoers are taken to identify the portrait of the man who did it. Needless to say identification seldom is made.

PARK BOARD MUST FREE BIRDS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The birds in Lincoln Park that are held captive in violation of the State game laws must be set free, according to Game Inspector F. E. Scotford, who has so notified the Park Board. The matter has been placed in the hands of the board's attorney.

Mr. Scotford explained that he was compelled to move against the park because other violators of the law declared that they had as much right to ignore the statutes as had the Park Board.

C. Y. De Vry, animal keeper at the park, says that the only birds to which the action will apply are eight quail and two red birds.

The game laws also prohibit any one from having possession of a deer, alive or dead. The park has a whole herd.

It Keeps On Top.
Nothing is too good to be included among the appointments of the Pennsylvania Limited, leaving New York daily.—Adv.

MR. GIBBS'S STATEMENT STIRS PARTY LEADERS

President Morris Gives a Flat Denial of His Assertions.

Senator Platt Says Republicans Will Accept Citizens' Union Ticket, Even If Seth Low Heads It.

The interview with ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs relative to the origin of the resolutions calling for the appointment of a new conference committee by the Republican City Committee published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday has caused much stir in political circles. Mr. Gibbs stands by his guns and declares absolutely correct the statements in which he attributes the authorship of the resolutions to Robert C. Morris, President of the Republican County Committee. On the other hand, Mr. Morris takes issue with Mr. Gibbs and alleges that the latter has made assertions that are not warranted by the facts.

Members of the City Committee who are familiar with the circumstances, while refusing to permit the use of their names as authority for the remarks made, assert that both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Morris have not confined themselves strictly to the truth. They say that Mr. Morris was cognizant of the purpose to present the resolutions and voted for them, and that Leaders Frederick Haldy of the Third District and George W. Wanmaker of the Fifteenth wanted to vote against them, but did not do so because they did not wish to be recorded as opposing the President of the County Committee.

SAY MR. MORRIS KNEW.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard and Abraham Gruber, members of the Executive Committee, who are opposed to what is known as the Gibbs-Quigg-Ten Eyck combination, each told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that Mr. Morris knew of the resolutions before their presentation.

In political circles the belief prevails that while the Republican organization and its allies numerically control the joint anti-Tammany conference, the combination feared that Messrs. Morris, Goddard, and W. B. Atterbury of Kings might vote with the anti-organization forces and obstruct the consummation of their plans. To prevent such a contingency it was the alleged purpose to rid the committee of at least Messrs. Morris and Goddard.

Ex-Senator Gibbs yesterday, talking with a TIMES reporter, denied any such intention.

"The interview in THE TIMES this morning," he said, "was absolutely correct. If President Morris has said that I have made false statements, I will compel him to make good. I will not permit him to get away with any statement that I have not told the truth. But it seems to me that the least said about the matter the better. Any controversy at this time will only injure the chances of the success of the anti-Tammany forces. Tammany would be delighted to see its opponents in a row. If any of us has any 'kick' coming, the proper thing to do is to smile and say nothing about it."

President R. C. Morris, who was at the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach on Thursday night, when he telephoned he would make no formal statement, said he acted on the advice of a very prominent Republican.

MR. MORRIS'S DENIAL.

Mr. Morris, after being assured that Mr. Gibbs had been correctly reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES, gave out the following for publication:

"Mr. Robert C. Morris, President of the Republican County Committee, said this morning that he had been disinclined to continue the discussion of the questions raised by the action of the Republican City Committee on Tuesday last regarding the appointment of a new conference committee. For this reason he declined to make any statement on the subject when applied to yesterday.

"He feels bound, however, to contradict certain assertions made by Mr. Gibbs in an interview published in THE TIMES this morning. Mr. Gibbs represented that Mr. Morris had long been cognizant of the plan made public on Tuesday; that in the past two months he had discussed the matter perhaps twenty times with Mr. Ten Eyck and himself, (Mr. Gibbs;) that Mr. Morris had prepared the paper produced at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the City Committee, with some assistance from Mr. Halpin, who presented the resolutions, and that 'it is his (Mr. Morris's) scheme.'

"So far are these statements from correctly representing the facts in the case, Mr. Morris considered it his duty to say that he had never proposed the policy; that he had never discussed it with Mr. Gibbs or Mr. Ten Eyck; that he did not prepare the resolutions, and that he was surprised when he learned for the first time on Tuesday afternoon they were to be introduced.

"Mr. Morris feels that the importance of the incident has been much exaggerated, and sees no advantage to the anti-Tammany cause in any further discussion of it."

Mr. Morris declined to say anything further for publication.

Mr. Gruber was very guarded in his statements, but was willing to be quoted as follows:

"Had I not been at the meeting the resolution would have passed and a new committee would have been appointed. I saw through the scheme and opposed it. My amendment, which Mr. Gibbs says he would have supported, called for the appointment of exactly the same seven conferees as had been chosen by the Republican County Committee. Mr. George K. Waldo of Kings and Capt. Goddard of Manhattan supported me in my fight. My amendment was defeated—21 to 15—and the only men from Manhattan who voted in the negative were Messrs. Goddard, Miller, Lewis, Neal, and myself."

"How did Mr. Morris vote?"

"That I don't care to say. But I have given you the names of the Manhattan members who voted against the resolutions. I have my opinion of the object of the resolutions, but will not discuss it at this time."

Col. Willis L. Ogden, when questioned about the dispute between Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Morris, simply said:

"That is a matter with which the anti-Tammany conference is not concerned. I don't think the effect will be vital."

Chairman Ten Eyck declined to say anything. William Halpin, who offered the resolutions, declared that Mr. Gibbs had stated the exact facts.

SENATOR PLATT TALKS.

Senator Platt yesterday told a group of reporters at his office that no attempt will be made to alter the complexion of the present anti-Tammany conference, and added:

"All the leaders with whom I have talked since the introduction of the Halpin resolution are of the opinion that no attempt should be made to change the personnel of the conferees. As the conference merely makes suggestions, nothing could be gained by an increase in numbers. Besides, it is not the policy of the Republicans to try to dictate any nominations. We have felt all along that harmony must prevail if we are to succeed, and thus far I see no reason why the anti-Tammany forces should not win.

"The Republican leaders are willing to indorse, or nominate the Citizens' Union ticket, assuming, of course, that the Citizens' Union makes its nominations in the light of suggestions by the conference. Opinions may differ as to whether the nominee for Mayor should be a Republican or an independent Democrat, but it can be safely said that whoever is satisfactory to the Citizens' Union, will be satisfactory to the Republicans."

"Even Seth Low?" the Senator was asked.

"Yes," Senator Platt smilingly replied, "even Seth Low. But by that don't understand me as naming Mr. Low or discussing his chances. I merely mean that the Republicans want harmony. I see by the papers that some Brooklyn Republicans wish Mr. Low named and others have other preferences. Many other names are cropping up, and it is too early to mention any one man or set of men who will be considered for the place.

"If the Citizens' Union desires any more definite plan of fusion than now exists, the Republicans will be willing to enter into any arrangement that will insure the best basis for a fair apportionment of delegates, but at present we believe the conferrees are doing all that was expected of them, and if any new committees are appointed by the allied bodies no attempt will be made by any one organization to dominate merely by numerical strength of delegates. All those who really desire harmony will be satisfied with any reasonable plan for the unification of the anti-Tammany forces.

"Some one has said that John C. Sheehan of the Greater New York Democracy has suggested Bird S. Coler for Mayor. What does Mr. Coler say? Any candidate who suits the allies will suit me."

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, was informed of the Senator's remarks, and said:

"We have nothing to say as to what the Republicans may do with reference to its delegation to the conferences. There was no limitation as to numbers in the first place, so that if the Republicans wish to send a larger delegation to the conference at the meeting on Sept. 9 there will be no objection. As the conference can only suggest names, the numerical strength of any delegation cannot accomplish anything. The ideas of the organizations represented will be what will carry weight.

"Everything is progressing satisfactorily so far as we are concerned, and if the Republicans are willing to indorse the nominations of the Citizens' Union in the main, I am sure our people will do everything beforehand that is consistent to prepare a ticket that will be satisfactory to the Republicans."

PEREMPTORY DEMAND MADE ON THE SULTAN.

French Ambassador Sends Him a Letter of the Nature of an Ultimatum—M. Constans Has a Free Hand.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.—The French Ambassador, M. Constans, to-day sent a letter to the Sultan personally, informing him that he [M. Constans] would leave Constantinople with the entire staff of the Embassy if the matters in dispute were not settled immediately.

The letter has the nature of an ultimatum. It allows the Sultan only the briefest time within which to comply with the demands.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—While the officials of the French Foreign Office yesterday declined to confirm or deny the dispatch from Constantinople announcing that the French Ambassador had sent the Sultan a letter which was of the nature of an ultimatum, they admitted having received a telegram from M. Constans which was laid before the Council. That body sat yesterday at the Elysée. Only three Ministers were not present—the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau; the Minister of Agriculture, M. Dupuy, and the Minister of Public Works, M. Baudin—who are absent from Paris.

It is learned that a free hand has been given to M. Constans. Any step he finds proper to take will be fully indorsed. The Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, if M. Constans deem it necessary, will withdraw the French Embassy from Constantinople, and Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador here, who is now in Switzerland, will be notified not to return to Paris. In this case Munir Bey will probably withdraw the legation to Berne, as he is also accredited as Minister to Switzerland.

No naval demonstration is yet contemplated, but the Sultan would probably be seriously inconvenienced by the closing of the Turkish Embassy here, which is the centre of the espionage maintained to watch the numerous Young Turks and other disaffected Ottoman subjects and voluntary exiles who make Paris their headquarters, and who would have a free hand if diplomatic relations between France and Turkey were completely broken off.

It has been suggested that the French Government issue orders for the Bourse to cease dealing in Turkish securities, but it is not likely that this step will be taken, as it would only injure the French bondholders. The entire Turkish group fell on the Bourse yesterday, in some cases going down 10f. to 12f.

According to dispatch from Berne, Munir Bey has already leased a villa there for the use of the Turkish Embassy.

RUSSIA ALSO MENACES TURKEY.

Report that Warships Are at the Dniester Delta and Troops Are Mobilizing on the Frontier.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Petit Bleu from Vienna says:

"According to advices from Galatz, twenty Russian torpedo boats and several dispatch boats have arrived at the Dniester Delta, (Black Sea,) and Russian troops are beginning to mobolize along the Turkish frontier."

CHICAGO WORKERS' DISCOVERY.

Familiar Letter to Secretary Shepherd from Steel Company's Manager Found—Strike May Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A note accidentally picked up near the house of George W. Shepherd, who has been one of the chief factors in keeping the South Chicago steel men from striking, may change the situation. The letter was written by Superintendent C. H. McCullough of the Illinois Steel Company.

It was written to arrange a meeting with Shepherd. The words "Dear George" are what cause most suspicion among the steel workers. They wonder that their Secretary, Mr. Shepherd, should be on such familiar terms with the Superintendent of the company. They wonder if Shepherd's advice not to strike was wholly uninfluenced.

The note is in the hands of Vice President Davis, who alone has been straining every nerve to induce the men to strike. There is no doubt but that he will make the best possible use of it.

MARRIAGE IN A HOSPITAL.

Injured Philadelphia Man's Sweetheart Hastens to Become His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—Miss Eva May Salm of this city and Joseph Matthews of 2,570 Collins Street, Philadelphia, who dived off the boardwalk and was badly injured by landing in shallow water on Wednesday, were married this afternoon in the City Hospital by Justice of the Peace MacAlister. The couple wanted to get married Wednesday night, as it was feared Matthews would die, but, as Miss Salm is a Protestant and Matthews a Catholic, the priest refused to perform the ceremony without a dispensation from the Bishop.

The hospital physicians decided to operate on Matthews this afternoon, and as the result was in doubt, the ceremony was performed. He is alive to-night and the physicians are hopeful of his recovery.

Texas Treasurer Exonerated.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 23.—The resolution offered in the House of Representatives impeaching State Treasurer Robbins for alleged incompetency and neglect of duty in having $358,000 of State funds on deposit in the First National Bank of Austin at the time of its recent failure was this evening defeated by a vote of 58 nays to 41 yeas.

After a two days' debate, a resolution censuring Mr. Robbins was also defeated.

Every Conceivable Luxury
Is provided on the "Overland Limited," Chicago to San Francisco, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

The Modern Dining Car
is exhibited with its perfect appointments on the Pennsylvania Railroad trains to Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

ANOTHER ROOSEVELT CHILD SERIOUSLY ILL

Quintin, the Youngest, Operated On for an Abscess.

Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt Have Apartments in the Hospital Near Their Children's Sickrooms.

Vice President Roosevelt's youngest child, Quintin, four years old, is now in the Roosevelt Hospital with his sister. The boy was operated on Thursday by Dr. George E. Brewer, one of the visiting surgeons of the hospital. The operation was successful, it is believed, and with rest and care the patient will be well in a reasonable length of time. The Vice President spent all yesterday afternoon with his two sick children.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who was operated on a week ago Thursday, has a private room and trained nurses, and is expected to leave the hospital to-day. Col. Roosevelt and his wife secured a private apartment in the hospital for themselves, so that they could watch their daughter. They will keep the room, now that the little boy is ill.

Quintin's sickness, both unexpected and serious, has somewhat upset the Vice President's plans, but it is thought his engagements will not be interfered with for very long.

Bol. and Mrs. Roosevelt went to Oyster Bay Wednesday, remaining until late in the evening. Then they came into the city with Quintin. This arrangement had been planned by Dr. Brewer and the parents. An operation had been found necessary by the doctor, who had made an examination of the boy, and said that it would be better to have the operation without any delay. The Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt consented, and, retaining their room in the hospital, took their son there, securing a private room for him and the services of a trained nurse.

Dr. Brewer and his assistants finished the operation. The child seemed to suffer no after effects, and there was every reason to believe that the delicate cutting was successful in every way. Orders were given that the patient be kept very quiet for the first day.

On the next day, yesterday, Vice President Roosevelt was admitted to the child's apartment, and the mother, who was with Miss Alice, was also allowed to see the new patient. She had to leave later to look after the other children, but the Vice President remained with the boy, visiting the girl at times, all the afternoon. It was his intention to remain all night in his room in the hospital.

The patients' rooms are not far apart, but it was considered better not to have them in the same room. Much secrecy is maintained among the hospital authorities about the presence of the second child in the institution. The night clerk and doorman claim to know nothing, and Assistant Superintendent Grimshaw also says he knows nothing of the matter.

Dr. Brewer, who is at 38 West Forty-eighth Street, was asked last night if it were true the little Roosevelt boy was operated upon for an abscess. He replied:

"I am not at liberty to say anything about any of my patients."

"What was the operation for?"

"The family has given me no permission to talk, and I can say nothing."

SUE TO PREVENT MERGER.

Minority Stockholders in Bethlehem Iron Company Seek to Protect Their Own Shares.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—A suit in equity was begun to-day by nineteen minority stockholders of the Bethlehem Iron Company to prevent the consummation of the proposed sale of the company's plant, property, rights, and franchises to the Bethlehem Steel Company. They pray also that a valuation of their stock in the iron company be made, and that a decree be entered ordering the payment of the value so fixed.

The complainants are Edward D. Toland, Christine Platt, Ellen, Mary D., and Elizabeth C. McMutrie, Francis Biddle, Donna S. Lante, Sarah E. Wister, Edythe W. Keith, Owen Wister, trustee; James E. Montgomery, James F. Hope, Joseph C. Fraley, Charles J. Essig, William J. Latta, Lemuel F. Good, Silas Tomlinson, and Thomas Robins. Their holdings aggregate 2,922 shares.

The complainants aver that the majority stockholders of the steel company, who are also the majority stockholders of the iron company, have made a contract for the sale of their stock of the steel company upon terms that they believe to be to the prejudice of the value of their own stock.

A check for $4,000,000 is said to have been received to-day by the Girard Trust Company to be paid stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Company on account of the controlling interest in the company, on which Charles M. Schwab holds an option. The Girard Trust Company is acting as a depository for the stock. Officials of the company decline to furnish any information concerning the reported receipt of the $4,000,000.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Company it was agreed to sell to Mr. Schwab at the rate of $24 a share, and he was given an option until Aug. 26. The total amount of money involved in the sale is said to be $17,000,000.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the company will be held next Tuesday, and it is reported that Vice President McIlvain will be elected President to succeed Charles P. Linderman.

TEST OF CHICAGO FRANCHISES.

Board of Review Decides to Take the Matter Into Court.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Acting upon the advice of the County Attorney, members of the Board of Review have decided to make a test case of their right to assess local franchises. With that end in view, the Reviewers to-day instructed Assistant County Attorney Frank Shepard to select a City Council grant and to prepare to push the case in court.

It is probable that the test will be made upon one of the franchises of the City Railway Company, which are among the most valuable in the city. It is estimated there are more than 250 franchises valued at from $1,000 to $5,000,000, each of which, according to the County Attorney, may be properly assessed by the local authorities.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

Chicago Manufacturers Think Trade Will Be Crippled in Many Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Chicago manufacturers and dealers in foodstuffs were busy to-day figuring out how their trade would be affected should the proposed German Tariff bill become law, as Consul General Mason at Berlin believes will be the case.

Chicagoans who were seen to-day were unanimously of the opinion that the trade between America and Germany would be seriously cripped in many lines, but that it would be killed is doubted. Some of the shoe manufacturers assert that the rate on shoes is prohibitive. Others believe the Germans will be willing to pay more for the better grades because of their superiority over the German article.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

CROKER TO STAY ABROAD AS LONG AS POSSIBLE.

Delays His Journey, but Says He Supposes He Must Come Here Within a Fortnight.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Richard Croker has postponed his departure for the United States. His sons, Richard and Herbert, will sail from Liverpool to-morrow on the Cunard liner Campania.

Mr. Croker himself, who was at Hurst Park to-day, said to a friend:

"I am enjoying perfect health during my recreation in England, and I shall not return to the United States so long as I can help it. But I suppose I must return within a fortnight."

BENJAMIN PARR IN COURT.

Judge Says Case Involves a Question of Veracity Between Him and Mr. Loder.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Benjamin Parr's trial on a charge of larceny in taking certain legal papers and retaining them, came on before City Judge Kellogg this morning. Noah Loder, the complainant, was represented by Lawyer James H. Ferguson and Mr. Parr by Lawyer A. J. Prime.

Mr. Loder was the first witness. He testified that he was a lawyer of 141 Broadway, New York, and said he had seen the defendant at the latter's home last Tuesday evening, having gone thither to get Mr. and Mrs. Parr's signatures to certain testimony. The witness was a Commissioner appointed by the State of Tennessee to take their testimony. Mr. Parr, he said, took the papers and refused to return them. When told it would invalidate the whole thing if he allowed the commission to get out of his possession, he made the excuse that he wanted to show them to his lawyers. He refused to give them up, saying he did not care for the courts of New York or Tennessee.

On cross-examination by Mr. Prime the witness said he got the papers from Charles G. Gerding. The commission was in blank, and he filled in his name. This was the usual custom. When Mr. Parr refused to give up the papers the witness said he told him that he retained them at his peril.

Mr. Prime then moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that it was not a valid commission. Judge Kellogg said he did not think it was a legal commission, but it was a legal paper of some sort. That did not excuse the larceny if there was any, and so the motion to dismiss was denied.

Mr. Parr testified that he was a merchant in New York. He was asked if he knew the complainant.

"This creature? yes," he replied.

Counsel on the other side objected to such epithets, after which the witness said that Mr. Gerding had asked for an answer to certain questions about some real estate in Tennessee. He received the papers from Mr. Gerding and looked them over, and saw they contained something he knew nothing about. So he said he would keep them and show them to his lawyer, and would return them to Mr. Loder the next day.

Judge Kellogg said that, as the testimony stood, Gerding, and not Loder, gave the papers to Mr. Parr, and if there was any larceny, Gerding should be the complainant. "It has resolved itself into a question of veracity between Mr. Parr and Mr. Loder," he added. "Mr. Gerding is an important witness to decide this. I will adjourn the case until next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock so as to have Mr. Gerding here to testify."

Benjamin Parr is a flour merchant of 4 State Street, New York, and has his home here.

HERE TO WELCOME CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Priests Come from Baltimore to Greet the Prelate To-day—Great Reception Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 23.—The Rev. William L. Russell of the cathedral and the Rev. John D. Boland of St. Vincent's Church, Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. Stafford of Washington left for New York today to greet Cardinal Gibbons on his return from Europe to-morrow on the steamer Etruria, and escort him to Baltimore.

Major John D. Kelley of Brooklyn, a warm friend of the Cardinal, will go down the bay with the Baltimore priests to welcome the prelate. The Cardinal will be the guest of Major Kelley until Monday morning. Upon his return to Baltimore on Monday afternoon the Cardinal will be given a magnificent welcome, in which hundreds of others citizens in addition to the members of his own Church will join.

At the Union Station he will be greeted by at least 12,000 people. The procession of Catholic societies of this city and Washington and towns throughout Maryland will number over 8,000 men. James R. Wheeler, a prominent banker, will be the chief marshal.

Acting Mayor Williams and a delegation of city officials will receive the Cardinal at the station and the Acting Mayor will deliver an address of welcome. The procession will escort the Cardinal to his residence at the cathedral, where he will hold a reception.

PRESIDENT BASHFORD CHOSEN.

Vacancy at Northwestern University to be Offered to the Head of Ohio Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—James Whitford Bashford, President of Ohio Wesleyan University, has been chosen President of Northwestern University, and he will be offered the position to-morrow when he arrives in Chicago from California. If he is willing to accept, he will be formally elected at the annual September meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Close friends of Dr. Bashford say that they do not expect him to refuse the offer. In making the choice, the Committee of Seven has closed one of the hardest campaigns ever fought in university affairs. President Henry Wade Rogers resigned June 15, 1900.

Among those who were under consideration were Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University; Dr. W. H. McDowell, Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Education; President E. J. Stubbs of Nevada University; Prof. George E. Vincent of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Robert D. Sheppard, Treasurer of the Northwestern University.

ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE CLOTH.

Ingenious Plan to Get Goods Across the Vermont Line.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 23.—Thirty-six bales of imported cloth, making nearly a full carload, have arrived in this city from Richford, Vt., where it was seized by Collector Olin Merrill. The cloth was shipped from Montreal to Holyoke, Mass., and is valued at about $30,000. It is subject to nearly its full value in duties.

The cloth was ingeniously packed in a car of paper stock. The centre was made up of the waste and the bales of cloth were placed at the ends where they were less liable to be detected. No arrests have yet been made.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Has taken gold medals against all other brands. —Adv.

GLENNON ACTS AS HIS OWN COUNSEL

He Appears at the Bar with Sheils and Dwyer.

THE PLEADING IS POSTPONED

Recorder Goff Demands Acceptance of Conditions and Refuses to Recognize Accused Men's Lawyer.

"Wardman" Edward G. Glennon, indicted with Sergt. John H. Sheils and Patrolman John Dwyer of the Tenderloin Precinct for neglect of duty in failing to suppress a disorderly house, acted as his own and his fellow-officer's counsel when arraigned for pleading before Recorder Goff yesterday.

Abram I. Elkus, who appeared for the three policemen when they were arraigned Thursday, stated then that he appeared as counsel only for the time being. Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn was retained by Glennon and his associates Thursday evening. Mr. Ridgway was out of town, and directed Hyman Newman, his clerk, to appear in court yesterday and represent the three defendants in the proceedings. Recorder Goff, however, would have no dealings with him.

The change of counsel in the case of Glennon, Sheils, and Dwyer was notably like the change that occurred in Capt. Diamond's case. Lawyer Vorhaus on one day appeared and asked for an adjournment of pleading, on account of the retention in the case of Gen. Henderson. The adjournment was granted, and at the adjourned pleading date Gen. Henderson produced a stay of proceedings from Justice Dykman of the Supreme Court, and was charged by the Recorder with unprofessional conduct. When Mr. Elkus announced Thursday that he appeared only temporarily, the Recorder made clear his position, and declared that he would grant no adjournments unless the real reasons for the request were stated in open court.

THE ARRAIGNMENT.

Glennon, Sheils, and Dwyer were arraigned at the bar soon after court opened in the afternoon. Lawyer Newman stepped forward and said:

"I represent Mr. James W. Ridgway, and I have an affidavit here, asking for an adjournment in these cases till Monday, on the ground that Mr. Ridgway is not in town. He will be here to-night. I will read the affidavit, or pass it up as your Honor pleases."

"There is no necessity," said Recorder Goff.

"Mr. Ridgway was retained yesterday afternoon," continued Lawyer Newman. "I telegraphed him, and he will be in town at 7 o'clock. I have, therefore, to ask an adjournment to Monday, in order to give the defendants an opportunity to consult with Mr. Ridgway."

The Recorder appeared annoyed as he replied:

"These defendants were represented by counsel here yesterday, and the attitude of the court was then made known. Nothing has transpired to change the existing state of things since yesterday, and the introduction of another lawyer in the case does not alter the conditions expressed by the Court yesterday."

"I don't know anything about your lawyer," continued Mr. Newman. "We were retained yesterday afternoon, and I would like to file an affidavit in each case if your Honor pleases."

"It make no difference at all," said the Recorder.

"Will I proceed, your Honor?" inquired the Clerk.

"Yes," said Recorder Goff.

"I ask to have these affidavits filed," said the lawyer.

The Recorder paid no further attention to him.

"Admit those three men inside the bar," he directed, adding that his voice was not very clear. "I want to talk to them."

The three indicted policemen stepped inside the enclosure and ranged themselves in front of the Cl

you consider a reasonable time. The Court will give you ample time to consult counsel and prepare your cases."

"Monday," said Glennon.

"Is that sufficient?"

"So far as I know," responded Glennon.

"Well, any reasonable application will be granted."

"If counsel should require further adjournment, will he get it then?" asked Glennon.

"Yes," said the Recorder.

"Monday will do, then," said Glennon.

"Monday afternoon, your Honor?" asked Lawyer Newman.

"It disarranges the business of the Court to have it in the afternoon," remarked the Recorder.

"At any time your Honor suggests," said Glennon.

"If you wish to make it Tuesday," the Court said, "and have it in the morning, you may do so."

"Tuesday morning, then, please, your Honor," responded Glennon.

The Recorder then said that the defendants might go.

Glennon was jokingly dubbed "Counselor Glennon" by Sheils and Dwyer as they left the courtroom with Mr. Newman.

ALL TO REMAIN ON DUTY.

Col. Murphy's Decision Not Again to Suspend Glennon, Sheils, and Dwyer—Replies to Criticism.

Police Commissioner Murphy, when he arrived at Police Headquarters yesterday morning, announced that he had received a letter from District Attorney Philbin about the cases of Glennon, Sheils, and Dwyer, indicted for neglect of duty, and that he did not intend to suspend any of them.

"I have received a letter from the District Attorney in which I am officially notified that these men have been indicted for neglect of duty—simply neglect of duty," said the Commissioner.

"Have you taken any action in consequence of that letter?" was asked.

"I have not."

"Do you intend to suspend these men?"

"No."

"Then your action of yesterday will stand?"

"Yes. My action of yesterday will stand until they are convicted, and then they'll be dropped from the rolls."

"Commissioner, there has been considerable criticism of you on account of your action in reinstating those men."

"Where is the criticism?" asked the Commissioner, repeating the question several times.

He was told that several newspapers criticised his action on the ground that it went to show that Deputy Commissioner Devery is in actual charge of the department.

"I didn't notice that," replied the Commissioner. "But they've said that all along. I heard that before I came into the department. Mr. Devery had nothing to do with this. Mr. Devery never asked me, and if he had I wouldn't have permitted him to dictate anything that I as Commissioner should do. No man asked me to do this. Mr. Devery had no connection with it, directly or indirectly."

The remarks of Deputy Commissioner Devery, made in the trial room Thursday about bribery, were repeated to the Commissioner, and he was asked if he had any evidence of any great amount of bribery going on in the department. He replied with a twinkle in his eye:

"I don't know about any bribery going on in the department. If Devery has any evidence of bribery he certainly keeps it to himself."

Then the Commissioner laughed.

The Commissioner was asked if he had commenced any investigation of the conduct of Sergt. Fagan of the East Twenty-second Street Station in permitting the Rev. Mr. Russell to go free under $500 bail when he was charged with a felony. The Commissioner replied that his attention had not yet been called to the matter officially, but that the circumstances were such that the Sergeant had been called upon to use discretion, and had perhaps made a mistake.

SECRET INQUIRY TO GO ON.

A Police Captain, Perhaps an Official of Higher Rank, May Soon Be Impiicated.

Justice Jerome will resume the sessions of his secret inquiry on Monday immediately after his return from Lakeville. The inquiry will be directed especially against one police official, believed to be a Captain. That some official of even higher rank may be implicated is not regarded as impossible.

Capt. Donohue of the West Forty-seventh Street Station will come in for a share of Justice Jerome's attention in view of the disclosures made by Mattie Gibson, the Pennsylvania girl rescued from a disorderly house by the Parkhurst society.

Capt. Donohue's "Wardman," John F. Lyons, was accused some months ago by Mrs. Mildred Hamilton of extortion. Deputy Commissioner Devery dismissed the charges.

Other precincts which will be looked into are Capt. Flood's, the Nineteenth, and Capt. Gannon's, the Eighteenth.

WHITNEY'S WIFE'S EFFORTS.

Her Chase After Justice Jerome to Secure Her Husband's Release.

The wife of Edgar A. Whitney, who has spent as much of her time as was possible with her husband since his arrest, yesterday almost secured Whitney's release on bail. Justice Jerome reduced the amount originally fixed at $5,000 to $2,000 at Mrs. Whitney's entreaty. The latter then hurried out to get a bondsman. While she was away Justice Jerome started for the Grand Central Station to take a train for Lakeville.

Mrs. Whitney, breathless, returned with a bondsman, and her lawyer, Emanuel Friend, only to find the Justice gone. Without hesitation she got on a car and followed the Justice, catching him at the station. His signature to the paper was secured, and back to the Bond Clerk's office went Mrs. Whithey, to find Bond Clerk McGovern away. To oblige Mrs. Whitney, who began to look anxious, Justice Jerome's clerk, Mr. Gould, took the papers to Recorder Goff, but the latter would not accept bail until the District Attorney's office passed on the question of the bondsman's securities.

Much disappointed, Mrs. Whitney looked ready to cry, but she did not. She was assured by Mr. Gould that the Recorder would accept bail to-day if the bondsman qualified at the Bond Clerk's office.

MAYOR ASHBRIDGE TALKS.

Says He Does Not Believe Reported Republican Defections Are True or Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Mayor Ashbridge to-day made his first public utterance regarding the coming campaign. It was in regard to reports that a number of the ward leaders of the regular Republicans are about to transfer their influence to the independents, and he also expressed himself regarding the reports that the campaign will be one of abuse and slander on both sides. He said:

"There has been some speculation, as well as publication, concerning the attitude of a few ward leaders in the Republican organization. The purpose in view is quite obvious, but fortunately it will be entirely lacking in results. There is not a ward leader in the Republican Party in this city who is not absolutely loyal to the party nominees, and every effort will be made by each one in a thorough canvass in his ward for majorities for all the candidates.

"I have observed the names of Mr. Hackett, Mr. Lukens, Mr. Sutcliffe, and Mr. Scott. These gentlemen in personal interviews entirely unsolicited by me gave positive assurance that every effort will be made by them to carry their respective wards with the usual Republican majorities. The same can be said of all the other ward representatives. I only mention these names incidentally in consequence of doubts expressed in certain newspaper publications. I feel confident that, notwithstanding this being an off year in campaigning, the Republican county nominees will receive fully as large majorities as the county nominees last Fall.

"I would sincerely regret to witness a campaign based upon abuse and slander, and hope to see all party candidates abstain from such methods."

The Mayor's friends are confident that the county ticket will be elected by between 30,000 and 50,000 majority.

Workman Saves His Friend's Life.

While at work on Pier 30, East River, yesterday, Michael Walshe, forty-five years old, of 337 East Thirty-ninth Street, while rolling a barrel along the pier lost his balance and fell overboard. He would have drowned but for Thomas O'Neil, a fellow-workman, who lives at 369 East Tenth Street. O'Neil heard his cries for help, and without doffing his clothes plunged into the water and rescued the drowning man.

STRIKE LEADERS SEEK ADVICE OF OUTSIDERS

Concessions Said to Have Been Agreed Upon by Amalgamated Officers.

MANY MILLS ARE OPERATED

Workingmen to Parade at McKeesport —Effect of the Strike Felt in the Coke Regions.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—The conference of labor leaders at the offices of the Amalgamated Association to-day was the leading feature of the steel strike during the day. All the officials of the organization seemed pleased with the way things were moving, and one of them said somewhat mysteriously: "In another six days you will see a decided change in the strike that will tell with greater effect on the trust and aid in hurrying the final outcome of this struggle." Just what this change is to be was not said, but it was intimated that the coming event hinged upon the conference that was taking place.

Two sessions were held by the conferees, behind closed doors. After the adjournment of the first session, none of the participants would give out any information of the proceedings further than to say that the leaders had been called together for the purpose of having the situation thoroughly explained to them, and to have some action taken looking to the aid of the strikers morally and financially by all of the organizations represented.

There were present at the conference besides the Amalgamated officials, John Mitchell, National President of the United Mine Workers of America; J. W. Jenks, Advisor to the National Industrial Commission; Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation, and Henry M. White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers.

The conference ended to-night about 9 o'clock, and the conferees left for their homes.

It is reported that at the conference Prof. Jenks proposed that some disinterested person should convey to C. M. Schwab, President of the steel corporation, the information that a settlement might be effected provided the Amalgamated officials should sign the wage agreement for the mills they controlled last year.

The mills that have been organized since the Milwaukee convention are to be operated on a provisional scale. Those that are fully organized will ask for the Amalgamated wage scale and conditions. Those that desire to stay out of the organization shall have the privilege of doing so. This last concession was made by the Amalgamated Association on account of the Vandergrift workers holding aloof from the agreement.

Had this mill and several others in the Kiskiminetas and Youghiogheny Valleys insisted on having union conditions, the concession would not have been made by the steel workers. Prof. Jenks will go East to-morrow and will use his own time to see President Schwab.

The strikers make the claim that very little actual work has been done by the combine in any of its plants since the strike began, and that what product has been turned out has been of an inferior character. Notwithstanding this, the steel officials declare themselves well pleased with the condition of affairs and say all the mills started are working satisfactorily and turning out good product.

The postponement until next week of the attempt to start the Demmler plant of the American Tin Plate Company, the officials say, was for the purpose of putting the plant in perfect order before the men started to work. They say plenty of men will be on hand when the time comes to operate the plant.

Attention was called to a former statement made by the officials of the corporation that while delays would necessarily occur in operating the idle plants, it would not deter the officials from proceeding along the same lines, and that they were prepared to spend all the time and money necessary to fight the union and make all of the plants non-union in the end.

Advices received here to-day indicate that the strike situation to-night is just about as follows:

PITTSBURG—Star Mill—Two mills running; strikers say five more men left the plant and joined their ranks, but management positively deny the statement. Painter Mill—Four mills running; fires lighted in bar mill furnaces, but fail to start as expected. Pennsylvania Tube Works—Mill idle; machinists say they will quit to-night. All Carnegie mills running full.

McKEESPORT—Demmler plant idle and no attempt will be made to start it before next week. Everything else closed down.

IRONDALE—Mill running with same force as yesterday, making two turns, and assurance from the manager that more men will be added to-morrow.

WELLSVILLE—Situation unchanged; 12 mills running.

LISBONE—Fires started in tin plate plant. Manager George Evans says everything in readiness for start soon with plenty of men. Strikers voted to-day to remain out and mill is strongly picketed.

WHEELING—Everything tied up and no apparent indication of an attempt to start any of the mills.

BELLAIRE—The National Steel Company's idle plant will, it is said, be started early next week by a full force of men.

No late advices have been received by the Amalgamated officials from either Bayview or Joliet, and the situation at those points is considered by them to be unchanged.

Advices from Martin's Ferry, Ohio, are that the strikers have discovered that at least three members of the union have been won to the side of the employers, and that they will probably take a hand in starting the Canal Dover Tin Plate Mill. All are skilled men and they are being closely watched.

The effect of the strike is beginning to be felt in the coke regions. Last week, with few exceptions, the plants throughout the region ran but five days. The result was a slump in production of over 27,000 tons. This week it will likely drop still lower. Some of the smaller plants are scheduled for a four days' run. The Western shipments, which had not suffered from the strike last week, were curtailed, in anticipation of a shutdown of the steel plants in that territory that first refused to strike and then reconsidered their action.

Mayor R. J. Black of McKeesport, who left rather mysteriously last Saturday night for the East, returned this morning. He refused to be interviewed regarding the report that he had been summoned to New York by the United States Steel Corporation regarding the stand he had taken on the McKeesport strike and in upholding the strikers.

One of the first things he did after arriving at his office was to give the strikers a permit to parade to-morrow afternoon over all the principal streets of the city. Several thousand men will be in line, and there will be many brass bands. The strikers, it is said, will march to Duquesne and Homestead and try to get the men at work to see that they are out to better their condition. They think the parade will have a great effect in bringing out the men to join their ranks.

STRIKE IN A NAVY YARD.

Washington Bricklayers Want to Get District of Columbia Union Scale.

WASHINGTON, Aug 23.—Thirty bricklayers employed in the construction of new buildings at the Washington Navy Yard struck to-day for $4.50 per day, the union scale fixed by the bricklayers of the District of Columbia some time ago. The bricklayers at the yard have been receiving $4 per day. When the scale was advanced they laid the matter before the Navy Department, but Acting Secretary Hackett refused to grant the advance, basing his refusal upon the ground that the rate of wages paid by the Government was fixed semi-annually by a Board of Naval Officers who would not meet again until Jan. 1.

The strike was reported to the Navy Department and is in process of adjustment on the basis of the regular union rate of wages.

MAY STRIKE IN SYMPATHY.

So Says a Delegate of the Architectural Iron Workers Here.

Reports that President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers intended to call on the structural iron workers and bricklayers to strike in sympathy were talked of informally at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades. No action on the matter was taken. Several delegates were asked later what would be done in case a call for a sympathetic strike came. Oscar Haase of the Architectural Iron Workers' Union said:

"Our union will hold a meeting next week, and if in the meantime a request for a sympathetic strike comes from Mr. Shaffer, it will then be considered."

Frank Kiernan, the second walking delegate of the union, was more decided in the matter. He said that the union would take sympathetic action as soon as such was asked. None of the delegates who were seen believed that the bricklayers, who are not represented on the board, would join in any sympathetic strike, as they have agreements for a year with their employers.

Watertown Strike Off.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The strike of 250 machinists, which has been in force here for fourteen weeks, was declared off to-night by a vote of the strikers. The shops affected were: The New York Air Brake Company, Bagley & Sewall, makers of paper machines; Harmon Machine Company, and the Watertown Engine Company. The men yielded every point for which they struck.

Stereotypers to Aid Steel Strikers.

Stereotypers' Union No. 1 of this city has voted to levy an essessment of 5 cents a day upon each member to aid the steel strikers.

DISCLOSURES OF A RAID.

Justice Jerome Says an Organized System of Enticing Girls Exists—Three Women Held.

Justice Jerome declared yesterday, as a result of the disclosures of the girl rescued from a disorderly house in West Forty-sixth Street, that there was a regularly organized "white slave" traffic being carried on between this State and Pennsylvania by means of "cadets."

Mattie Gibson is the name of the Pennsylvania girl taken from the house 214 West Forty-sixth Street by Parkhurst agents on Thursday night. She declares that she had been kept prisoner at the resort for four months.

Some days ago Justice Jerome received an anonymous letter stating that a girl was held against her will at this house. The communication was turned over to Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst Society for investigation. Superintendent McClintock and Agent Hammond visited the place and questioned the girl. She told them a pathetic story, and they took her away late Wednesday night. To Justice Jerome Thursday she told her story.

She said that she had been abducted from her home by a man whom the Justice believes to be engaged in the traffic, and placed in the house at 214 West Forty-sixth Street. She declared that with another woman she planned to escape by jumping from the front window, but that she was prevented by Cora Bradford, the proprietress of the place. The woman threatened that if the girl tried to escape again she would be sent to a down-town resort where, as she said, "there are bars to the windows."

After hearing the girl's recital Justice Jerome gave to Superintendent McClintock three warrants, one for Cora Bradford, and the others for Clara Wells, said to be the housekeeper of the place, and Martha Bolden, a negress.

When the agents reached the house Thursday night there was much confusion and excitement. The proprietress was found halfway down a ladder leading from the rear of the second story to the ground. While the agents were in the building the telephone bell rang, and Agent Hammond, placing the receiver to his ear, heard a voice say:

"Tell Cora her place is going to be raided."

Before Agent Hammond could speak the person at the other end of the wire was gone.

The raid was made without consultation with Capt. Donohue of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. The policeman on post was pressed into service to execute the warrant.

The three prisoners were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, and yesterday were arraigned before Justice Jerome. He held the woman Bradford in $3,300 bail on the three charges, and the other women in $1,300 each. The Justice said to Lawyer Rosalsky, who appeared for the prisoners:

"It is but fair to you to say that the District Attorney has a mass of evidence against the place to the effect that it was not only a disorderly house and that the liquor tax law was violated, but also that there was a regular system of enticing girls there from Pennsylvania. The books of the house show entries of moneys paid to 'cadets.' We know the location of the down-town house with the barred windows, and we hear that there are two girls forcibly detained there.

"It will be well for these defendants if those girls are released at once. I am determined to break up this white slave traffic if possible. There is a good deal of it in this city, and I intend making an example of some of these cases."

The prisoners gave bail for examination next Tuesday.

BOY PRISONERS ESCAPED.

Three Slipped Out of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island—One Caught.

Three boys escaped early yesterday morning from the emergency ward attached to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. The runaways are Patrick McCue of 425 West Forty-fifth Street, Daniel Deutsch of 474 Grand Street, and Charles Groswitsky of 741 Fifth Street. They had been committed to the institution between seven and eight weeks ago, and their ages were, respectively, sixteen, seventeen, and fourteen years.

The emergency ward is for those who are ill. Soon after the boys had been committed they manifested symptoms of a skin disorder and were therefore sent to this ward, of which they were the only occupants night before last. When a keeper opened the door of the ward at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning he discovered that the sheets of the beds were missing.

The usual alarm was sounded, and an investigation was begun. It was observed that the boys had reached the New York shore by means of a boat used by the officers of the House of Refuge. The oars of this they could not have found, but the runaways apparently did not permit that to interfere with their plans. Although nobody saw the escape but those concerned in it, it is supposed that the sheets were used as ropes to get out of the windows of the building to the ground.

In the afternoon Groswitsky was captured at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Lexington Avenue. He was sitting on a peddler's wagon, whence Officer Barber of the House of Refuge took him back to where he belonged. The other two are being sought for.

WANTS TO WED AT EIGHTY.

Negro Applies for Marriage License in the Tenderloin Police Station.

He hobbled into the West Thirtieth Street Station House yesterday afternoon, supported by a hickory stick of large circumference. His figure was stooped and decrepit, and he wore begrimed linen, a ragged hat, and a very old suit of clothes. Over his dusky African forehead hung locks of white hair, and on the tip of his nose some gold-rimmed spectacles were balanced so that they seemed always on the point of falling off.

On the lapel of his coat the old negro wore the bronze button of the Grand Army of the Republic. With the tap of his stick keeping time to his slow footsteps on the floor, he limped toward the desk. Sergeant Norton, whose jocular disposition is hard to disturb, grinned and said:

"What can I do for you?"

"Ma name's Eldah William Brooks, Sah. Ah wan' teh git mahried, y' Honah."

"You get married?" inquired the Sergeant in surprise.

"Yas, Sah. Ah was 'formed dis wuz de place to git mahraige license." He deposited on the desk, after fumbling in his pockets for several minutes, a half dollar.

"How old are you?"

"Ah'se—less see, Sah. How long d'ye reckon sence de ole Massa Lincoln was done gone an' kilt? Wal, Ah wuz den nigh on fifty yar ole, Sah."

"That makes you about eighty."

"Yas, Sah."

"Who's your girl?" the Sergeant asked. Then the old man handed him a slip of paper upon which was written in German script the name of a woman.

"Is she German?"

"No, Sah. She's a cullud lady. She's 'bout twenty yar ole. Har name's Alice. Y' see, y' Honah, Ah'se gettin putty ole now. Ah'se in need uv a lady tuh take car uv me."

The Sergeant referred him to a colored mission across the street, and late last night he was waiting for the minister on the steps of the mission house.

INVESTIGATING DEATH OF INSANE PATIENT

New Jersey State Insane Hospital Committee Begins Work.

Questions Dr. Jones, Who Charged that Inmate Was Murdered—His Answers Evasive and Contradictory.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 23.—The committee that is conducting the State Insane Hospital investigation dropped the food question to-day to take up the more serious charge that had been made by Dr. William F. Jones, a former physician at the institution, through a newspaper, to the effect that William Funk, an inmate of the hospital, died in June, 1900, from the effects of injuries inflicted by Frank Lescher, an attendant. Dr. Jones was present and was the first witness called. He insisted upon the correctness of his statement that Funk's death had been caused by his being choked by Lescher.

Dr. Jones was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Walker, the counsel for the committee, and by Judge Thompson, Chairman. Dr. Jones was confronted with the fact that the entry in the hospital book relating to the death of Funk from strangulation was not made until June 28, 1901, over a year after Funk's death, and some three weeks after Dr. Jones had been notified of his dismissal, to take effect Aug. 1.

Jones said he made the entry before leaving because he wanted the books to be correct, and that he did not make it before because he believed Dr. Ward would have destroyed the entry. Dr. Jones said he reported Funk's condition verbally to Dr. Ward before the man's death, and asked him to visit the patient as he did not want to assume the entire responsibility in the matter. Dr. Jones said he went to Dr. Ward twice, and that Dr. Ward, in both instances, refused to go to Funk.

Dr. Jones was asked why he had not called any of the other physicians when Dr. Ward refused to visit Funk. He said he did not think it necessary. In answer to a question, he said he had not reported the matter to the Board of Managers. The death certificate in the case of Funk was produced, and it showed that Funk died from typhomania.

Dr. Jones was next taken in hand by Lawyer Backes, counsel for the attendants. He was nervous and many of his answers were evasive. Backes asked him if he had reported to Dr. Ward after Funk's death that the man had been murdered. Dr. Jones replied that he had not. He was asked if he had reported it to anybody, and he gave the same answer. Dr. Jones did not even know whether he had reported Funk's death at all. Mr. Backes asked Dr. Jones again why the entry of June 28, 1901, had not been made before. Dr. Jones answered that it was because he feared the record might be destroyed. Dr. Jones had already testified that Dr. Ward seldom if ever examined the books. When asked how he made those two statements agree, he did not answer.

After a recess Dr. Jones was recalled to the stand. He was confronted with the letter written by him to Dr. Ward, in which he stated that he had prepared an article about Dr. Ward and the hospital which a New York paper was willing to publish, and that if Dr. Ward would sooner have the article than have it printed he should advise him. Dr. Jones admitted the authorship of the letter, but in answer to a question of Mr. Backes said his purpose in writing it was not to extort money from Dr. Ward. He said he meant what he said: That if Dr. Ward wanted the article he would let him have it rather than publish it.

He admitted, however, that Dr. Ward had written to him asking him to send the article to him, and that he had not done so. The letter of Dr. Jones to Dr. Ward is dated Aug. 1, and Dr. Jones, under questioning, admitted that at that time he had not consulted reporters, and had obtained the consent of no newspaper to publish the article. The article was only published yesterday.

At the close of Dr. Jones's testimony Dr. Ward, the Medical Director of the hospital, was called to the stand. Dr. Ward admitted that Dr. Jones had come to him and had reported that Funk had been roughly handled by Lescher, and said as a result of this report that he dismissed Lescher promptly. Dr. Ward said it was not true, however, that Dr. Jones had reported to him that Funk's injuries at the hands of Lescher were of a nature which would cause his death. He also said that it was not true that Dr. Jones had asked him to visit Funk.

Dr. Ward was questioned closely by Chairman Thompson as to his failure to make an investigation as to the cause of Funk's death. Dr. Ward admitted that he saw Funk's body after death, and that there were marks of violence on the throat and chest. He insisted that he considered no investigation necessary because the marks of violence were not of a character to indicate that they had anything to do with Funk's dying. Dr. Ward reiterated that Dr. Jones said nothing to him which would lead him to believe that Jones thought that Funk's death had been caused by violence.

George Atterbury, one of the attendants, testified at the night session to seeing Funk before his death with marks of discoloration on his throat and shoulder. He saw this in the presence of Dr. Jones. He made no report of it himself, because he did not consider it his duty to do so. The investigation will be resumed next Monday.

$50,000,000 COPPER COMPANY.

A Project Intended to Play a Part in the Trust Now Under Consideration.

Arrangements are said to be under way for the incorporation of a new copper company with a proposed capital of $50,000,000. It is asserted that the contemplated corporation is designed to take over some seven or eight mines, including a number of the Clark properties.

Amalgamated Copper interests declined yesterday to discuss a report that this concern has to do with the rumored impending copper combination for the entire United States.

A representative of one of the larger copper interests of the Northwest did not go into particulars, confining himself to a remark that the prospective company is probably intended to play a part in the planned copper trust, which, it is thought, may embrace the Amalgamated, Anaconda, Calumet and Hecla, Rothschild, Lewishon, and minor interests, and which finds its chief obstacle in the multiplicity of suits in the long-drawn-out Heinze litigation.

Denial by Lord Rothschild.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Daily Chronicle has obtained from Lord Rothschild a denial of any connection with or knowledge of the reported American copper trust. "My firm has no copper mines," he is represented as having said, "and I never heard before of Senator Clark." On the London Metal Exchange yesterday the report that the Rio Tinto would enter such a trust was discredited.

J. E. ADDICKS'S MOTION DENIED.

Justice O'Gorman Refused to Make Him Co-plaintiff in Copper Suit.

Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, denied an application made on behalf of J. Edward Addicks of Delaware for permission to intervene as a joint plaintiff with Alexander W. Hallenborg in the litigation over the title in the Cobre Grande copper mines of Sonora, Mexico.

"I see no sufficient reason," said Justice O'Gorman in his decision, "for permitting the intervention of Mr. Addicks over the objection of the plaintiff."

Mr. Addicks sought to come into the suit alleging that his interests were identical with those of Mr. Hallenborg.

ALABAMA LYNCHERS INDICTED.

Grand Jury Finds Ten Bills—Witnesses Jailed for Contempt.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 23.—Investigation by the Grand Jury into the recent lynching of a negro in Elmore County has resulted in indictments against ten of the thirty persons alleged to have constituted the mob.

Several witnesses who refused to testify when called, were placed in jail for contempt. These are the first indictments against alleged lynchers in this State in many years.

INSULAR TARIFF DECISION.

Judge Townsend, in Reply to Congressman Littlefield, Defends Attitude of Supreme Court.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—At the annual dinner of the American Bar Association to-night, Judge William K. Townsend of the United States District Court, New Haven, Conn., who originally decided the Porto Rican tariff case, replied to the address of Congressman Littlefield on the insular cases. Judge Townsend in his address, said:

"Mr. Chairman: I was greatly interested yesterday in the satirical, though forcible address of the eminent gentleman from Maine. I honor his courage, ability, and independence, but, Sir, I listened in vain throughout the entire address for any statement of law or fact to support his assertions that the decision of the Supreme Court was contrary to precedent and authority.

"From the time of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 down to the treaty with Spain in 1898 the treaty-making power of the Government has exercised the right to deal as it saw fit with the status of the inhabitants of ceded territory, and, as Mr. Justice Brown says in his opinion, the statutes passed in pursuance of the Louisiana Purchase show the view of Congress that a discrimination in favor of foreign vessels trading with the ports of a newly acquired territory is no violation of the clause of the Constitution which declares that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another. The same practical construction was put upon the Constitution in the case of the purchase of Florida and in the annexation of Hawaii.

"Now, gentlemen, one hundred years ago the Supreme Court of the United States said that contemporaneous construction, especially when long acquiesced in, was very strong, if not controlling, with reference to the provisions of the Constitution. In Insurance Company vs. Cauler, Chief Justice Marshall expressly left open the question whether any act of Congress was necessary to incorporate the inhabitants of newly acquired territory. For one hundred years we have acted upon the theory that such act of Congress was necessary, that the imposition of different rates of duty was not in violation of the Constitution, and in our civil war we stamped out the heresy that the Constitution followed the flag.

"And so, gentlemen, I rejoice in this great decision of the Supreme Court, which the framers of the Constitution must have intended, that this country should come forth, not born as a cripple into the family of nations, but that she should possess all the essential attributes of sovereignty, which would enable her to govern her possessions according to the best interests of the American people, and subject only to those prohibitive provisions of the Constitution which guarantee protection against interference with natural rights."

The association to-day elected the following officers and adjourned: President—U. M. Rose, Little Rock; Secretary—John Hinkley, Baltimore; Treasurer—Francis Rawle, Philadelphia; Executive Committee—U. M. Rose, President, ex officio; Edmund Wetmore, retiring President, ex officio; John Hinkley, Secretary, ex officio; Francis Rawle, Treasurer, ex officio; W. A. Ketcham, Indianapolis; Henry St. George Tucker, Lexington, Va.; Charles F. Libby, Portland, Me.; Rodney A. Mercer, Towanda, Penn., and James Hagerman, St. Louis.

BROOKLYN MAN A SUICIDE.

John C. Topping of Columbia Heights Killed Himself by Leaping from a Window.

While temporarily insane as the result of insomnia and nervous prostration, John C. Topping committed suicide by jumping from a window in his apartment, at 72 Columbia Heights. He fell three stories through an airshaft and probably died instantly.

Mr. Topping was connected with the firm of Topping Brothers, hardware dealers, of 92 Chambers Street, this city, and Boston. His business had prevented him from taking any vacation lately. Several days ago he broke down completely. On Thursday it was found necessary to employ a male nurse to care for him. All through the night the nurse was kept following him around the rooms.

As day was breaking he suddenly dashed past the nurse and leaped through the open window. Mr. Topping was fifty-three years old and leaves a wife and two children.

WILLIAM N. DYKMAN ILL ALSO.

His Father, Justice Dykman, Still in a Serious Condition.

William N. Dykman of the Brooklyn law firm of Bergen & Dykman is ill at the Manhattan Hotel. About ten days ago he was taken sick in the Thousand Islands, where his family was staying. Physicians there diagnosed his case as appendicitis. At the Manhattan Hotel it was said last night that he was not seriously ill and that it was very doubtful if he had appendicitis at all.

Mr. Dykman is a son of Supreme Court Justice Dykman, who is ill in White Plains. Word was received from there last night that the Justice's condition was serious, as on the previous day. There had been no change.

LAY IN MORGUE NEAR HOME.

Body of Man Killed by Train Identified After Thirty-six Hours.

The man who was killed by a West Shore Railroad express train near Granton, N. J., on Wednesday night was yesterday identified as Antonio Fiordolizy of 136 Columbia Street, Union Hill. The body lay at Necker's morgue only a block from the dead man's home for thirty-six hours before being identified. Fiordolizy leaves a widow and three young children. When he left home Wednesday morning he jokingly said to his wife:

"Remember if I am killed by a train that there are $300 sewed in the waist band of my trousers for you and the babies."

The money was found intact. It consisted of three $100 notes. Witnesses of the accident say that Fiordolizy was struck with such force that his body was thrown over the telegraph wires running along the track. His neck was broken and he was killed instantly.

SIX WEEKS IN JAIL FOR $8.75.

Man Who Owed Newark Firm for a Suit of Clothes Was Locked Up on July 9.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 23.—Elijah Lamb, a negro, of Springfield, has been in the county jail since the 9th of July last because he cannot pay a debt of $8.75 which he owes a Newark firm on a suit of clothes. Assemblyman Meeker, Surrogate Parrott, and County Collector Wood have taken up the case. It has cost the county more to board the prisoner than the bill amounted to, and it is liable to cost more.

Lamb bought the suit from the Newark firm for $17, a year ago, and agreed to pay $1 a month, and paid $4 cash. He lost his job after he made four payments, and he was unable to pay any more. The collector for the firm took away his book. He afterward got work as a mason's helper, and was earning $2 a day when arrested. The collector came to him the week before the arrest and asked him to pay the bill.

"I offered him $1, which was all I had, and he refused it. He wanted it all at once," said Lamb.

Mr. Meeker said he would look up the law. If there was one justifying detention for debt it was unjust, and must be repealed or amended.

"If the law allows men to be locked up like this," he said, "it is unjust not only to the debtor, but the taxpayers. It is bad enough to make the taxpayers pay for the keep of the petty criminals, but to make them pay for the keep of a debtor is an outrage. The creditor should be made to pay the cost to the county."

ARREST OF A BROKER.

Edwin Stafford Charged with Forging Names to Assigned Mortgage.

Edwin Stafford, a broker, single, fifty years old, of 64 West Ninety-third Street, was last night arrested by Policeman Mullen of the One Hundredth Street Station at his home, on a warrant sworn to by Carson H. Summer of 64 West Ninety-third Street and Lydia C. Koch of 358 West Twenty-second Street.

The police say that Stafford is charged with having forged the names of Fannie E. Kress of Coshocton, Ohio, and Walker McCarthy of 234 Broadway, this city, to an assigned mortgage for $5,000 of property at Arlington, N. J.

At the house, 64 West Ninety-third Street, no information could be obtained, and the police were exceedingly reticent, declining to give anything except the facts as entered on the police blotter.

The Best "High Ball"
Is made from an unflavored whiskey.
Try WILSON.
That's All!

LAZARRE

WESTERN MURDERER HANGED.

For Crime Committed in 1891—Case Went to United States Supreme Court Three Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 23.—Charles W. Nordstrom was hanged here to-day for the murder of William Mason on Nov. 27, 1891.

Shortly after 9:30 o'clock, Nordstrom was taken to a room adjoining the death chamber. He wept continually. It required the utmost efforts of four men to keep him on his feet. When he was taken into the death chamber he broke down entirely, crying in a childish voice, and praying that his life be spared. Then he collapsed entirely, and fell to the floor. Efforts to raise him and keep him on his feet were fruitless. Finally Sheriff Cudihee ordered that a board be brought. To this Nordstrom was tied. It required six men to hold him for the operation. Several times Nordstrom seemed to speak, but his words were unintelligible. The six men who had held him raised his body on the board and with great effort succeeded in getting it upon the scaffold. There he was placed upright, while four men stood on the four sides of the trap and held him.

In less than two seconds after the condemned man had been fastened, the trap was sprung. This was at 9:49. Nordstrom was pronounced dead at 10:02.

The Nordstrom case was fought back and forth in the courts for nine years. Nordstrom worked during the Fall of 1891 for Thomas Mason, a rancher near Cedar Mountain, in this county. He had a dispute about the amount of wages due him. The sum involved was $3.85. On the night of the murder, William Mason was sitting down to supper with his father. Some one fired a shot from outside the window. Young Mason pitched forward and died in a short time. Investigation showed the prints of the murderer's feet as he had stood beside a fence corner and rested his rifle on the top rail. The next day officers took up the chase. The murderer was tracked over a long stretch of country.

Several days later, Nordstrom, with a Winchester rifle of the same calibre with which the victim was murdered, was arrested on the railroad track near Cedar Mountain. He told conflicting stories. On trial he was convicted. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of this State, which refused to grant a new trial.

Col. James Hamilton Lewis, who became associate counsel in the case, carried it three times to the Supreme Court of the United States, losing each time. The Governor refused to interfere.

CRAZED WOMAN ON A TRAIN.

Erie Passenger Dashed Through Cars, Brandishing a Jackknife.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Passengers on the Erie limited Train No. 5 had a lively experience between Elmira and Corning last night. After the train left Elmira a woman started running through the train, screaming that some one was trying to place her under an anaesthetic. She fought off her imaginary foe with a big jackknife. With her were her two sons, aged fourteen and seventeen, who were afflicted in the same way as the mother. The passengers were terrorized and the trainmen had the greatest difficulty in restraining them.

When the train reached here the woman made a dash, and with her head smashed the large plate glass in the vestibule and jumped from the train, followed by the two boys. They ran a block and then rushed into the Corning Club, where the woman, bleeding and bruised, screamed for help.

The clubmen, believing that murder was about to be committed, scattered in all directions. The woman and her sons were finally caught by the police and a doctor dressed her numerous cuts and bruises. Today she gave her name as Dr. Nellie Poor and her sons as Henry and Robert of 616 Kimbeck Avenue, Chicago. They were detained at Police Headquarters until noon, when they were allowed to go. The woman and her sons had evidently been taking some strong narcotic, which crazed them temporarily. They were apparently all right to-day and will proceed to Chicago to-night.

WESTERN GOLFERS SURPRISED.

New Aspirant for Championship Honors Won Attention.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—In the Western golf tournament Raymond Russell, a young player from Detroit, upset all calculation at Midlothian to-day by defeating W. J. Holabird, Jr., the Glenview player, 3 up and 1 to play, in the second round for the championship cup.

Three Chicago men, Fred R. Hamlin, Phelps B. Hoyt, and Bruce Smith stand between him and the trophy. Russell will be paired with Smith in the semi-finals to-morrow morning. If he keeps up the game he has played throughout the tournament, he should land in the finals in the afternoon and fight it out either with Hamlin or Hoyt.

The poor showing made by Will Waller, last year's champion, was another surprise to-day. His wretched work on Thursday put him with the third sixteen, where it was conceded he would win first honors. He was played to a standstill to-day by B. F. Carpenter of Washington Park.

Louis Allis and L. T. Boyd of Milwaukee are in the semi-finals for the second cup. The third prize will be contested for by Thayer McMillan of Detroit and three Chicago men in the semi-finals.

New Leader in Roque Tournament.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 23.—As the result of to-night's play Strong leads the first division in the National roque tournament. To-morrow many of the hardest and most decisive games will be played. H. P. Howard, Jr., has won the second division honors, and Cranska is winner in the third. The second Van Wickle Medal was won by J. P. Howard in four straight matches from Messenger.

PRIEST ILL WITH SMALLPOX.

The Rev. Henry G. Coyne of Harrison, N. J., Had Nursed Other Victims.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—The Rev. Henry G. Coyne of Harrison has smallpox. B. A. Daly, President of the Harrison Board of Health, discovered this late today, and Z. A. Hawks of Newark is attending the victim. The disease was contracted by the priest in caring for afflicted parishioners of the Holy Cross Church.

Father Coy

SHAMROCK WAS TOO LATE

Cup Hunter's Intended Sail Cut Short by Delay in Starting.

YACHT'S MOORING CHANGED

Challenger in Future Will Anchor at Night in Sandy Hook Bay—Next Trial to be Monday.

Sir Thomas Lipton's handsome steam yacht Erin had an excellent opportunity yesterday to display her qualifications as a towboat by towing the Shamrock II. from her anchorage off Stapleton, Staten Island, to her mooring buoy in Sandy Hook Bay, commonly known as the Horseshoe. This is to be the challenger's home every night from now on until she leaves for the Erie Basin to be docked and measured for the America's Cup races.

Flying both the Stars and Stripes and the Royal Ulster Yacht Club's pennant at her main truck, and her owner's private signal—a shamrock—at the fore, the Erin ran alongside the Shamrock at 2 P. M., while her crew passed out a stout five-inch hawser—the same by which the yacht was towed across the Atlantic.

In a few moments its end was made fast to the Shamrock's bitts, and enough slack paid out from the Erin to give her about sixty fathoms' scope. Then, as soon as the white-jacketed tars on board the challenger had walked the anchor up, she was towed away at a ten-knot clip by the steam yacht right into the teeth of a stiff southeaster.

Sir Thomas Lipton stood beside Capt. Mathews and Pilot Conley on the Erin's bridge, and there also were Designer George W. Watson, the Hon. Charles Russell, and Commodore J. B. Hilliard. Capt. Sycamore and Navigator John Hamilton looked after the interests of the Shamrock on that yacht's quarter deck.

Passing out through the Narrows at 2:15, the Shamrock began to feel the influence of the short, choppy seas rolling in from the southeast, but, while splashing occasionally and sending some spray over her forward deck, she seemed to ride the seas easily, without pounding hard, as some yachts do when being towed into a head sea.

At 3 P. M. the Erin, with her precious charge, rounded the Southwest Spit Buoy, and instead of heading for the green mooring buoy in Sandy Hook Bay, she kept on out to sea, it evidently being the intention to give her a trial spin if the sea was not too rough.

By 3:20 she had reached a point about half a mile east of the bell buoy, off the point of the Hook. Her owner and Designer Watson, after a conference, decided that it was too late in the day to attempt a spin, so the towline was cast off, the Shamrock's forestaysail—or, as the British call it, "foresail"—was set, and the yacht filled away for the point of the Hook.

With the wind abeam and only this one sail set, she traveled at a four-knot gait and held to windward astonishingly well. When within half a mile of her mooring Capt. Sycamore accepted the offer of Capt. Pierce of the press tug Unique to tow the yacht to the mooring, which is an iron buoy painted a dark green, the same color as the Shamrock. At 4 P. M. the yacht's cable was shackled to the buoy and all made snug for the night.

While Sir Thomas Lipton and Designer Watson were visiting the yacht, Lieut. Col. Burbank, Commandant of the Sandy Hook military post, accompanied by his family and staff, went out from the pier on the steamer Ordnance to greet the Shamrock's owner. The Fifth Artillery Band was on board in khaki uniforms, and played popular Irish airs while the boat circled about the challenger and her consort. Soon after Sir Thomas, in his launch, visited them, and then took the officers and the ladies on board the Erin. Later on Sir Thomas went on shore and paid a return visit to Lieut. Col. Burbank.

Before the press boat left for the city, Sir Thomas paid the newspaper men a visit. "There was a slight misunderstanding this morning," said he, "about getting the Shamrock off. Capt. Sycamore was expecting to sail out here, and I wish he had now, because the breeze was so good, but after he had half hoisted the mainsail we concluded it would be better and quicker to tow out, so it was lowered and the cover put on again. It was too late for a spin to-day, but the Shamrock will go out on Monday again, starting at 10 A. M. She will start at that hour every day except Sunday after that.

"I am going in the Erin to Oyster Bay in the morning to see the race of the Constitution and Columbia, and I want you boys to take the Lawrence—my tug—and go to the race in her. She is entirely at your disposal for the day."

CUP YACHTS RACE AGAIN TO-DAY.

Constitution's Sailors Working Hard to Fit Boat for Better Showing.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 23.—The crew of the Constitution, now at anchor in the harbor here, will know no idleness for some time to come, for the yacht's manager and Captain, in view of yesterday's defeat, are determined to keep all hands at work tuning up until the new boat is able to show all the speed there is in her. The new mainsail was stretched again to-day, and a new and stronger gear was provided for the big topsail. It is expected, therefore, that the Constitution will start in to-morrow's race in much better form than was shown yesterday, and her followers hope for a different result.

There was chagrin among the friends of the Constitution over yesterday's defeat. Ill-fitting sails, it was said, did not explain it. Well informed yachtsmen who have witnessed all the races between the two boats confessed themselves astounded at the spectacle. It was the general opinion of the experts to-day that the Columbia's people had much the better of the race in the matter of judgment and the handling of sails. The old boat was never better sailed in a hard race.

To-morrow's contest, the last before the official trials at Newport, is anticipated with much interest. Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's Cup, will be a notable spectator of the race. He and his party, consisting of Designer George L. Watson, the Hon. Charles Russell, David Barrie, and Dr. Mackay have accepted the invitation to dine at the Seawanhaka Club to-morrow evening after the race, where they will meet Vice President Theodore Roosevelt, a member of the club, and the owners of the Columbia and Constitution. While the dinner will be informal, it will be notable as the first of a series of entertainments to be held in honor of Sir Thomas by Americans during his stay in this country.

Women Steered Racing Yachts.

Special to The New York Times.

QUOGUE, L. I., Aug. 23.—The annual ladies' regatta of the Shinnecock Bay Yacht Club was held here to-day, over a course five miles to windward and return, fourteen craft participating in the event, every one of which, under the rules, was compelled to have a yachtswoman at the tiller.

Arthur Fowler's yacht Daisy won first prize, Dr. G. M. Eddy's craft was second, Commodore Stearns's boat third, and T. A. Howell's boat fourth, after a lively and interesting race.

Jeffries and Ruhlin Sign to Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—James Jeffries and Gus Ruhlin last night signed articles with the Twentieth Century Athletic Club for a twenty-round contest in the early part of November, the date to be fixed later. The club guarantees to the pugilists 62½ per cent. of the receipts. The selection of the referee was left open.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

5:45 A. M.—200 West Eighty-first Street; owner, Otto Dietrich; damage, $1,000.

7:45 A. M.—1,475 Madison Avenue; owner, Louis Smith; damage, $150.

10:10 A. M.—407 Cherry Street, owner, Benjamin Kerowitz; damage slight.

12:15 P. M.—116 Second Street; owner, Herman Stack; damage slight.

4:35 P. M.—3 Peck Slip; owner, Joseph Jacobs; damage, $500.

8:45 P. M.—32 Allen Street; owner, Louis Gries; damage, $5.

9 P. M.—51 Pitt Street; owner unknown; no damage.

ENGLISH ATHLETES LAND.

Oxford-Cambridge Team Is Welcomed in Boston by Harvard Committee.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—A hearty reception today was tendered the athletes from Oxford and Cambridge Universities who have come to America to try their prowess against the Canadians in Montreal, and later against the pick of the athletes of Harvard and Yale Universities in the dual games which are to be held in New York on Sept. 21. The visitors arrived on the Commonwealth, which reached the lower harbor late last night and anchored at Quarantine.

Shortly after 6 o'clock this morning Evert J. Wendell and John Hallowell of the Harvard committee were on the docks, gathering their fellow-athletes from Harvard and Yale, preparatory to taking a tug to meet the big ocean liner on her way up. There are eighteen members in the English team, under the management of Lee Knowles, who comes as the graduate manager of the athletes. The names of the athletes and their specialties are as follows:

Cambridge—The Rev. H. W. Workman, President of the team, one-half and two-mile runs; E. Allcock, hammer; R. W. Barclay, quarter-mile run; J. J. Cawthra, one-mile run; G. Churchill, 100-yard run; F. G. Crockett, one-mile run; H. W. Gregson, one-mile run; H. P. W. MacNaughton, two-mile run; G. Howard Smith, high jump, and A. E. Hind, 100-yard run.

Oxford—E. A. Dawson, President, two-mile run; J. P. Bulkeley, high jump; J. R. Cleves, half-mile run; L. J. Combes, 440-yard run; E. R. Cornish, quarter-mile run; W. E. B. Henderson, long jump; E. G. May, hammer throw, and reserve man, S. A. Neave, hammer throw.

The visitors were escorted to the Hotel Vendome, where they spent the day resting and receiving their friends. They will leave to-morrow morning for Montreal.

The Cambridge-Oxford versus Harvard-Yale return games will take place on Berkeley Oval, New York, Sept. 25, at 3 P. M. This was decided at the Vendome to-night, when Messrs. Knowles, Workman, and Dawson of the visitors met Messrs. Wendall, Hallowell, and Sheldon, representing the American universities, and arranged most of the final details for the contest. The hurdle race will be run on the cinders. This was a pronounced disappointment to the Englishmen. This provisional order of events was adopted, subject to amendment:

One hundred yard dash, 880-yard run, hammer throw, 440-yard run, running high jump, mile run, 120-yard high hurdles, (3 feet 6 inches;) running broad jump, and two-mile run.

The subject of a relay race was suggested, but as the Englishmen are not accustomed to this event, it was not adopted. The visitors favored nine events. Only firsts are to count. If the games should result in a tie by reason of a dead heat in the deciding event the tie will stand.

At the request of the visitors, the uprights for the high jumps are to be eight feet tall. The question of officials was discussed, but nothing was decided. The Englishmen will be represented on the list of officials by their reserve men. This matter was deferred to another meeting to be held in New York at a time not yet determined.

The Englishmen leave for Montreal tomorrow. The visiting athletes dined at the Vendome to-night as guests of the Harvard-Yale committee.

New West Side A. C. Games.

The New West Side Athletic Club will hold the first of a series of all-around athletic competitions for the championship of the club at the club grounds, in West Fifty-fourth Street, Sunday morning. The events to be contested are 100-yard run, running high jump, putting the 16-pound shot, one-half-mile walk, and throwing 56-pound weight. All the events are scratch, and the scoring will be done under the Amateur Athletic Union system.

REIFF BOYS WON FIVE RACES.

American Jockeys in England Successful at Two Meetings.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—American horsemen were very successful at the Hurst Park Club August meeting to-day. Frank Gardiner's Sandpiper II., ridden by C. Jenkins, won the Open Plate, one mile and a half, for three-year-olds and upward. At this meeting Lester Reiff had three winning mounts. On William C. Whitney's Mount Vernon filly he won the August Two-Year-Old Plate, at five furlongs; on Archduke II. he won the Hampton Selling Plate, at one mile, for three-year-olds and upward, and on United States he won a two-year-old selling plate at five furlongs.

At the Nottingham Summer meeting today John Reiff had two winning mounts, the first on William C. Whitney's Flying Jib, winner of the Little John Plate, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, and the second on Whitney's De Lacey, winner of the Rufford Abbey Plate, over the straight mile, for three-year-olds and upward. Jockey D. Maher also had two winning mounts. On Friar's Wash Maher won the Welbeck Abbey Plate, a high-weight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at six furlongs straight, and on Orsay he won the Friar Tuck Selling Plate, one mile, for all ages.

DEED FOR NEW TRACK FILED.

Transfer Recorded of Jamaica Land for Sullivan's Race Course.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMAICA, L. I., Aug. 23.—A deed was filed in the office of the County Clerk of Queens Borough yesterday transferring to Adrian H. Jackson, Henry L. Rupert, and J. F. Walsh a tract of land at this place consisting of 107 acres, which recently was purchased for the new race course planned by State Senators Timothy D. Sullivan and P. H. McCarren and others. The property is between New York and Locust Avenues and the South Side Railroad tracks at Jamaica. It is nearly level, and there will be little grading to be done.

The price named in the deed is $89,352.75. It will cost nearly as much more to build a grand stand, stables, and equip the track. Transportation will be provided by trolley lines and by a spur which the Long Island Railroad Company has promised to construct from the main line at Jamaica to the race track.

Fournier and Sloan Coming.

According to a cable message received yesterday at the office of the National Cycling Association in this city, Henry Fournier, the French automobilist, and Tod Sloan, the American jockey, who has become a chauffeur, sailed from America on the Deutschland Thursday. Fournier is well remembered in this country, and was winner in the recent Paris-Berlin race. While the races of the Automobile Club of America will not take place in September at Buffalo, having been postponed until early in October, it is probable that Fournier and Sloan will have plenty of opportunities for engagements at earlier track tournaments for various cities.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers; cooler; fresh southerly winds.

There will be showers to-day in the Middle and South Atlantic States, the southern portion of the Gulf States, Arkansas, the Texas Pan Handle, and the Central Rocky Mountain region, probably continuing to-morrow in the South Atlantic States and along the Gulf coast; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair to-day and to-morrow.

There will be no extensive changes in temperature.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts winds will be light south to west; on the South Atlantic Coast light southerly winds; on the Gulf coast variable winds; on the upper lakes light northerly winds, and on the lower lakes light west to north winds.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh southwesterly winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—	1900.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.		65	76
6 A. M.		63	76
9 A. M.		76	82
12 M.		76	83
4 P. M.		78	80
6 P. M.		72	79
9 P. M.		72	77
12 P. M.		72	76

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82½
Weather Bureau	78%
Corresponding date 1900	72¼
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	71

The barometer registered 30.17 inches at 8 A. M., and 30.10 at 8 P. M. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 85 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 84 degrees at 12:30 P. M., and the minimum 76 degrees at 6 A. M.

BORALMA WON BIG TROT

Fleet Gelding Was Victor in Straight Heats at Readville.

EQUALED HIS MARK IN RACE

Fred S. Wedgewood, Winner of Two Heats in Fast Pacing Class, Distanced by Sphinx S. in Fourth.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 23.—With five events on the card and every one cleared up, the Grand Circuit harness meeting came to a close this afternoon. It happened that every race, with the exception of that for the Neponset stake, was decided in straight heats. This made the finish of the races by schedule a possibility. The Neponset stake brought out the 2:10 class pacers, including Sphinx S., the New York gelding who was the victor in the event, and Fred S. Wedgewood, another New York pacer, who set horsemen to talking by marching away with the first two heats. The roan horse did not hold out, however, but broke badly in the third heat and was distanced by the judges in the fourth. It was easy for Sphinx S. in those two heats.

The chief interest of the afternoon was attached to what Boralma might do in the 2:08 class trot, for a purse of $2,500. The Lawson gelding did nothing wonderful, though he equaled his record of 2:07¼, made in Detroit July 5, and won with ease from The Monk, Kingmond, and Toggles, who finished and took money in the order named. The handsome Boralma received a hearty welcome from the 6,000 persons present. Winning the pole in the first heat, the gelding remained in possession of that position throughout the race.

Kingmond tried to give him a race and staid with him until the three-quarters in the first heat; when being then at Boralma's sulky wheel, he lost his feet. The Monk, after this, proceeded to give Boralma a brush, but never got within a length of him. In the second heat Boralma at the start was several feet behind his field. He soon went into the lead, and was only pushed in the homestretch, when The Monk came up as far as Boralma's hips, as they went under the wire. The quarter was traveled in 0:32¼, the half reached in 1:03¾, the three-quarters in 1:36, and the mile trotted in 2:07¼.

In the 2:16 class trot, Maurine, owned by F. L. Turner of Pennsylvania, won in straight heats. In the 2:19 class pace, Terrace Queen made a creditable performance, covering the mile in 2:11¾. This was in her second heat, when Blasa tried to chase her out. The 2:11 class pace was a procession in each heat, Reuben S. leading always with a big gap between him and Miss Gertrude, and finishing in that order. It was announced that next Friday, at Providence, Cresceus will attempt to lower the world's record. Summaries:

2:10 Class.—Pacing; three in five; the Neponset Stake; value $3,000; unfinished Thursday.

Sphinx S., ch. g., Sphinx-Winnie S., by Pascas, (Spear)	9 7 1 1 1
Daphne Dallas, br. m., (Herbert)	3 11 2 2 4
Sophia, b. m., (Linsley)	12 2 3 11 6
The Bishop, b. g., (Berry)	6 6 9 5 2
Diavolo, br. g., (O'Neil)	2 5 8 10 7
Balmy Belle, b. m., (Turner)	3 4 3 7 5
Amulator, b. h., (Bass)	4 12 6 4 3
Norvin G., br. g., (Gillies)	10 4 5 6 8
Betonica, b. h., (Marsh)	7 8 7 8 11
Ituna, b. m., (Carpenter)	13 10 12 7 10
Carmine, b. g., (Golden)	8 9 10 9 9
Fred S. Wedgewood, ro. h., (Noble)	1 1 11 dis.
Early Bird, Jr., br. g., (Knapp)	5 dis.
Hal McEwan, ch. g., (Garth)	dis.
Rey Direct, blk. h., (Cecil)	dis.

Time—2:08¾; 2:10¼; 2:09¾; 2:10½; 2:10¾.

2:08 Class.—Trotting; two in three. Purse $2,500.

Boralma, ch. g., Boreal-Earlma, by Earl, (Gatcomb)	1 1
The Monk, b. g., (Noble)	2 2
Kingmond, b. g., (Marsh)	3 3
Toggles, br. g., (Clay)	4 4

Time—2:08½; 2:07¾.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; three in five. Purse $1,000.

Maurine, b. m., Hinder Wilkes-Sally B., by Lever, (Turner)	1 1 1
Belle Curry, ch. m., (Marsh)	2 2 8
Sybil Lee, ch. m., (Speer)	4 7 2
Free Silver, b. h., (McHenry)	7 4 3
Marion Wilkes, b. m., (Titer)	3 9 5
Pug, g. g., (Barnes)	9 3 7
Irene, br. m., (Kane)	6 6 4
Burlington Boy, ch. g., (Ames)	8 5 6
J. E. B., b. g., (O'Neil)	10 5 10
Pirae, b. g., (Brady)	5 10 9

Time—2:13½; 2:15½; 2:14¾.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; two in three. Purse $1,000.

Terrace Queen, br. m., by Valpeau-Lady Randall, by Mambrino Swigert, (Shaffer)	1 1
Orin B., b. g., (Hudson)	2 3
Blasa, b. g., (Kenney)	7 2
Tommy Mc, b. g., (McCarthy)	3 4
Thornway, b. h., (McHenry)	4 6
Rex, ch. g., (Hyde)	5 5
Rush, b. h., (Paige)	6 7
Annie B., ch. m., (Tyson)	dis.
Burnham, b. g., (Brennan)	dis.

Time—2:12; 2:11¾.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; two in three. Purse $1,000.

Reuben S., b. g., by Stratford, dam untraced, (Rank)	1 1
Miss Gertrude, br. m., (Hudson)	2 2
Carmelita, b. m., (McMahon)	3 3
Maud Emperor, ch. m., (Spear)	dis.

Time—2:12¼; 2:12½.

Heavy Track for Goshen Trots.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Despite a heavy track, good racing was witnessed at the Goshen Driving Park this afternoon. Chanty won in the 2:12 class, unfinished from yesterday. Kentucky Wilkes, Jr., owned by Gen. B. F. Tracy, won the two-year-old special sweepstakes in straight heats. The 2:14 class was left unfinished and will be continued to-morrow, together with four other races. Joe Patchen did not attempt his performance, owing to the condition of the track. Summaries:

2:12 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $1,000. (Unfinished yesterday.)

Chanty, ch. g., by Guy Wilkes, (Arthur)	3 4 4 1 1 1
Elsie B., b. m., by Stamboul, (Andrews)	5 1 1 4 2 3
Frank Creamer, b. g., (Snyder)	1 3 2 3 4 2
Bessie Owens, ch. m., (W. Dickerson)	2 2 3 2 3 dr
Woodford C., b. g., (Davis)	4 5 5 5 5 dr

Time—2:17; 2:15¼; 2:16; 2:18; 2:20¾; 2:21¼.

Special Sweepstake.—Trotting; two in three; two-year-olds. Purse, $1,400.

Kentucky Wilkes, Jr., by Kentucky Wilkes, (J. Dickerson)	1 1
Sally Bradley, b. f., by Stamboul, (Gurney)	2 2
Betsey, b. f., (Murray)	dis.

Time—2:45½; 2:45¾.

2:23 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $1,000.

S. P., ch. h., by Presidur Red, (White)	1 1 1
Halen D., b. m., by Crafty, (Maloney)	2 2 2
May Colbert, b. m., (Guyer)	3 4dis
Starlight Chimes, b. h., (Tillow)	4dis
Erastus, rn. g., (Nichols)	dis.

Time—2:18¾; 2:17; 2:16½.

2:14 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $800. (Unfinished.)

Prince A., b. g., by The Prince (Tyson)	2 1 1
Lady Intrigue, br. m., by Intrigue, (Alderdice)	1 3 2
Alberta, b. m., (Arthur)	3 2 3

Time—2:16; 2:17; 2:17¾.

FIRST WHIP WON BY A NECK.

Race for Amsterdam Stakes at Saratoga Made a Hot Contest.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The racing here to-day was very fair. The stake feature was the Amsterdam, selling, for three-year-olds and upward. Carbuncle was favorite, at 1 to 2, but the best he could do was to run second to First Whip, who outgamed him in the struggle down the stretch and won by a neck.

The mile-and-a-furlong handicap furnished a lively contest. Six horses started. The two-year-old Gay Boy made the pace for six furlongs, where The Amazon went to the front, to be passed in turn by Hammock and Latson, a close finish resulting in Latson gaining the decision by a head, while Gay Boy was only a length away. Lone Fisherman finished last. Jim Tulley was a strong favorite for the first race, but he was never prominent, Rose Plume, at 15 to 1, winning by a wide margin from Emma A. M. Guess Work won the seven-furlong race easily from Colonel Ballentine, with Lizzie A. third.

Cornwall was an even-money favorite for the closing race. He got away flying, but was headed in the last stride by Femesole. Shaw, who rode Cornwall, claimed a foul, but the claim was dismissed. The weather was clear and warm. The track was slow, but dried out in the afternoon. John E. Madden has sold his three-year-old Lucent to A. L. Aste for $2,000. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, for maiden two-year-olds. Rose Plume, 112 pounds, (Mounce,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, won; Emma A. M., 109, (Beauchamp,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Woden, 112, (McGinn,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:03 1-5. Jim Tulley, Presumption, Chickadee, Major Tenny, Justice, Frontenix, and Knapsack also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a furlong, for all ages; handicap. Latson, 118 pounds, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 5 to 5, won; Hammock, 108, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Gay Boy, 103, (Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:56 3-5. The Amazon, Aisike, and Lone Fisherman also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; selling; for three-year-olds and upward. First Whip, 111 pounds, (Bullman,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 3, won; Carbuncle, 108, (Cochran,) 1 to 2 and out, second; Malster, 90, (Crosthwaite,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Queen Pepper also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; for three-year-olds. Guess Work, 97 pounds, (Wonderly,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Colonel Ballentine, 101, (Cochran,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second; Lizzie K., 91, (G. Thompson,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:29 3-5. James J. Corbett, Thoroughbred, Bounteous, and Connie also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Femesole, 109 pounds, (Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Cornwall, 112, (Shaw,) 9 to 10 and out, second; Batyah, 109, (Miles,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:01 3-5. Rocky, Tippetoes, Triton, Connecticut, Hopedale, Andalusian, and Tenagra also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; seven furlongs. Chuctanunda and Sadie Southwell, 110 pounds each; Specific, 108; May W. and Belle of Lexington, 103 each; Bedeck, 96; Locket and Agnes D., 87 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Alfred Vangrave, 111 pounds; Astor, 107; Handcuff and Blueaway, 106 each; Bowen, 103; Anecdote, 98; Lady Chorister, 91.

THIRD RACE.—The Adirondack Handicap of $5,000, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Goldsmith, 127 pounds; Dixieline, 119; Sir Oliver, 116; The Gold Finder, 115; Smart Set, 114; Caughnawaga, 113; Saturday, 112; Peninsular, 108; Leonia, 105; Bill Tully, 102; Essene, 100; Byrne of Roscrea, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Cup of $5,000, for three-year-olds and upwards, weight for age; one mile and five furlongs. Imp, 122 pounds; Blues and Baron Pepper, 113 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; over the full course, about two miles and a half. Bullingdon, 154 pounds; Bacchanal, 141; Mars Chan, 137; Decameron, 135; Trillion, 133; Mr. Stoffel, 132; Curfew Bell, 130.

SIXTH RACE.—The Merchants' and Citizens' Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Rockton, 126 pounds; Herbert, 114; Decanter, 112; Sam Phillips and Terminus, 110 each; His Eminence and Kinnikinic, 105 each; Chuctanunda, 104; Trigger, 99; Specific, 98; Lucent, 90.

SOUTHAMPTON'S HORSE SHOW.

Exhibition Opened with a Large Attendance and Interesting Ring Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 23.—The annual exhibition of the Southampton Horse Association opened here to-day on the club's grounds at Interlaken. Many prominent society people were present as exhibitors or spectators, and the contests for ribbons aroused much enthusiasm. Every parking space was taken, and the grounds were filled with coaches, automobiles, and every variety of vehicle.

Eight classes were adjudged to-day. The awards for the day follow:

Roadsters.—Stallion, mare, or gelding, to be shown to wagon as driven on the road—Won by Charles F. Hubbs's b. m. Maryland Belle; Gen. Thomas H. Barber's br. s. Titian, second; Edward Bell's b. s. Dandy, third.

Pair of Carriage Horses.—Over 15 hands, but not over 15.2 hands—Won by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Curtis's Starlight and Sunshine; George C. Clarke's Slick and Vera, second; George C. Clarke's May and Janice, third.

Ponies in Harness.—With children driving—Won by Master Howell Van Nostrand's Jack; Miss Janet H. Robb's Myosotis, second; Master De Lancey Nicoll, Jr.'s, Junior, third.

Horses 14.3 Hands and Not Exceeding 15.3 Hands.—Won by George A. Crocker's b. g. Jay; James L. Breese's b. g., Lord Shelburne, second; George R. Schieffelin's br. m. Vanity, third.

Horse Up to Carrying 200 Pounds or Over.—Won by Miss Ethel Moore's b. h., Blue Boy; Mr. George W. Curtis's b. g., Sebonac, second; T. C. Hollins's b. m. Bab, third.

Jumpers.—Horses up to carrying 190 pounds, to be shown over four jumps, each 4 feet 6 inches high; conformation to count 25 per cent. and performance 75 per cent.—Won by W. Scott Cameron's b. g. Fireworks, clearing 4 feet 3 inches; W. Scott Cameron's br. m. Rosalind, second; W. K. Mathews's b. g. Sans Souci, third.

Tandems.—Wheeler to be any height, leader not to exceed the wheeler in height—Won by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Curtis's Radiant and Sunshine; G. L. Boissevain's War Eagle and Winsor, second.

Ponies 14.2 hands and under.—Won by Master Alfred Egmont Schermerhorn's b. m. Zaza; Miss Annie G. Fiske's br. m. Baby, second; Master W. E. Putnam, Jr.'s, b. m. Lady Ivy, third.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Lifeless Playing, Weak Batting, and Mediocre Fielding Lost Game for New York.

The New York baseball team played in lifeless style at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and consequently lost another game to Brooklyn. At the bat the New Yorks did nothing to speak of, while their work in the field was mediocre. In fact, their only run was scored on a balk, which Kennedy made while Van Haltren was on third base. Just before the game Strang was reinstated to good standing by the New York management, and played third base, Bowerman, who has been playing that position, going in to catch.

Neither side scored in the first two innings, but Brooklyn made three runs in the third inning. Farrell's single, Kennedy's safe hit, and Strang's fumble of Keeler's grounder filled the bases. McCreery's single scored Farrell and Kennedy. Dolan's hit was fumbled by Murphy, and Keeler scored. Dolan was caught stealing to second, and after Kelley had gone to first on balls, Bowerman ran McCreery down on Davis's throw of Daly's hit. Ganzel caught Dahlen's fly.

With Strang out on strikes and Taylor on a fly, Van Haltren hit safely in the fifth inning. Davis also singled, Van Haltren reaching third. Kennedy made a motion as if to throw the ball to first, and a balk was called, Van Haltren scoring. Daly threw out McBride.

Brooklyn's last run was scored in the sixth inning on Dahlen's double, Irwin's sacrifice, and Farrell's single. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf	1	0	0	1	0	0
Davis, ss	0	2	2	4	1	0
McBride, rf	0	1	1	1	0	0
Selbach, lf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	0	4	2	1	0
Bowerman, c	0	1	5	2	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	1	12	1	0	0
Strang, 3b	0	1	0	0	3	0
Taylor, p	0	0	1	2	0	0
Total	1	8	27	17	4	

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf	1	1	3	3	1	0
McCrry, lf	0	0	3	2	0	0
Dolan, cf	0	0	4	0	0	0
Kelley, 1b	0	0	1	10	0	0
Daly, 1b	0	0	1	0	1	0
Dahlen, ss	1	1	1	1	7	0
Irwin, 3b	0	0	0	1	3	0
Farrell, c	1	1	3	7	0	0
Kennedy, p	1	1	0	1	1	0
Total	4	4	27	27	11	0

New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; New York, 11. Bases on balls—By Taylor, 3; by Kennedy, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Kennedy, 5. Three-base hit—McCreery. Two-base hits—Davis, Selbach, Dahlen, Daly. Sacrifice hit—Irwin. Stolen bases—Strang, Keeler, Farrell. Double play—Strang, Davis, and Ganzel. Balk—Kennedy. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and 49 minutes.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, rf	1	3	1	0	0	
Tenney, 1b	1	2	8	0	0	
Demont, 2b	3	4	0	2	0	
Cooley, lf	1	3	8	0	0	
Hamil'n, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Lowe, 3b	0	0	5	2	0	
Long, ss	0	2	4	2	1	
Kittridge, c	0	1	8	2	0	
Nichols, p	1	3	0	3	0	
Total	7	19	36	11	1	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	6	0	1	
Jackl'h, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	
Flick, rf	2	3	1	0	0	
Delehr'ty, lf	1	3	1	4	0	
McFarl'd, c	0	3	5	2	0	
Jennings, lb	1	2	12	0	1	
Hallm'n, 2b	1	2	3	3	0	
Cross, ss	0	1	1	2	0	
Duggleby, p	1	1	0	2	0	
Town'nd, p	0	0	0	0	0	
White, p	0	0	1	0	3	0
*Orth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	16	35	14	2	

*Batted for Townsend in the seventh inning.
†Two out when winning run was made.

Boston	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0—7
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0—6

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hit—Cooley. Home runs—Nichols, Jennings. Stolen bases—Cross, (2,) Hallman, Duggleby, Flick. Double plays—Cross, Hallman, and Jennings; Jacklitsch and Hallman. Sacrifice hits—Hamilton, Cooley, (2.) First base on balls—Off Nichols, 7. Hit by pitched ball—Cross. Struck out—By Nichols, 7; by White, 2. Passed balls—McFarland, Kittridge. Time of game—2 hours and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

Standing of the Clubs.

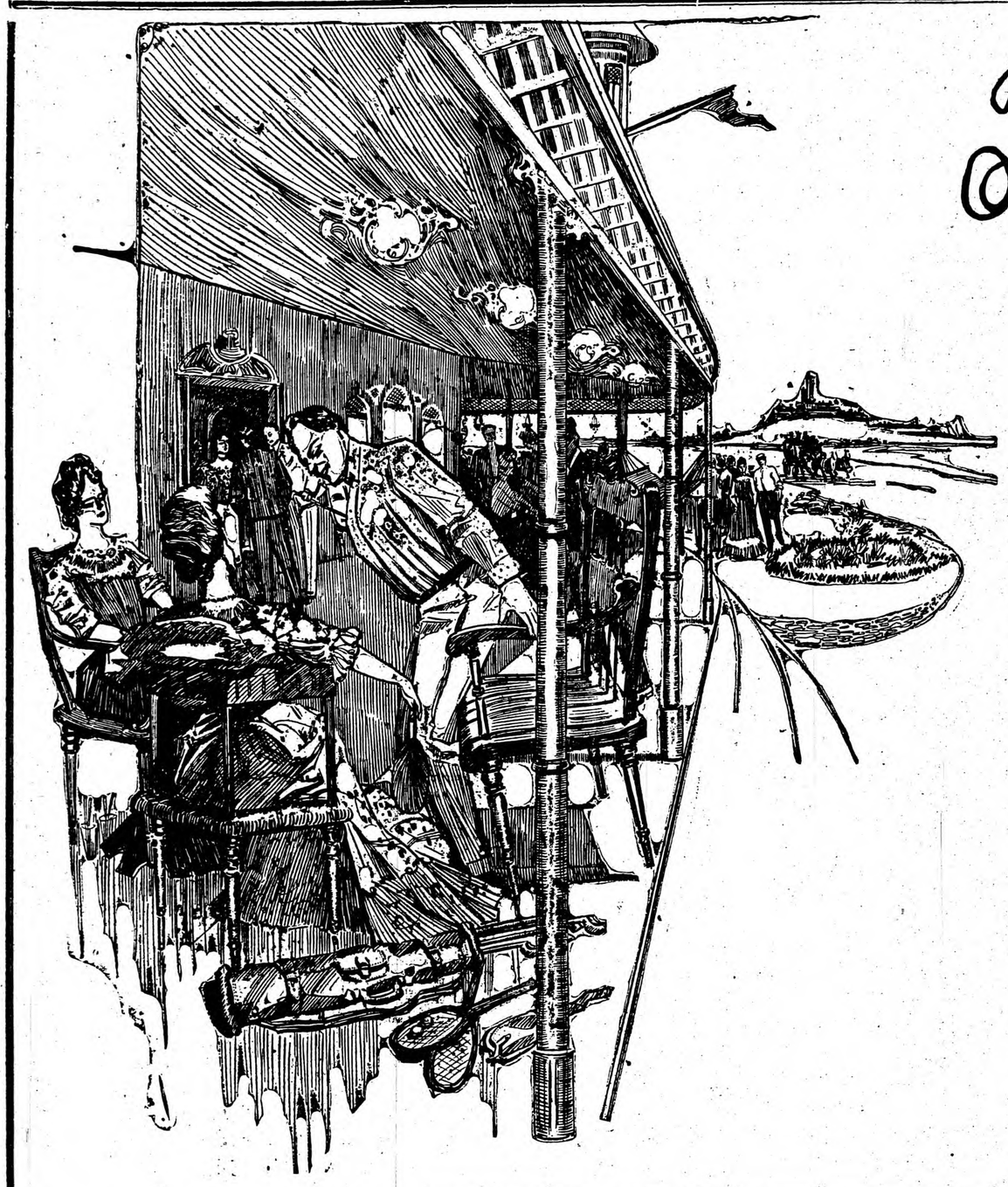
	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	58	37	.611	Boston	50	51	.495
Philadelphia	58	44	.569	Cincinnati	41	56	.423
Brooklyn	59	46	.562	New York	39	57	.406
St. Louis	37	47	.593	Chicago	40	64	.385

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
St. Louis in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 7; Detroit, 2.
At Baltimore—Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 4.
At Boston—Boston, 5



The Wanamaker Store

STORE CLOSES AT 12 O'CLOCK TODAY

Short-Time Supplies At Prices Still Shorter

THE thrifty man's inclination—and the thrifty woman's, too—is to make Summer things "do," for the rest of the season.

It seems tempting, as a matter of economy, to stop buying things the latter part of August.

But the weather stays hot through August; then through September. Old things get older, and you get impatient for the cool weather to come—and you worry about it. But it doesn't come—of course not—until probably late in October.

Then the man or woman finds that he, or she, has missed enjoying the best two months in the year—wishing for the weather to get worse, just because they were trying to make their old clothes do.

Foolish people, you think!

Everybody will agree to that; but there are not many of them, of course.

Other people—the wise folks—find the things they want, selling at such little prices, that they provide new supplies, and feel comfortable and well dressed, right up to the moment when the weather itself calls for Fall clothing.

And it costs ridiculously little, after all.

Goods all over our store today tell that; and many very fine lots are too small to tell about in the papers.

Some very important vacation trips are still ahead. For these, very fine outfits can be obtained at exceedingly little cost.

Visiting housekeepers have a chance to save more than their vacation trip costs, if they have furniture needs.

All women will be interested in the Early Fall Fashion Show.

Striking Styles in the

New Flannel WAISTS

There's a bright display of them in a Broadway window today. The new fashions for wear this Fall are more attractive than ever, and wearing-time is not far off. They are more elaborate, too—silk embroidery is much in evidence on many of them. Some of them are made with yoke effect, or with vests in contrasting color over which the flannel is silk embroidered in applique effect. A striking specimen is of white flannel, made with full front over a black silk vest, finely plaited, the edges of the blouse caught together with silk cords running through large crocheted eyelets.

Sleeves are bishop style, either plain or plaited; some of the waists button in front, others in the back.

You can gain a far more satisfactory idea by coming to see the collection. Prices range from $1.25 to $9.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Sharp Reductions on Girls' Skirts

The hangers-on from our Summer stocks are being encouraged in every way to hasten their footsteps. Here is the latest group to get marching orders—some girls' pretty skirts of linen and pique, in tan, blue and white. Made in a variety of attractive styles. Lengths are mostly 34 to 38 inches. Many of them are beautifully trimmed with insertion, and values range up to $4. Today they bear a uniform price of

$1.50 each

At such a low figure it is economy to buy a supply for the rest of this Summer's wearing, and for an early start next year.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Wanamaker-Wellington TYPEWRITERS

Correspondence is taking on new life in most commercial houses now. The old typewriting machine will probably not do for the new season's business; or you may want to add one or more new ones to your office service.

Naturally you want to get the best machine that is made, provided the price is right.

We've tested and proven the WANAMAKER-WELLINGTON, thoroughly, for several years—use it universally all over our establishment.

We find it the quickest, surest, neatest, strongest, most convenient of all typewriters—that's why we recommend it so heartily to other business people.

When you see it you'll understand in a moment just why it has all these important advantages over all other typewriters.

We'll show it to you here in our Typewriter Store, or will send a man with a machine to demonstrate it to you, in your own office, at any time convenient to you.

Price? $60. Yet it has very positive advantages over any other hundred dollar machine made.

Basement.

Good BOOKS

At Trifling Prices

Two groups of excellent books are here—books that are well worth possessing and reading—at prices which put them within the reach of every one, no matter how small his appropriation for books may be.

The first is a list of about twenty-five copyrighted novels that are strong, entertaining stories, but which have been shelved by the rush of recent fiction. These have sold at $1.25 and $1.50 each—in this edition, handsomely cloth-bound, at

Forty Cents Each

The following titles:

The Sign of the Seven Sins. Wm. Le Queux
The Shadow of Quong Lung. Dr. C. W. Doyle
An Opera and Lady Grassmere. Albert Kinross.
Wisdom, the Defender. Simon Newcomb
The Boarder of Argyle Place. George Tolle
God, the King, My Brother. Mary F. Nixon
The Wallet of Kai Lung. Ernest Bramah
A Furnace of Earth. Hallie Ermine Rives
Fate, the Fiddler. Herbert C. MacIlwaine
A Georgian Actress. Pauline Bradford Mackie
Poor People. I. K. Friedman
Edward Barry, South Sea Whaler. Louis Becke
On the Wing of Occasions. Joel Chandler Harris
Punchinello. Florence Stuart
Quirdra. Countess Loveau de Chavanne
Sweepers of the Sea. Claude H. Wetmore
Dauntless. Ewan Martin
The Rhymer. Allan McAulay
The Wreck of Conemaugh. J. Jenkins Hains
The Strength of Gideon. Paul Laurence, Dunbar
Her Sailor. Marshal Saunders
The Prelude and the Play. Rufus Mann
The Favor of Princes. Mark Lee Luther
The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander. Frank C. Stockton.
In Old France and New. William McLeeman

Then a collection of 2,500 handy little books, in pretty cloth bindings, by popular authors, at 10c a copy. Just the right sort of little books to stick in your pocket for an odd half-hour's reading.

Book Store, Ninth Street.

Visitors' FURNITURE Day

This August Sale Has Much Interest for Saturday Vacationers

There are thousands of housekeepers who pass through New York on Saturday—thousands, too, of prospective housekeepers who will furnish their first home this Fall.

They are largely people who wish to get the most possible for their money; and, with young housekeepers particularly, much happiness and comfort depends on how well they can make the home look for the limited amount they have to spend.

At the Wanamaker Sale they are certain to get the most excellent kinds of furniture that are made, in modern and artistic styles; and just now get

$100 Worth of Furniture for $50 to $75

And other amounts in proportion.

It is a rare opportunity for economy for all such people to take advantage of today.

Of course we will ship the goods later on, if you are not ready for them at once.

You get the full advantage of August Sale prices, and receive the furniture when you are ready.

These hints of prices on various sorts of furniture picked at random through the stock:

$4 Bedroom Rockers $2.50—
Quartered golden oak bedroom rockers; high back with wide cross panels; brace arms; polished wood seat, saddle shaped; highly polished.

$4 Dining Chairs, $2.75—
Quartered golden oak, box seat dining chairs; shaped seat frame with fine cane seat; French legs with stretchers; banister back with openwork panel; highly polished.

$8 White Enamel Beds, $5—
Enameled iron bedsteads in best white baked enamel; 1¼-inch corner posts; ½-inch filling rods with ornamental connections; brass corner vases, 2½ in.; to be had in 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

$10 Music Cabinets, $7—
Mahogany finished music cabinets, with mahogany veneered door and drawer; shaped legs; inlaid lines; marquetry centerpiece in door; highly polished.

$15 Oak Bookcases, $10—
Quartered golden oak; 58 in. high, 28 in. wide; moulded top and base; glass door; four adjustable shelves; highly polished.

$20 Oak Bureaus, $15—
Quartered golden oak with swell front; top 42x20 in.; two long and two short drawers; upright oval, pattern plate mirror, 22x28 in.; fine construction and highly polished.

$25 Oak Sideboards, $18—
Quartered golden oak sideboards; swell top, 54x23 in.; two swell front drawers, one lined for silver; one linen drawer; two cupboards; cabinet top with three shelves; French plate mirror, 28 x 16 in.; fine construction and highly polished.

$25 Mahogany Bureaus, $18.50—
Mahogany veneered bureaus with serpentine front and top; two long and two small drawers; top base 44 x 21 in.; shaped legs; oval French plate mirror, 30 x 24 in.; highly polished.

$30 Oak Chiffonniers, $20—
Quartered golden oak; serpentine front and top, 36 x 19 in.; four long and two short drawers; shaped legs; French plate mirror, 24 x 20 in.

$30 Hanging Hall Glasses, $20—
Quartered golden oak; handsomely carved frame with carved head in center; four double hat and coat hooks; French plate mirror, 36 x 24 in.

$35 Oak Buffets, $23—
Quartered golden oak of fine construction and finish; top 42 x 22 in.; three small drawers; center cupboard with two side compartments; top has two small shelves at sides; French plate mirror, 24x16 in.

$38 Mahogany Bookcases, $25—
60 in. high, 49 in. wide; two sections with 2 glass doors; 4 adjustable shelves; moulded edge top; carved heads on corners; claw feet.

$70 Mahogany Sideboards, $50—
Mahogany sideboards; shaped front; moulded edge top, 54 x 25 in.; 6 small drawers; linen drawer; 2 closets; base has corner posts with claw feet; top is handsomely carved and has 4 shelves; pattern plate mirror, 46 x 20 in.; highly polished.

$80 Parlor Suites, $55—
Imitation mahogany frames, handsomely carved; suite consists of sofa, 2 arm and 2 wall chairs; full spring seats; best upholstery; tapestry cover in light colors.

$90 Old Davenports, $60—
Large size, club Davenport in quartered golden oak; heavy, massive frame; full spring seat; deeply tufted; covered with imported green velour with embossed pattern; highly polished and of best construction.

$100 Leather Library Suites, $75—
Mahogany finished frames; of good design; suite consists of sofa and large arm chair; full spring seat; tufted; tufted back; covered in dark green leather; fine construction and highly finished.

Another Important Offering of

White DRESS SHIRTS

Those we told you about a few days ago were gone almost with the telling. Today we have one hundred and thirty-five dozens more, to offer at the same absurdly low price,

35c Each, 3 for $1

Think of it—a white dress shirt for about what it costs to have one laundered three times!

They are well made, amply cut, and finely laundered. Body is of good muslin, bosom of 3-ply linen, with single or double plaits and eyelets; open in back; two lengths of sleeve. Sizes 15 to 17.

135 dozens seem like a good many shirts, but you had better lay in your supply this morning.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

$10 Will Buy a Splendid SUIT Today

This is good news for the one hundred men who decide quickest this morning to save five dollars on a suit—one of those most economical and sightly suits, too—black serge.

There is just that quantity here—the best $15 suit we have ever sold. All black serge, stylish and well made, of a weight that will make them comfortable to wear until 'way into the Fall—

Ten Dollars a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

PARIS NOTES

FROM THE OFFICE OF JOHN WANAMAKER, 44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris, August 13, 1901.

With what energy does the "mondaine" pursue the butterfly pleasure at Trouville. Social life is there seen at its gayest, and gowns are at their best. Nowhere are the mandates of La Mode followed so blindly as at Trouville. The elegante begins her day idly on the sands, but finishes it up in a whirl of excitement in the Casino at the gaming-tables or in the ball-room. In the morning she lounges on the sands to watch the bathers or to join them, to admire the very pretty coats made of bath toweling and embroidery, and to note the latest variety of white bath coating in sac ulster shape; a shape, by the way, which is also to be observed in the latest form of racing coats made of white linen with large pearl buttons. A bathing costume of special charm is in black alpaca, trimmed with white linen embroidered with black spots; while a white serge bathing dress worn over a striped woven vest with a scarlet frilled collar and scarf is its most serious rival. The stockings, shoes and caps of the bathing costume have absorbed a vast amount of ingenuity; the shoes lace up in front, and the straw hats, tied with colored ribbons, are well suited to the needs of the merely dilettante "baigneuse," while the more active bather takes to the bow cap made of plain silk. A pale blue bathing dress, trimmed with Irish crochet lace down the front, with a scarf of black silk, has been this week decorating the most energetic of fair swimmers.

On the "plage" itself, white is the most popular wear, and with all the white dresses, be they flannel or linen, the colored silk petticoat is worn. Pink, blue or mauve silk frills peep beneath cotton frocks, and although in the early Summer months there was a leaning towards the white cambric underskirt, the colored one has now been adopted for wear under the white; while white petticoats are used with good effect under black dresses. There are some beautiful black dresses to be seen at Trouville, transparent of texture, encrusted with medallions of black lace and lined with white silk.

Bright red cloth is as fashionable this year as last summer, and is a material conspicuously in vogue for the seaside. It makes dapper little coats. The last season's jacket, almost resembling a hunting coat, is replaced by a long flowing mantle. Some are semi-long and have no collar, but are bordered with a shaped strapping of black and gold embroidery around the neck. The bell-shaped sleeves are quite loose, while on some very "chic" models a cascaded drapery is formed from the shoulders, whence the arms pass beneath. On a slight figure they are certainly stylish. Another pretty notion is a long draped pelerine, having one end thrown over the shoulder, and fastened with a gold buckle. "Mantelets" in Marie Antoinette style, are considered very chic for wear at the races; made of white taffetas encrusted with lace, and worn with a lace robe. Some elegantes wear large flat capuchons of lace or gathered mousseline, and sometimes appear with a fichu fashioned wrap which crosses in front and fastens behind in a sash of mousseline. Many wraps of this description are worn for the Casino fetes.

Many hats are trimmed with fruit, and cherries are particularly chic, and are worn with their own foliage and stalks that are left freely visible—in fact, the idea seems to be to make the whole look as natural as possible. Hats trimmed with black, white and red currants are also seen on many stylish women.

The latest footgear created for fair cyclists is a white kid boot, with uppers of black patent leather. All the smartest women are wearing them. For evening wear at the Casino the correct footgear is white kid shoes with black barettes and jet embroidery.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Christian Conference at Sea Cliff Promises to Become Permanent.

The Rev. Hugh Black the Possible Successor to the Late Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock.

The Christian Conference about to meet at Sea Cliff has assumed proportions hardly dreamed of when the Conference was projected last Spring. There were men who had long felt that New York should have a Mildmay, and when they saw the formative work for the Sea Cliff meeting they took hold of it, with the result that it is now certain to be like the great English conference in many respects. That is, it is to become a meeting of Christian workers, who retire annually to talk over plans, compare notes, see how they can help each other, study the Bible, and gain spiritual strength. Hence it is more than likely to become, not a Christian Conference in name, but like the Conference in England, to take its name from the place in which it is held. If the forthcoming meeting proves successful, it will be made a permanent thing and become the Sea Cliff Conference.

The date of opening is Saturday, Aug. 31, but the first Sunday in September is to be the opening rally, when Young People's Societies will be under review. The great topic of Sunday School instruction is to be taken up on Labor Day, and later in the week the whole range of uplift work in Manhattan and Brooklyn, which is a good deal more extensive than is generally supposed, will be reviewed.

Leaders in every religious body in New York are either active or have expressed sympathy. As at Mildmay, a larg part of the programme will be allowed to develop from day to day, but it is known that Prof. F. K. Sanders of Yale will lead the Bible study each morning, and among the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, head of Temple College movement, Philadelphia; the Rev. Leighton Williams of the Amity Theological School, the Rev. Walter Laidlaw of the Church Federation, the Rev. Clarence E. Eberman, the new field secretary of Christian Endeavor; Commander Albion V. Wadhams of the United States Navy, Headworker Reynolds of the University Settlement, the Rev. Lester Bradner of the Episcopal Sunday School Commission, the Rev. A. H. McKinney of the State Sunday School Society, the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, the Congregationalist pastor of Springfield; Clinton R. Woodruff of the National Association of Municipal Leagues, S. J. Barrows of the New York Prison Association, Archdeacon Bryan of Queens and Nassau, and the Rev. Percy S. Grant of the Church of the Ascension, Manhattan.

Morning prayer will be said every morning at 7:30, there will be a daily praise service at 10:45 lasting fifteen minutes, and a vesper service every night at 6:30.

BRICK CHURCH'S PASTOR.

The possible successor of the late Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock as pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, the Rev. Hugh Black, is to preach for three Sundays, morning and afternoon, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, beginning Sept. 1. The Brick Church Pulpit Committee has as yet done nothing officially, but members of it have been on the lookout all Summer, and informally they have agreed to attend the late Dr. Hall's church on the Sundays indicated.

The Rev. Hugh Black is assistant to the Rev. Dr. Whyte. He comes from St. George's United Free Church, Edinburgh, and is counted the most promising young preacher in either Scotland or England. St. George's United Free Church is one of the institutions of the Scotch metropolis, and its pastor one of the famous Presbyterian leaders outside the Establishment. He has had many assistant ministers, but six years ago, when one came whose name was Black, he attracted attention out of the ordinary by the contrast in names.

Within two years the assistant was as well known throughout Edinburgh as Dr. Whyte himself, and last Winter he caught the ear of London, being asked to preach in the Temple, the great Congregational headquarters, where he is declared to be, next to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker himself, the most welcome pulpit occupant. The Rev. Hugh Black is a Scotchman by birth and education.

A member of the Brick Church session said yesterday that it is too early for anything definite to be done toward filling the pulpit there. He admitted that most members of the session, and Brick Church members who may be in town, will hear Mr. Black. It is known also that Rutgers Church committee will hear him also, and committees are coming here from Pittsburg and Chicago. Mr. Black has often been mentioned for an American pulpit. The preacher at the Fifth Avenue Church to-morrow will be the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton of California, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly. He was called lately to the Chambers-Wylie Church, now building at the cost of $1,000,000, in South Broad Street, Philadelphia, but declined. The Rev. Mr. Black preaches on the Sunday following, and until the return of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Sept. 1, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—Isaac the Peacemaker. Genesis, xxvi., 12, 25.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God. Matthew, v., 9.

Isaac is brought before us by himself only in this one lesson of our present course. To consider his character and relationships aright, therefore, we must look at much more than the simple facts of this one incident. For, like the sons of many an earnest, godly father, he was a very different man from Abraham, and the story of his life and that of his sons presents to us an entirely different phase of truth. It is a turning point in the revelations of Scripture.

The great subject brought before us in our recent lessons has been the genesis and growth of faith. We have seen it constantly enlarging from a simple recognition of a Divine Creator into the most perfect trust in His promises. It reached its climax in Abraham. With this lesson, however, we enter upon the consideration of the complimentary phase of Divine truth—the grace of God. It is a very important phase. For, as faith marks the attitude of man toward God, so grace marks the attitude of God toward man. Heretofore faith has been emphasized. Hereafter grace will be emphasized.

In all of God's dealings with Adam, Abel, Noah, and Abraham, wonderful expressions of God's grace were indeed seen, but in the narrative of those dealings our attention was fixed more upon the way in which that grace was received by men than upon the manner in which it was bestowed by God. In the narrative of His dealings with Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph, however, as brought before us in the coming lessons—attention will be fixed more upon Him, and what He does, than upon them, and what they do.

In the lesson of last week Isaac was introduced to our attention, but it was not his first introduction into history. He was the long-looked-for and beloved son of Abraham, "and Abraham was an hundred years old when his son Isaac was born unto him," (xxi., 5.) But fourteen years before—when Abraham was eighty-six, (xvi., 16)—he had installed Hagar, the Egyptian handmaid of his wife, into his household, and expected to make her son, Ishmael, his first born, the heir of all that God had promised him. But this was not to be, and in due time, when Isaac was born, Hagar and her son, by God's direction (xxi., 12, 13) were sent away to find a home elsewhere. Isaac was thus left the sole and special object of his affection and care.

Thus he grew up to man's estate, and although he lived to be an hundred and eighty years old, (xxxv., 28,) yet but very few incidents in his life are recorded. For about thirty years—or from the time that he was circumcised (xxi., 4) until the incident which we considered last week—we hear nothing whatever concerning him. About ten years later—or when he was forty years old (xxv., 20)—he was married to Rebecca, and became the father of Esau and Jacob when he was sixty. (xxv., 26.) After that, but how long after is not known—probably, however, it was after his sons had grown to manhood—the incident of this lesson occurred. Then he ceased almost altogether to be of any prominence in the history of events, and nothing of any great importance is mentioned concerning him until he died in Hebron and was buried by his two sons, Esau and Jacob. (xxxv., 29.

None of the few incidents recorded of his history, however, mark him—as men judge—as a man of much force of character. In all of his intercourse with others he seems to be rather dealt with by them than as a leader, and dealing with and commanding them. Without the physical energy—or the mental grasp or the pronounced faith—of his father, he was simply a good man, seeking to live peaceably with his neighbors, and by faith walking humbly before God. But in all of his ways he was evidently held and guarded by God—everywhere, and always, the object of His grace and goodness. This is very strikingly seen in the way by which Abraham's servant was directed to Rebecca as his wife. (24.) It is also, as we shall see, the prominent characteristic of the incident brought before us in this lesson.

ISAAC'S SPRITUAL CHARACTER.

How we understand the spiritual significance of Isaac's character and position will depend very much upon how we interpret the scene upon Mount Moriah brought before us last week. From many of the facts connected with that incident, it has been very natural, and very common, to look upon him as a type of Christ. The act of Abraham is so like that of God the Father in giving up His beloved Son, and the spirit of Isaac is so like that of Him who was "led as a sheep to the slaughter, and like a lamb dumb before his shearer" (Acts viii., 32) that they at once suggest the scene on Calvary.

But however interesting and spiritual this suggestion may be, there is nothing in the Scriptures to confirm it as a true interpretation. For when Christ was offered up there was no substitute found for Him. He was delivered up in very deed to death. In fact, He was the "ram caught in the thicket," the victim pierced with thorns, and not the Isaac who was delivered.

There must, therefore, be some other explanation. It is given to us by St. Paul. To him the birth of Isaac was a forecasting of the great doctrine of "justification by faith," in contradistinction to that "by works," as set forth in the person of Ishmael. For the one was the son of the free woman, the other of the bond woman, and the son of the bond woman could "not be heir with the son of the free woman." So he says that "we"—those who receive the great truth which he preached—"we, brethren, as Isaac was, are the children of promise." (Galatians iv., 22-31.) Isaac, therefore, must represent us, and not Christ—the delivered and not the Deliverer, the redeemed and not the Redeemer.

How, now, can this be? We have already seen in an earlier lesson that God in the distant ages of eternity determined to make man, and "whom He did fore-know He also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of His Son." (Romans viii., 29.) During long ages He prepared the earth to be his dwelling place.

In due time he was created in His own image, and in-breathed with His Spirit, and "Adam was the son of God." (Luke iii., 38.) He was His long-expected and promised son. He set him over all of His works. He was the heir of all of His possessions.

But inasmuch as he was a created being, he could be tempted of Satan. So he fell under the condemnation of God's Law, and that Law demanded that he should die. The Father, Himself, in obedience to His own Law, must lead out this beloved—this long-expected son—this son destined to be partaker of His glory—made in His own image and heir of all His promises, and deliver him over to the bitter pangs of death! The Law, like Abraham, was unmoved, and knew no pity, no tears, no hesitation.

But God's Love, wrestled with His Law and conquered. For a voice was heard in the distant counsels of eternity, saying: "Lo! I come to do Thy will, O God." (Hebrews x., 7.) So the love of God provided a lamb, "The Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." It was His only begotten Son, and He "laid on Him the iniquity of us all." (Isaiah liii., 6.) He took man's place, as the ram took the place of Isaac. So Isaac stands for us. "We, as Isaac was, are the children of promise."

The historical family of Isaac, therefore, is the great spiritual family of the redeemed. In studying its history we are simply studying our own. In this family there are a great variety of characters, but none are pure, none are holy—"no, not one." We look with equal indignation upon the weak blindness and partiality of Isaac, and the scheming selfishness of Rebecca, and the careless greed of Esau, and the dastardly deceit of Jacob. But the same characters are seen among the redeemed children of God in every age, and every place, and in every condition of life. For all of the redeemed are not holy. Many of them, in fact, have no spiritual apprehension that they have ever been redeemed. But it is to this family that all of the promises of God in Christ belong. It is with this family in the world that we now have to do.

Now the one great thought of Abraham, the father, for this redeemed son of his love, was seen in the anxiety he manifested to secure for him a wife. Under the sacred form of an oath he solemnly charged "the eldest servant of his house that ruled over all that he had" (xxiv., 2.) "thou shalt not take a wife unto my son of the daughters of the Canaanites among whom I dwell." (xxiv., 3.) For they were heathen and had no fear of God before their eyes. "The Canaanites," in all the Scriptures, are the enemies of God's people. It was a general title characterizing all of the natural inhabitants of the land. Abraham found them there when he first encamped at Shechem. (xii., 6.)

The direction was thus a significant setting forth of the great demand of grace, that the redeemed child of God is not to make alliance with the world, for "if any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." (I. John, ii., 15.) And "what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness?—and what communion hath light with darkness?—and what concord hath Christ with Belial?—or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel?" (II. Corinthians, vi., 14, 15.)

To carry out his master's commands, therefore, Abraham's servant was required to make a long journey that Isaac might be united to one who belonged to those who had come out of Ur of the Chaldees, and who worshipped God. They are Abraham's kindred—of the family of his brother Nahor. They had left Ur with him, and, therefore, were on a higher spiritual level than "the Canaanite." But they were not on as high a level as Abraham, for they had been contented to tarry by the way, and had never reached Canaan as he had done. Therefore on no account was Isaac to return to them. (xxiv., 5-8.) Rebecca could come to him, but he could not go to her.

ISAAC'S INTEGRITY PRESERVED.

Evidently in all this there was a deeper meaning than simply considerations of personal and social convenience and satisfaction. It involved a great truth essential to the maintenance of a true and acceptable spiritual life. So these directions of Abraham were faithfully carried out, and by the overruling hand of God the integrity of Isaac was preserved. The story is one of the most beautiful in the Bible.

After the death of his father, Isaac apparently moved his flocks and household from Hebron, and "dwelt by the well Lahai-roi." (xxv, 11,) which "is between Kadesh and Bered" (xvi, 14,) on the southern border of Palestine, and where Abraham himself had many years before pitched his tent. But in the course of time the pastures there were dried up, and the wells failed, for there was "a famine in the land." (Verse 1.) A similar famine was experienced when Abraham was in the same region, and to escape it he went, without any direction from God, into Egypt. (xii, 9, 10.) There he fell into grievous sin, from the effects of which he was delivered only by divine interposition.

When the famine was repeated in the days of Isaac, however, God Himself graciously warned him not to go into Egypt, but to go "unto Gerar." (Verses 1-6.) His stay there presents to us another phase of the same truth as that we have considered in relation to his marriage. That concerned a vital fellowship with the world, this concerns the manner of dealing with the world in the daily affairs of life. For "Gerar," "Egypt," and "The Canaanites" represent different phases of the world in which the redeemed children of God dwell.

The people of Gerar seem to have been a people who were always on the lookout for their own personal pleasure and profit; who were keen to take advantage of every opportunity to secure all that they desired whether they had just claim to it or not. Nothing restrained them but fear of a stronger power. Apparently through fear of this rapacious greed, when Abraham was in the same region before Isaac was born (xx, 1-18,) he was guilty of the same duplicity that we now see in Isaac. But God interposed His gracious hand in both cases and put His fear upon the people. Thus His servants were delivered.

But as Isaac grew rich under God's blessing "the Philistines envied him." (Verse 14.) Then they undertook to weaken him by filling with earth the wells his father had dug. (Verse 15.) Unable—or quite as probably, unwilling—to prevent this, but evidently fearing that he might resent this intrusion upon his hereditary rights, Abimelech, their King, entreated him to leave Gerar. So he removed from the city, "and pitched his tent in the Valley of Gerar and dwelt there." (Verse 17.) But as soon as he had opened the wells of his father, which had been closed, and again began to prosper, again "the herdsmen of Gerar did strive with Isaac's herdsmen, saying, The water is ours." (Verse 20.)

So Isaac moved further away from Gerar. Five times he thus dug new wells and moved his flocks and herds because of their aggressions. For there are many occasions in every man's history where only matters of personal convenience are involved, when it is better for the sake of peace to yield one's rights rather than contend to maintain them.

So Isaac evidently, in all of his movements, was divinely directed, for when at last he had gone far from Gerar, and had come to Rehoboth, he was unmolested. Then he said: "Now the Lord hath made room for us, and we shall be fruitful in the land." (Verse 22.) Thus, as in the case of his marriage, he made no alliance with the world, so in his dealings with Gerar he endeavored as much as possible to "live peaceably with all men," (Romans, xii., 18,) accounting it "thankworthy if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully." (I. Peter, ii., 19.)

This must have been a very striking testimony to the heathen in the midst of whom Isaac dwelt. For it was very different from their methods of proceeding. They would resist to the death every effort to take anything from them, whether it rightfully belonged to them or not. Otherwise, in their opinion, they could not prosper. But here was a man who was content to leave his affairs in the hands of his God, and yet he prospered! It was a problem they could not understand.

But as Isaac's prosperity continued to increase, they could not resist the power of its silent argument, and they drew their own conclusions. Evidently they became afraid of the mighty power which so made him to grow rich and strong, even in the midst of his losses. So they came to him with smooth words, saying, "We saw certainly that the Lord was with thee, and we said let there be now an oath betwixt us and thee, and let us make a covenant with thee; that thou wilt do us no hurt, as we have not touched thee, and as we have done unto thee nothing but good, and have sent thee away in peace; thou art now the blessed of the Lord." (Verses 28-29.)

This is the triumph of the true reception of grace.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What new phase of truth is brought before us in the history of Isaac, and what is said of it?

What were the conditions in Abraham's household when Isaac was born?

What do the recorded incidents in the life of Isaac show concerning him?

Upon what does the spiritual significance of his life depend, and how is the scene on Mount Moriah often interpreted?

What is St. Paul's interpretation, and how is it explained?

Who are therefore represented in the family of Isaac, and what is said of it?

What was the one great thought of Abraham for the—how it carried out—and what does it teach concerning spiritual life?

What did Isaac do after his father's death, and what is the significance of his experiences in Gerar?

What was the character of the people of Gerar, and how was Isaac evidently directed?

What testimony did his conduct give to the heathen, and what was the result?

Missionaries for Persia and Africa.

Nine missionaries sent out by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church are to sail on the steamship Mesaba from this city a week from to-day. Four of them go to East Persia, two to West Persia, two to West Africa, and one to Colombia. A farewell service for them will be held at the Presbyterian Building, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, at 12:30 P. M. next Friday. The missionaries who sail next week are the Rev. and Mrs. James W. Hawkes, the Rev. Norman L. Euwer, the Rev. Charles A. Douglass, the Rev. and Mrs. B. W. Labaree, the Rev. and Mrs. James S. Cunningham, and Miss Martha Bell Hunter.

To Dedicate New Baptist Church.

The new St. Stephen's Baptist Church, Camelia Street and Hopkins Avenue, Long Island City, will be dedicated on Sunday, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Madison C. Peters, D. D., of the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and there will be short addresses by a number of prominent clergymen and statesmen. The new church property has been paid for and the trustees now have a clear deed. The Rev. Dr. Simon P. W. Drew is the founder and pastor of the church.

The Feast of St. Bernard.

The Feast of St. Bernard will be celebrated in St. Bernard's Church, West Fourteenth Street, on Sunday, Aug. 25. The solemn high mass will be at 11 o'clock. The panegyric of the saint will be preached by the Rev. William Livingston, A. M., rector of St. Mary's Church, Newburg, N. Y.

CITY TAX REFORM.

Lawson Purdy Addresses the League of American Municipalities on This Subject.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Lawson Purdy, Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association, addressed the League of American Municipalities here to-day on local option in taxation. Mr. Purdy said:

"The League of American Municipalities at its last convention at Charleston, S. C., unanimously adopted certain resolutions, outlining the changes which should be made in the constitutions and statutes of our States, in order that progress in taxation may be possible. The resolutions adopted by the league, which have had such approval, are as follows:

Resolved, That all provisions in State constitutions should be abolished which restrict the power of the Legislature to regulate assessment and taxation.

Resolved, That so much State revenue as may be required in excess of that derived from specific taxes should be apportioned to and paid by the counties or towns in proportion to county or town valuations.

Resolved, That every county or town and every city be granted the right to regulate the assessment and taxation of property at its discretion, provided any increase or reduction of assessment must be uniform throughout such county, town, or city, and not made on the ground of ownership.

"Three weeks after the adoption of these resolutions, the New York Chamber of Commerce unanimously approved a bill for the apportionment of State taxes and for local option in taxation, presented by its Committee on Taxation. This bill follows precisely the plan outlined by the league and was indorsed by many associations of business men and trades unions.

"Although the bill recommended by the Chamber of Commerce did not become a law in New York this year, the plan of appointment found favor in Oregon, and became a law in that State with the approval, on Feb. 27, of House Bill No. 68. The principle of the Oregon law is in accord with the resolutions of the league.

"The most notable action in harmony with these resolutions has been taken by the Senate of Colorado, by an amendment to the Colorado Constitution which provided in the Constitution itself for local option in taxation.

"The business men of Ohio have become aroused to the necessity of making great changes in the tax system of that State, and the Ohio State Board of Commerce has entered upon a campaign of education to secure the passage by the next Legislature of an amendment to the Constitution.

"Public sentiment in Great Britain is more aroused that it is here, and action may be taken there ahead of any State in this country. The Councils of Glasgow, Liverpool, London, and 300 other municipalities have petitioned Parliament for local option in taxation, and a few weeks ago the Urban District Councils' Association of Great Britain, representing 400 towns, likewise petitioned Parliament for this reform."

An address by Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo on "Political Liberty" closed the convention, which will meet next year at Grand Rapids, Mich. The following officers were elected:

President—Mayor Charles Ashley of New Bedford, Mass.; Vice Presidents—Mayor J. A. Smith of Charleston, S. C.; Mayor Ribble and J. Barr of Joliet, Ill., and Mayor James M. Head of Nashville, Tenn. Secretary—Former Mayor John McVicar of Des Moines, Iowa; Treasurer—Mayor Thomas P. Taylor of Bridgeport, Conn.; Trustees—Mayor Thomas G. Hayes of Baltimore; Mayor John Aulthut of Winnipeg; Mayor Harbinson of Hartford, Conn.; N. S. Parkhurst of Gloversville, N. Y., and P. H. Cummings of Fargo, N. D.

MINERAL LANDS MAY BE OPENED.

SPOKANE, Washington, Aug. 23.—Plans are announced to-day to secure the opening by Congress of the Spokane Indian reservation to mineral locations. The reservation is 200,000 acres.

The mineral wealth is unknown, but surface indications are said to be promising. The reservation is now occupied by about 350 Spokane Indians with Chief Litt at their head.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL COMMISSION'S DEFENSE

Episcopal Diocesan Convention Will Decide the Matter.

The Rev. Mr. Van Winkle Says He Finds that "Broad" Churchmen Are Very Subtle.

The Rev. Lester Bradner, assistant rector of the Church of the Ascension, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Commission, which is considering the advisability of a co-operative plan of work between Union Theological Seminary, Amity Theological School, and the Teachers' College, and which has aroused apposition on the part of the "Catholic" party in the Church, said yesterday that the project was not yet ready for discussion. He continued:

"The matter is a purely diocesan one, and was left to the commission for consideration and report. We have had meetings, but we have come to no conclusion. As we have not decided the matter ourselves, I do not see how we can be criticised or how we can discuss it. We will merely decide as we think best, and then report to the Diocesan Convention, which will sit in judgment on what we do—the men who compose it will decide.

"Regarding the books which are recommended for teachers to read, that is an old subject. I'm surprised that it is only brought up at this late day. The purpose was to enlighten the teacher. We paid particular attention to the best authorities upon the various subjects, and did not always select them because they were written by Episcopalians."

The Rev. E. H. Van Winkle of St. Clement's Church, who attacked the scheme on Thursday, said yesterday that he wanted it fully ventilated.

"A religious convention is very much like a political convention," he said. "Somebody is likely to spring something which will go through with a rush if it is not understood. I have discovered the broad churchman to be very subtle.

"It is impossible for the Presbyterians and the Catholics ever to agree. The points of divergence are too great. They are so great that even a child could not fail to notice them.

"Some of the broad churchmen remind me very much of the story of the fox. When his tail was cut off he decided that a tail was useless appendage, anyway."

A correspondent in a communication to THE NEW YORK TIMES says:

"The Rev. E. H. Van Winkle is quoted, in speaking of the movement of co-operative work between the Diocesan Sunday School Commission, Union Theological Seminary, Teachers' College, and Amity Theological School, as designating the Amity School as 'a short-cut Baptist institution.' If the reverend gentleman made this statement he cannot be well informed regarding the school mentioned, for in the first place the school does not offer a 'short cut' to the ministry, but gives courses of study for the training of lay workers—Sunday school teachers and the like—and emphasizes the need of thorough seminary training when young men desire to enter the ministry, as is evidenced by the fact that several former students are now studying in New Brunswick and at Crozier.

"In the second place it is strictly interdenominational and not allied to any one of the evangelical denominations. If is true that the Dean is the minister of a Baptist church, but this does not in any way influence the teaching or work of the school, as I, a Presbyterian, willingly attest, because other denominations are represented on the governing body and the Faculty, three of the latter being Episcopalians. It seemed to me that these corrections should be made in fairness to the institution spoken of."

THE LOSS OF THE DELMAR.

British Board of Trade Punishes the Captain—Assertion that British Chart Is Incorrect.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Board of Trade has suspended for six months the certificate of Capt. Ennis Williams for the loss of the British steamer Delmar, which went ashore on July 8 at Renews, N. F. Capt. Williams attributed the disaster to a current with which he was not familiar, and which set him off his course.

His counsel also asserted that there was a difference of a quarter of a point between the British and American charts, and called attention to the fact that five new vessels had been lost in the vicinity of Cape Race in the course of the present Summer, alleging that this discrepancy was sufficient to account for all the disasters.

The Board of Trade did not accept either explanation of the loss of the Delmar.

The Delmar, while bound from Dundee for Mobile, went ashore at Renews, on the east coast of Newfoundland, in a dense fog. Afterward she listed and sank.

SUES BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Broker Seeks to Have 999-Year Lease of Elevated Road Set Aside.

A suit has been instituted by A. Sartorius, a broker of 20 Broad Street against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the other corporations possessing the railway franchises in Brooklyn under which the Rapid Transit Company operates, to set aside the 999 years' lease held by the company on the property of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company. Mr. Sartorius is a member of the Consolidated Exchange.

At the office of Collin & Sheehan, the attorneys for the railroad company, information concerning the suit was refused.

KITES FLYING IN LIGHT WIND.

Meteorological Observations Now Possible Regardless of Breezes.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The feat of elevating kites with meteorological instruments in the artificial wind caused by a rapidly moving tugboat, was successfully performed over Boston Bay yesterday by A. L. Rotch, Director of the Blue Hill Observatory. It was the first attempt of the kind. From several years' study of the atmosphere at Blue Hill, it had been determined that kites could not be flown in wind less than twelve miles an hour. Accordingly, apparatus was placed on the tug Confidence and flights made in a light breeze. The kites were very sensitive to alterations of the course of the tug and began to fall whenever the course varied 30 to 50 degrees on either side of the mean direction of the wind.

Complete meteorological records were obtained during both flights. This experiment demonstrated that meteorological records at great heights may easily be obtained during calms or very light winds, by means of kites flown from a rapidly moving steamer, and that it is now possible for the observer and student to work uninterruptedly under almost all conditions of wind and weather.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER HERE.

Count Gilbert Graf Hohenwart-Gerlachstein, recently appointed by Emperor Franz Josef as Austrian Minister at the City of Mexico, arrived in New York on the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck yesterday. The Count is the first Minister of Austria to Mexico since the execution of the Emperor Maximilian.

Arrangements between the two countries, looking to the resumption of diplomatic relations, were made some months ago by Prince Kheuenhuller, who, when in America at that time, took occasion to visit President Diaz, with the result that on his arrival in Austria the Emperor appointed Count Hohenwart-Gerlachstein to the post. Count Hohenwart-Gerlachstein was accompanied by his wife, Count Anton Stadnicky, First Secretary of Legation, and Count Carl Kielmannsegg, Second Secretary of Legation. The party will go immediately to the City of Mexico. The Count said that he expected a very pleasant sojourn in the Mexican capital.

Woman Health Inspector In Orange, N.J.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 23.—The Board of Health last night appointed Mrs. Elizabeth M. Devine of 53 Essex Avenue to be a Health Inspector. She was recommended by the Law and Ordinance Committee, and a large number of citizens had indorsed her application. Her salary was fixed at the nominal sum of $1 per year. The board will communicate with a committee representing several women's clubs that favored the appointment of a woman Health Inspector. It is hoped that the committee will be able to carry out its plan of paying a salary to the Inspector chosen at its request.

He who has a **Sparklets** bottle need never wait for a cooling drink. There are no reservations to this statement, for they can be used anywhere. Are easy to carry, always ready and very cheap.

If you have a bottle not in use, bring it to our store, 1127 Broadway, and let us put it in order for you without charge. You will need it very soon.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.
Branch Store at 28 Broad Street.

Religious Notices.

Collegiate Church,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister.
Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate (Marble) Church,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"True Worship."
Evening—"The Unselfishness of Christ."

Collegiate Church,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Rev. WINFRED R. ACKERT will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "Christian Enterprise."

Collegiate Church.
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, Minister.
Rev. JOHN P. EGBERT, D. D., will preach 11 A. M.
Congregation uniting with St. Andrew's M. E., Bloomingdale Reformed and Rutgers Presbyterian Churches.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,
7TH AVE. AND 14TH ST.
Rev. Dr. Bagnell, Sioux City, Iowa, 11 and 8. Special evangelistic services during the week. Tuesday, illustrated sacred song service. All welcome.

To-night People's Popular Concert
Miss Hyneman, soprano; Miss Barkentin, contralto; Gordon Thomas, baritone. Recitations, solos, duets. Seats free.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Corner of 55th St.
Rev. George D. Purves, D.D., Pastor. On Aug. 25,
REV. HENRY COLLIN MINTON, D. D.,
Moderator of the General Assembly, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The public is cordially invited to these services.

THE "OLD FIRST" CHURCH,
5th Av., 11th to 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D.
Rev. J. Hendrik de Vries will preach 11 A. M. in the Chapel.
WELCOME!

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Holy communion, 9 A. M.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Sundays, low mass, 7:30; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong, (plain,) 4. Daily, 7:30, 9, 5.

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St.—HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON, pastor. Only morning service, 11 A. M. Preaching by the Rev. Asa Clay Orndorff.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 55th St.—Rev. Dr. Sabine, pastor; Rev. R. L. Rudolph, assistant. Sunday services at 11 and 8.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH Av. and 44th St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor. Services, Sunday, 10:30 A. M.; evangelistic services 7:30 P. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor. Service 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. J. Russell Tabor.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45, evening at 7:45, by the assistant pastor, Rev. Ernest Wood. Visitors cordially welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. Morse preaches; evening subject, "Things Which Lie in Wait to Deceive." Everybody cordially welcome.

FIRST UNION, 86TH ST. AND LEXINGTON Av.—The pastor, Milton S. Littlefield, all Summer; 11 and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69th St., Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector. —Services 11 A. M.

People's Church 61st St., rear 3d Av.
Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.
Services 11 and 8.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (CHRISTIAN.)
REV. B. Q. DENHAM, Pastor, 223 West 56th St.
10:45 A. M. Regular services.
No evening service.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., near 6th Av.—Rev. J. Luther Frantz will preach; services, 11 A. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, west of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor. —11 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. Charles H. Moss of Rochester, N. Y.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —The Rev. David MacMurray, 10:45. "The Voice of God in History"; 7:30, "The Baptism of Jesus."

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, WEST 4th St., near 6th Av.—10:30 and 8 Rev. William B. Tower preaches.

Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JEFFERSON and MARCY Avs., Brooklyn, Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited.

TOURNEY AT WEST END, N. J.

Annual Military and Athletic Contests Began Yesterday.

WEST END, N. J., Aug. 23.—The third military tournament under the auspices of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association was opened auspiciously this afternoon at Hollywood Park. Both from a social standpoint and in regard to the events the affair was inferior to last year's. Here and there in the park are numerous canvas villages, the temporary quarters of the competing companies. New York is well represented. As Troop C was unable to get its men together, Brooklyn made no showing.

A hundred-yard dash was the first event. Then came the exhibition drill by a detachment of United States coast artillerymen, under Capt. James A. Shipton, and next the exhibition drill by the First Signal Corps of the New York National Guard, Capt. Oscar Erlandsen commanding. Red Bank's delegation of the Second Troop, National Guard of New Jersey, under Capt. Edwin F. Fields, gave an exhibition of trick riding.

In the semi-final heat of the hundred-yard dash, which was for boys under sixteen years old, Kahn won and Austin was second.

The Second Troop appeared again, this time in a contest to displace each other's plumes. There were four men on each side, and their handling of the horses showed much skill. The Red Bank contingent won with three up. The clever riding of Dr. Chasey was much applauded, and his catching a runaway horse, which threw its rider, was the feature of the day.

The programme ended with an exhibition drill by Company C, Twelfth Regiment, National Guard of New York, Capt. S. S. Stebbins commanding.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.

Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162d Street distant 227 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Boulevard with the southerly line of 162d Street and at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, the said distances and dimensions more or less, being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 2,120 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23d day of September, 1897, and known as Number 548 West 162d Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2,120 on the Land Map of the City of New York, subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 24, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: C. E. Allioth, 7 Boulevard du Theatre.

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TWELVE PAGES.

WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

FOR MAYOR?

The councils of the municipal reformers do not seem as yet to have produced any very cheering or highly promising results. The oportunity for redeeming the city is quite unprecedented. Tammany cannot possibly maintain the appearance of decency for four years, and of late it has quite thrown off the mask from the face of the tiger. Nothing could show this more forcibly than MURPHY'S impudence in retaining on the police force, in good and regular standing, men who are actually under indictment, although, as MURPHY aggravates his impudence by saying, "only for neglect of duty." That one act and speech ought to be worth thousands of anti-Tammany votes. The Lexow disclosures which elected Mayor STRONG were far weaker in their effect upon candid and honest minds than those which are now being brought home to us.

Another great advantage is that the Republican organization will be, we have every reason to expect, heartily with us. No journal, we suppose, has had more to say than THE NEW YORK TIMES against the political methods and the political purposes of Senator PLATT. It is the more incumbent upon us now to say that we have seen no reason for distrusting his sincerity in desiring to elect an anti-Tammany Mayor this year. His worst enemy will not deny that he is a man of good counsel, who knows how to adapt his efforts to his objects. He did us, the decent people of New York, great harm four years ago. We believe that he is now convinced that he did himself no good. It was not for his interest either as the Republican boss of the State nor as a National politician, to have to bear the responsibility of turning over this great city to Tammany, as BLUCHER desired that London might be turned over to himself, "for plunder."

But it will not do for the decent people of this town to take any chances. The organization is very strong; all the stronger because it is an "organized appetite," which will be bereft of nutriment when it is turned out of office. It will fight desperately, and will array on its side the criminal and vicious classes in solid phalanx. We cannot afford to put up any but our very strongest man. And the drift of the discussion thus far, as it has leaked out of the committees, or been made known by means of trial balloons, is not, we are bound to say, encouraging.

The plain business of the committees, in order to win, is not to waste their time and gray matter speculating about the effect of the nomination upon this or that specific "vote," but to find the man who has given the strongest and most recent earnest of desire and capacity to serve this city well. Four years ago to put that question was to answer it. The man was WARING. As against his brilliant record of fresh municipal service, the claims of Mr. Low seemed a little academic, not to play upon the word. They seem still more academic now, when his public service since has been confined to his excellent work for his own university, and when he would bring to the battle the reversed prestige of defeat.

But who is the man who may be now most nearly likened to WARING in this sense? Public service has been done for the municipality within even these four years, during which its official guardians have confined their exertions to robbing it. ANDREW CARNEGIE, for example, has been in the interval of municipal gloom a great benefactor of the city. And, even in such municipal affairs as have been withheld from the clutches of Tammany there have been New Yorkers who have done the city some service, and the city knows it. Two great undertakings of a municipal or quasi-municipal kind have been honestly and sagaciously prosecuted; three, if we include the charter revision, though that was legislation and not administration. One is the establishment of the New York Public Library. The other, and that the more important, in that it comes home more nearly to men's business and bosoms, is the planning and partial execution of the system of rapid transit. Among the men who have had most to do with these enterprises it seems that the candidate for Mayor should be sought. If there were a man who had been conspicuously identified with both, such a man would have given the most valuable pledges of public spirit and of capacity. At any rate, we are sure that it is upon the ground of solid and recent public service, which appeals to all the people of the greater city, and not at all of too scrupulous and peddling attention to the various "votes," that the nomination to the Mayoralty must be made which shall give us the fairest chance to throw off this filthy and degrading yoke.

LOVERS OF AMERICA.

The note of pain rang out loud and shrill at the Sanderson Academy dinner on Thursday. Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, ex-Gov. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, and Mr. CHARLES S. HAMLIN, earnest anti-imperialists all, deplored everything in sight, and did it with a sad sincerity that cast a deep and appropriate gloom over the mournful occasion. Although it was a Republican audience, the President was berated and his policies made odious by a relentless exposure of their wickedness. The Springfield Republican says "they bore it well." There are no hardier men in the world than the Western Massachusetts Republicans.

Prof. NORTON set up a feeble little man of straw, whom he audaciously imagined to have asked him, "Why return to dwell on these things of which we have already heard quite enough?" For Prof. NORTON the word enough has no objective meaning. When he has had enough he sometimes quits—never before; and he easily demonstrated to his little man of straw that to a person with a conscience and a mission to propound the moral law the spectacle of popular sentiment gone wrong is a mandate to begin talking and keep on talking in complete disregard of any signs of weariness that the process may evoke.

In the report of Prof. NORTON'S remarks, however, we find two statements which he ought not to have made. "Lover of America as I am," he said, "my heart burns hot with indignant sorrow and humiliation as I regard our treatment of Porto Rico, of Cuba, and of the Philippines." Why should Prof. ELIOT NORTON stoop to describe himself as a lover of America? It is unworthy of him. In a later passage of his speech he says that we have been acting as if we were no longer Americans—"we have been Europeanizing ourselves." This may explain, but does not excuse, his discreditable love of America. Does he not see that he condones imperialism when he confesses that he loves his country? Furthermore, a man who loves his country comes dangerously near the degrading vice of patriotism.

Prof. NORTON again exposes himself to criticism by speaking of AGUINALDO as "once our friend and ally." He ought not to say that. The Philippine Information Society in one of its esteemed pamphlets has demonstrated to its own satisfaction that AGUINALDO never was our ally. When he describes him as an ally Prof. NORTON discredits and, so to speak, flouts the Philippine Information Society and casts doubt upon the historical value of its literature. This is a form of infidelity. The anti-imperialists ought to stand by each other—nobody else will stand by them.

Of course, the capture of AGUINALDO was achieved "by a trick so mean as to make a traitor blush," although it was the work of a brave and honorable officer of the United States Army, Brig. Gen. FUNSTON. So, too, from Cuba. Prof. NORTON hears only "the reproaches of men to whom we have broken our promise of independence." All our other promises about pacification, our obligation to protect Cuba and ourselves against an immediate recurrence of the conditions of turbulence and warfare that prompted our intervention three years ago, and the appeals of the entire property-owning, serious-minded people of the island may be contemptuously ignored.

On the whole, the Western Massachusetts Republicans who ate the Sanderson Academy dinner this year did have a good deal to bear.

A BRAVE SHERIFF.

Sheriff NORTH of St. Clair County, Ala., has done more for the good repute of his State than any other Alabamian we have heard of for some time. He had in custody a negro who had not only been accused, but tried and convicted, of "the usual crime." The usual crime is capital in Alabama. There was no reason to doubt that the sentence would be duly executed, and the wretch hanged according to law within less than a month. But that did not suit the crowd. They preferred that, instead of being put to death solemnly and exemplarily, he should be butchered to make a rustic holiday.

But they reckoned without their host. The Sheriff was a brave and honest man who meant to do the duty he had been appointed and sworn to do, and to deal with his prisoner according to law. Knowing the temper of the more rowdyish among his neighbors, he took his precautions and enlisted his posse with good judgment, of men brave like himself and equally determined to do their duty. The result was that the lynching mob was repulsed with the loss of two lives, which their owners had forfeited by undertaking to take the law into their own hands. It is one thing to string up or burn a helpless negro, and quite another to confront a Sheriff's pistol with assurance that he will use it. Lynching parties will not be a popular amusement in St. Clair County while Mr. NORTH remains Sheriff of the same. In spite of the lawless element in it, he has given it a name for abiding the law for which all its respectable citizens ought to be very much obliged to him.

EVOLUTION OF WOMEN CRUSADERS.

Probably the most interesting phase of the differentiation of the female in connection with the evolution of the advanced woman of to-day from the colorless nonentity described by SOLOMON or the flabby invertebrate of which Patient Grizelda was supposed to be admirably typical, giving us a creature of wild impulses and cyclonic volitions, unrestrainable and non-dirigible, is her steady progress in the acquisition of thoroughness. We see this exemplified in the female crusader most strikingly, if not most attractively.

When it first occurred to good women to do what in them lay to discourage the use of alcoholic liquors as beverages, they shed a few tears at the thought of their own helplessness and proceeded to hold prayer meetings. How much or little of good was accomplished in this way we are not in a position to say. It did not seem to interfere with the liquor business as a commercial pursuit, and the most trustworthy statistics obtainable warranted the belief that the production and consumption of what is popularly known as "booze," in one form or another, was steadily and alarmingly on the increase. The prayer-meeting method of treatment did not seem to meet the case exactly, and the next step was the organization of marching bands to go from saloon to saloon, conduct appropriate exercises on the sidewalk, and expostulate with proprietors, attendants, and customers. No doubt this was effective at the moment in discouraging any but inveterate tipplers from formulating their orders, but it made no lasting impression. The longer a man who wanted a drink was deterred from getting it by the fact that several estimable women were lined up in front of the bar expatiating upon the sinfulness of drunkenness, the thirstier he became. The net result was not beneficial. Then the idea took shape of camping out in the drinking places, to the end that whoever made his way to the bar must pass the vigilant pickets of the reformers and argue the point step by step at considerable disadvantage. It is a well-known fact that very few of those who buy drinks could give a satisfactory explanation of their reasons for doing so, and that a man must be very thirsty indeed to persist in his purpose to "take something" with two or three voluble women endeavoring to dissuade him.

This method was a distinct advance upon any which preceded it, and might have succeeded in accomplishing something of permanent advantage if the resourceful barkeepers had not hit upon expedients which broke up the system. Some of them turned loose upon the floor of their saloons mice caught over night on the free lunch counters. When this failed in the case of certain women made of sterner stuff than enters into the composition of those who through fear of mice are all their lifetime subject to bondage—and there are such—other expedients were tried with varying success until the hose was brought into requisition. The woman does not live who can remain impressive and in condition for effective missionary work when her bonnet is knocked askew by a stream of cold water impelled by a pressure due to a head of forty feet and directed with unerring precision at her millinery. Even a siphon of selters has a discouraging effect when discreetly employed in this way. Hence the camping-out system had to be given up.

Then came the hatchet phase of the movement. The hatchet is an effective implement when wielded with a will, and so proved itself in demolishing bar furnishings and smashing bottles. It marked a distinct step in the evolution of the crusader, but the damage it did was comparatively easily repaired and no great impression was made on the liquor traffic by its employment. This phase of the movement was interesting chiefly as showing that women are developing new and unsuspected traits which may be studied with advantage. But in woman as an incendiary for a high and holy purpose we have the ultimate type of the militant female reformer. This type has developed in one of our Western towns, and has signalized itself by the burning of an obnoxious saloon and its adjacent storehouse. The method is certainly thorough. In practice it may be found to have some disadvantages, but as your thorough reformer never sees but one phase of a question at a time, being single-eyed in the Scriptural sense, we may overlook this feature of it and give thought solely to the fact that it marks the completion of an evolutionary process in women which has been going on for centuries.

IN DISREGARD OF LAW.

The recent public reprimand of Rear Admiral EVANS by Assistant Secretary of the Navy HACKETT for criticising, in "A Sailor's Log," an act of Mr. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, when Secretary of the Navy nearly twenty years ago, has occasioned much comment in the press and on the part of individuals of whom one at least, writing to THE TIMES, confessedly does not share the general admiration for that officer's personality or career. Whether liking or not liking Admiral EVANS, they all agree, however, in sympathizing with him and in condemning Mr. CHANDLER.

It is a fact, whose significance merits careful study, that the right of Mr. HACKETT openly to rebuke a naval officer is not challenged by the authors of these expressions, who appear to assume the existence of such a right and to find fault only with its exercise in this case as unwarranted, unnecessary or injudicious. That a principle based on Magna Charta and embodied in our Constitution has been violated, seems to have escaped the attention which its importance ought to command.

It may be stated without qualification that this blot on the Admiral's record was wholly illegal, for the Secretary of the Navy has no authority of law to administer a public reprimand except in carrying out the sentence of a court-martial. That this power has been arrogated before, sometimes for the benefit of naval discipline and sometimes to the humiliation of other worthy men, may be urged as establishing a precedent. We must not, however, forget that a thing, wrong in itself, can never become right through repetition. The wrong is thereby increased, not lessened.

It happens, however, that the statutes are explicit on this point. The Naval Articles of War, after reciting a long list of crimes and derelictions, (which does not include depreciatory reflections on a chapter of remote history,) go on to provide that "all offenses committed by persons belonging to the navy, which are not specified in the foregoing articles, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct." The word "shall" completely bars out any other mode of punishment.

Had Mr. HACKETT believed the Admiral guilty of a breach of naval law or naval etiquette, he could easily have convened a court-martial, which alone has jurisdiction and the power to punish. By acting otherwise, he showed the weakness of his own position, and, at the same time, he transgressed the law, whose dignity it is his duty to maintain. The reprimand, given without opportunity to disprove the charge, was a cruel blow aimed at a distinguished officer who could ill afford to defend himself.

The people should jealously visit such displays of arbitrariness with their reprobation. A trial by a jury of his peers is an American's inalienable right, of which even the poor, helpless naval officer may not be deprived without injury to every citizen.

Admiral EVANS had to bow the knee in the House of Rimmon or suffer the consequences. A pretty row would have been precipitated had he refused to accept an open reprimand on the score of illegality. The battle off Santiago would have been child's play in comparison, but he would have finely proved his title to his sobriquet.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Without claiming to possess a knowledge either extensive or accurate as to the nature and peculiarities of "goo-goo eyes," we can still prophesy with some confidence that eyes of that much-mentioned sort will not be turned in the direction of the United States Consul General at Berlin by the influential advocates—and beneficiaries—of our present tariff system. Of course it was all right for Mr. MASON to show up with great elaboration and many figures the evil effects upon American trade with Germany which will follow the imposition upon our exports to that country of the new duties which the Agrarians expect soon to see enforced against us. Where the Consul General made his mistake, and one serious enough to excite, if not to justify, suspicion as to the orthodoxy of his tariff views and his loyalty to the party under which he holds office, was in that part of his report where he refers to the real object of the German protectionists and the most important effect to be expected from their success. With truly horrifying frankness he says that the amount of cereals, meats, and other foods imported into Germany is small as compared with that produced at home, and that, with the new tariff in force, the native producers will hasten to raise the price of home-grown supplies by nearly or quite as much as the increase in duty, "which is," he adds, "the result at which the Agrarian tariff is principally aimed." That may be true, but what a shocking thing to say! It is a clear admission from an official source that protection can be used to the injury, instead of the benefit, of the consuming majority—an admission the consequences of which may easily be unpleasant, and even disastrous, in the way of eliciting irreverent questions as to the exact difference between German and American protection, and between German and American protectionists. Exercising all our charity, we still are forced to charge Mr. MASON with a carelessness hard to excuse.

—Yesterday we voiced the deep grief felt by persons more or less Scotch whenever "Great Britain" is displaced by "England," or "British" by "English." To-day we will do our sympathetic best to make known that analogous woe fills the hearts of the members of the New York Zoological Society whenever the admirable institution which has resulted from their energy, generosity, and public spirit is called "out of its name," as they say on the east side. The official, legal, and every way proper title is "the New York Zoological Park," and people who are in a hurry are permitted under a special dispensation from the Directors to omit the "New York" in cases when no misunderstanding is likely to follow. But when folks say, as only too many folks often do, and not a few newspapers also, "the Bronx Zoo," or "the Bronx Park Zoo," or "the Bronx Zoological Gardens," or any one of a dozen other inaccurate and disrespectful things, then not only do they make themselves offensive to the Directors, but, in the opinion of those excellent gentlemen, they work real injury to the New York Zoological Society and the New York Zoological Park. We cannot see exactly what harm is done or how by the inaccurate names, but the Directors do, and they certainly know more about the matter than ourselves or anybody else out of the board. So for some time past, and after a single request, the name has always been correctly given in the columns of this paper, and it is our purpose to be equally considerate in the future. This is partly out of a general disinclination to give needless pain, and still more because the Directors of the Zoological Park are kindly and obliging, as well as sensitive, and have not only so conducted their undertaking as to confer all possible benefit upon the public, but have also devoted no little time and been to no little trouble in supplying our own and other reporters with material for "stories" about the animals whenever they—the reporters, not the animals—have asked for it. And that has been very frequently. We strongly advise everybody else to do what the Directors ask and to abandon "Bronx Zoo" and all names like it, now and forever.

—A member of the Dominion Parliament, Mr. F. D. MONK, attended the great celebration recently held in the little town of Memramcook by those residents of Canada who still call themselves Acadians, and he is quoted by The Montreal Witness as speaking with enthusiastic admiration of the people he saw there. "In his opinion," says The Witness, "the Acadian race forms one of the most interesting groups in the whole Dominion. They are intelligent and energetic, he said, and their long endurance of sufferings has rendered them capable of facing any emergency. Mr. MONK was also happy to notice the friendly feeling that exists between the English and French speaking portions of the people. He found the St. Joseph's College, at Memramcook, to be a first-class educational establishment in which special attention is given to the study of mathematics and the French and English languages. Mr. MONK does not feel in a position to pronounce himself upon the claim of the Acadians to have a Catholic Bishop of their own nationality, but he holds that their clergy is composed of men eminent in every respect." That reads more than a little like the utterance of a politician who knows a vote when he sees it and is not averse to capturing the same if compliments will do it. Disinterested observers who have noted the peculiarities of the modern Acadian are disposed to credit him with more virtue than intelligence, and to regret his extreme contentment with the habits and customs of ancestors who, LONGFELLOW and less excusable falsifiers of history to the contrary notwithstanding, were an extremely ignorant and more pig-headed lot, for whose long-delayed punishment by the British no tears need be wasted. This much can be said for the Acadians, they learned their lesson when it was put in a shape they could not help but understand, and never since the expulsion have they made any trouble in the land to which they so soon returned and in which they are now at least as numerous as they ever were. Mr. MONK is probably mistaken in thinking that the Acadians love their English neighbors, but at any rate they no longer, disguised as Indians, go about at night on errands of murder, and they no longer nourish vain dreams of a French fleet coming up the Bay of Fundy to expel the heretic oppressor—who never oppressed them, whatever he may have done to others.

—Is there not a slight error in the statements that a College of Heraldry has been established in this city for the purpose of enlightening Americans as to who their ancestors were and what they did? About the college there seems to be no doubt; we only question the accuracy of the word "Americans," as applied to the customers whom the college will attract and persuade to give up current coin for the facts and fancies in which the professional genealogist does business. Not all who live in the United States are Americans—not even all who vote here. The term is more than geographical and political; it has a spiritual significance, and is, as much as anything else, a way of looking at things. The realities of life, for Americans properly so called, do not include the wares sold at a College of Heraldry, and it is the habit of Americans to judge both themselves and their ancestors without much regard for the bond between. We do not know just what to call those who will patronize the new College of Heraldry, but we are pretty sure that "Americans" is not the right name for them.

LATIMER'S WARNING TO PASTORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Like many other ministers, I am a reader of your valuable daily paper. The discussion about the closing of Protestant churches and the absence of ministers during the Summer months has interested me, as showing one of the real weaknesses of religion at this time. I wish you would give, through the wide publicity which your paper affords to Christian people, the benefit of the following from one of the sermons of Hugh Latimer, a sturdy preacher and martyr of the Reformation period. He says:

"Who is the most diligent bishop and prelate in all England, that passeth all the rest in doing his office? I can tell, for I know him who it is—I know him well. But now I think I see you listening and hearkening that I should name him. There is one that passeth all others, and is the most diligent prelate and preacher in all England. And will you know who it is? I will tell you—it is the devil. He is the most diligent preacher of all others. He is never out of his diocese, he is never from his cure; ye shall never find him unoccupied; he is ever in his parish; he keepeth residence at all times; ye shall never find him out of the way; call for him when you will, he is ever at home; he is ever at his plough; no lording, nor loitering can hinder him—you will never find him idle, I warrant you, and his office is to hinder religion, to maintain superstition, to set up idolatry."

In my opinion, if there is any time during the year when the church needs to be alive and active it is during the vacation period, when men's minds are relaxed, and the world, the flesh, and the devil are all bidding for patronage. It is then we need to put in Christ's bid for a tired world, "Come unto Me and I will give you rest."

H. F. RANDOLPH.

South Orange, N. J., Aug. 19, 1901.

A LONG ISLAND NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish you would aid in awakening the authorities of this borough to a sense of their duty, as you have in Manhattan on the Hudson River Railroad tunnel matter. The Long Island Railroad Company violate the law every time it runs a locomotive burning soft coal, and they burn nothing else. At this time of the year the nuisance is awful—worse than at any other season, on account of open doors, ventilators, and windows. But it is insufferable at all seasons. Every time the fireman rakes down and coals up the passengers know it by the increased volume of vile smoke which pours into the cars, besmirching everything, not to mention the noxious gases which accompany it.

Some of the trainmen say they wash up after every trip; that they have to do so in order to appear clean and neat—and some who do not appear like miners. Clean linen, straw hats, light hats, and, in fact, clothing of all descriptions, show the effect of the soot after a few trips, for the smudge is everywhere—on windows, woodwork, upholstery, and floors—the collection of many years.

Cannot something be done to make them stop this nuisance? Let every one interested, who reads this letter, use all his influence to make the authorities act, and I think something can be accomplished. The abatement of this abomination presents no such problems as the Park Avenue tunnel. This is simply a violation of an old and existing law, so Long Island commuters all, let us join in the crusade, which has a number of times before been begun and abandoned, and let us see if we cannot push the matter to a successful issue.

COMMUTER.

Flushing, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Considerate Scot.

Joax—Do you know what they do in Scotland when it rains?

Hoax—No; what is it?

Joax—They let it rain.—Philadelphia Record.

His Style of It.

Nell—Maude married a man of culture.

Bess—Why, I was under the impression she married a farmer.

Nell—So she did, but isn't a farmer a man of agri-culture?—Chicago News.

Lively Times Assured.

Mrs. Suburb—What is your objection to the country?

Domestic—I'm afraid I'll be lonely.

Mrs. Suburb—Impossible. There are sixteen in the family.—New York Weekly.

St. Joseph Style of Joke.

Here is something that passes for a joke in St. Joe, and The News attributes it to Postmaster Atkinson. "If John Albus were Postmaster and he should go to a circus and be eaten by a lion, what time would it be?" "Give it up." "Ate P. M."—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Accepted on the Spot.

"First of all," said the merchant to the youthful applicant, "we'll have to test your ability as a whistler. Suppose you try."

"I'm sorry, Sir," said the boy, "but I cant' whistle at all."

"Hang up your hat," cried the merchant, promptly, "you're the boy we're looking for."—Philadelphia Press.

NO TIME FOR IDLERS.

From The Buffalo Express.

Life is real, life is earnest,
And we all have stunts to do—
Even if they are not pleasant,
We have got to see them through.

Not a creature is exempted
From the universal rule;
Those that can't do useful things are
Holding down the dunce's stool.

Knowing this, the little bumble
Bee will hustle like a chump
Just to furnish an example
That will make a sluggard hump.

And the robin clears the garden
Of the surplus bugs and worms,
While the little old mosquito
Peddles round the fever germs.

PORTO RICAN IMPORT RULING.

Merchandise Now Free Not Entitled to Entry in Customs Bonded Warehouses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes has issued amended regulations as to the treatment of goods imported from Porto Rico, in the course of which he calls special attention to the fact that, as articles of merchandise received from Porto Rico are not now subject to customs duties, the same are not entitled to entry in customs bonded warehouses, and that the temporary storage of such articles is for the purpose only of detaining the articles until the internal revenue tax due thereon has been paid.

Articles so stored, therefore, will not be entitled to withdrawal in bond for export, or for transfer to another district, and no allowance can be made for leakage, shrinkage, or other loss occurring in such warehouses; nor will permit be issued for the sampling of articles so held. In case of failure of the owner or consignee to pay the tax due, the Collector in whose district the goods are stored will report such tax for assessment, and will proceed to collect the same as in the case of other assessed taxes.

Where distraint for such taxes becomes necessary, the Collector will, however, before distraining on such articles, notify the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in order that proper instructions may issue to the Collector of Customs for the release of the goods for that purpose.

SUES FOR PORTO RICAN DUTIES.

Rebate Demanded for Tariff Paid on Imported Sugar.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Charles Delinois & Co. of the Island of St. Thomas to-day brought a bill in equity against Gustave Preston, his agent E. Harold Newhall, and Collector of the Port Lyman in the Superior Court to reach a rebate of duties amounting to $26,034 which had been levied on sugar imported by the defendants from Porto Rico.

Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court the money must be repaid, since sugar was decided to have been on the free list.

PHILIPPINES TRADE INCREASES

Both Exports and Imports for 1901 Show Large Excess Over 1900.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A continued increase in both the import and export trade of the Philippines is shown in a comparative statement compiled at the War Department giving the commerce of the islands for the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1901 and 1900. The total value of merchandise imported during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1901, was $17,999,167, as against $12,674,705 for the same period in 1900, and the merchandise exported was $12,637,359, as against $8,305,530 for the 1900 period.

This shows an increase of 42 per cent. in the value of imports and 52 per cent. in export values. The value of imports of merchandise from the several countries respectively during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1901 and 1900, exclusive of Quartermaster's supplies, follows:

United States—1901, $1,493,488; 1900, $890,010, or 68 per cent. increase. European countries—1901, $8,974,183; 1900, $5,270,766, or 70 per cent. increase. Asia—1901, $7,327,582; 1900, $9,006,222, or 22 per cent. increase. Oceanica—1901, $197,683; 1900, $507,702, or 61 per cent. decrease.

Exports of merchandise to various countries respectively during these seven-month periods follow: United States—1901, $1,477,611; 1900, $2,037,630. European countries—1901, $7,933,751; 1900, $3,201,653. Asia—1901, $2,543,410; 1900, $2,774,464. Oceanica—1901, $286,805; 1900, $242,245. Other countries—1901, $345,782; 1900, $49,533.

The value of the imports during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1901, was as follows:

Cotton and cotton goods, $6,281,684; increase, $2,073,361. Provisions, meats, and other foodstuffs, $4,440,768; increase, $1,524,677. Iron and steel and other metals and manufactures of, $1,204,149; increase, $760,319. Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, $555,380; decrease, $174,537. Steam and sailing vessels, $552,955. Breadstuffs, $407,726; decrease, $19,895. Gums, resins, and oils, $390,601; increase, $242,879. Silk and manufactures of, $375,597; increase, $256,824. Glass, earthenware, stone, and china ware, $301,277; decrease, $186,964. Machinery, machines, and vehicles, $294,943; increase, $197,176. Paper and manufactures of, $292,645; decrease, $41,532. Miscellaneous, $1,856,647; decrease, $938,482.

The value of hemp exported during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1901, was $7,233,155, an increase of $2,661,110; sugar, $1,010,590; decrease, $626,086; tobacco and cigars, $1,509,623; increase, $244,296; copra, $1,906,315; increase, $1,671,856; miscellaneous, $707,621, an increase of $247,371.

CUBAN LEADER INSTRUCTED.

Candidate for Presidency Advised to Adopt a Policy Against United States' Demands.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—The committee recently appointed by prominent revolutionary leaders to address a letter to Estrada Palma, asking for a more specific statement from him regarding the programme he would follow if elected President of the Cuban Republic, designated Juan Gualberto Gomez to draft the communication. He has performed the task, and the letter has been approved by the committee.

Señor Gomez said to-day that the letter was private, but was in the nature of advice to Señor Palma, suggesting that he should make declarations on certain points of policy.

"The letter suggests to Señor Palma," continued Señor Gomez, "that he should declare that some clauses of the Platt amendment are objectionable to the Cubans, and should pledge himself, in case an opportunity arises, to work toward changing these in harmony with the United States Government.

"With reference to the payment of the Cuban Army, the letter advises Señor Palma to declare that all claims will be thoroughly examined before they are recognized.

"He is also invited to declare that Cuba cannot afford to grant very liberal tariff concessions to the United States for some time, as she needs the customs revenue, being unable at present to raise internal taxes."

Before the letter is forwarded it will be discussed by others who formed part of the assembly of revolutionists which appointed the committee.

Cuban Cigar Competition.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—Gustav Bock, in the course of a report to the Cigar Manufacturers' Union regarding the outlook of the cigar and tobacco industry, expresses the opinion that there is no danger to be apprehended from American competition so far as Cuban cigars are concerned. He takes the ground that, even if Cuba sent all her cigars to the United States—and she produced 200,000,000 last year—this could not seriously affect the American producers and manufacturers, who last year sold 5,500,000,000 cigars in the United States.

STATE CANAL INSPECTION.

Gov. Odell to Start on the Tour on Aug. 29.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Gov. Odell has informed Col. John N. Partridge, State Superintendent of Public Works, that he will be ready to start on his proposed tour of inspection of the State canals on Aug. 29, and arrangements have been made to have the tour begin on that date.

The Governor will be accompanied by Superintendent Partridge, Chief Inspector Tubbs of the State Department of Public Works, and the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, who has charge of the particular division of the canals which are to be inspected. The trip will be made on the new State inspection boat B. B. Odell, Jr., which has just been completed.

The Champlain Canal will be inspected first, and the start will be made from this city. It has not yet been decided whether the inspection shall be continuous or shall be made at intervals. If it is continuous the trip will take two weeks.

QUANTRELL RAID CLAIMS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 23.—State Auditor Cole of Kansas will undertake to collect from the Federal Government $500,000 which the State has paid on account of the Quantrell raid claims. Since 1887 the State Legislature has been making appropriations from time to time to pay these claims, with the undertaking and expectation that the General Government would refund. Last Winter the Legislature made the final appropriation.

Auditor Cole will enlist the aid of the Kansas delegation in Congress, and he believes that he will succeed in a single session of Congress. The annual reunion of Quantrell guerrillas will be held at Blue Springs, Mo., Sept. 24. There are eighty-six survivors, the best known of whom is Frank James

THE SCHLEY INQUIRY.

Howison Incident Closed in So Far as the Navy Department Is Concerned —Judge Lemly Returns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—At the Navy Department the matter of the service of Admiral Howison on the Schley court of inquiry is considered as a closed incident, so far as the department is concerned, and one which will be left to the consideration of the court itself.

Mr. Hackett stated to-day that he had not received the reply which, it was said, Admiral Schley would submit in regard to the action of the department declining to refer the original request concerning the Howison interview to that officer for a statement.

Capt. Lemly, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy and the Judge Advocate of the Schley court, has returned from Canada, and will at once begin the work of compiling a list of the witnesses to be summoned before the court of inquiry. It is expected that this list will be ready for submission to Admiral Schley early next week.

Capt. Lemly will give practically his entire attention to the Schley case from this time on, leaving the details of the Judge Advocate General's office to those who have handled them in his absence.

NAVAL OFFICERS' RETIREMENT.

Admiral Schley Leaves the Active Service on Oct. 10.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Important retirements and promotions in the United States Navy will occur within the next few weeks, it was announced by the Navy Department to-day. Among them is that of Rear Admiral Schley, who retires from the active list on Oct. 10.

Other retirements are those of Capt. Farrenholt, Sept. 2; Capt. Allen, within a few days; Capt. Robinson, Sept. 21; Capt. Forsyth, Sept. 25, and Capt. Ide, Sept. 27.

As the result of these retirements, forty-five promotions in the service will be made. The retirement of Rear Admiral Schley will promote two Captains to the grade of Rear Admiral. They are Capts. Frank Wildes and Henry Glass.

NEW ARTILLERY ASSIGNED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Acting Secretary of War Sanger, upon the recommendation of Col. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, has directed that the last increase of artillery be organized into nine batteries of field artillery, their stations, numbers, and commanding officers to be as follows:

Battery 22, Fort Douglas, Utah, Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite.
Battery 23, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Capt. John Conklin, Jr.
Battery 24, The Presidio, San Francisco, Capt. J. D. White.
Battery 25, Manila, Capt. Charles G. Woodward.
Battery 26, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne.
Battery 27, Washington Barracks, D. C., Capt. John E. McMahon.
Battery 28, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Capt. Charles T. Menoher.
Battery 29, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Capt. E. E. Gayle.
Battery 30, Fort Walla Walla, Washington, Capt. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.

These batteries will be formed out of several old batteries, and the newly enlisted men for the artillery corps.

In connection with the organization of field artillery, Gen. Chaffee has cabled a recommendation that the Fourteenth Battery of Field Artillery now stationed at Manila, be organized as a mountain battery, and the Acting Secretary and Chief of Artillery have approved this recommendation with the modification of dividing the Fourteenth Battery into two mountain batteries. They will be equipped for service in the Philippine Islands.

Speed Trials for Warships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Navy Department has directed that hereafter what are known as progressive speed trials shall be made by the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron when they come out of dock, after each vessel lays up for repairs. This action is taken to enable naval officials to get a better idea of the capabilities of the ships than is afforded by their official speed trials, which latter are usually made under forced draught at high speed, and thus do not disclose the ship under normal conditions. The runs are to be made over a measured mile course, probably at Newport. The first trip will be made at slow speed, and then in a number of runs, the ship will be worked up to a high rate of speed.

MR. LODGE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

He Will Return to America in October by Way of Berlin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and his family have arrived here after brief visits to Moscow and Warsaw.

The Senator says he is merely sightseeing and recuperating, anticipating heavy work this Winter as Chairman of the Senate Philippine Committee. He was not willing to discuss the sugar or South American questions, the present difficulties in regard to which he says he does not understand. When asked if he favored American intervention in Central America, if it were needed to preserve Colombian sovereignty and prevent the alleged plan to unite both canal routes in the hands of a new confederacy, the Senator merely smiled.

Mr. Lodge will leave here within a week and will return to America in October by way of Berlin.

Representative Hill of Connecticut has just passed through St. Petersburg, having been thirty-eight days in reaching this city from Vladivostok.

CLEVELAND BANK FAILS.

Receiver Named for Superior Street Savings and Banking Company.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—Upon application of the Superior Realty and Improvement Company, Judge Dellenbaugh of the Court of Common Pleas to-day appointed Walter D. Sayle receiver for the Superior Street Savings and Banking Company. According to a statement issued by the banking company April 1 last, the total liabilities of the concern then were $182,438.

The plaintiff in its petition charges, among other things, that the bank refuses to pay back about $4,000 deposited with it by the realty company.

Receiver Sayle is quoted as saying today, after a brief examination of the books of the bank, that he doubted if the depositors would realize more than 10 cents on the dollar. It is said that when the doors of the bank were closed this morning the total deposits did not exceed $80,000.

George Kennan Arrives at Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—George Kennan, whose strictures upon Russian reformatory institutions led to his expulsion from that country, was a passenger on the steamer Commonwealth, which docked here to-day. Speaking of his recent expulsion, he said that his warning to leave Russia came through the usual channel, the police, and that nothing could be done but obey it.

Plainfield Bank Cashier Seriously Ill.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 23.—Alarmed at the serious condition of Frank S. Runyon, cashier of the First National Bank of this city, the members of the family yesterday called a specialist from New York to diagnose his case. But little hope of his recovery is entertained. It is possible that an operation may be performed to save his life. Dr. Zeglio, the attending physician, has expressed considerable anxiety about the patient.

The Ferry Franchise to Communipaw.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer wrote to Acting President John T. Oakley of the Municipal Assembly yesterday asking that the matter of the ferry franchise between the foot of Whitehall Street and Communipaw, N. J., be acted on. The ferry has been in operation since 1897 without compensation being paid to the city. The company is ready to pay, but the matter has been in a tangle for several years, and the loss to the city is estimated at $90,000 by Mr. Guggenheimer, who recommends that action be taken at next Tuesday's meeting of the Assembly.

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EARL LI-HUNG-CHANG IS IN TROUBLE AGAIN

He May Lose His Yellow Jacket for the Fourth Time.

Is Accused of Betraying His Country, and the Emperor Is Petitioned to Punish Him.

PEKING, Aug. 23.—Li-Hung-Chang, having conducted practically all the active settlement negotiations, has retired into the background, leaving to Prince Ching the responsibility of consummating the work.

Earl Li finds himself in the same precarious position that he occupied at the close of the negotiations following the war with Japan. The native press is unanimous in violently denouncing him for what is called his surrender to the foreigners.

A number of officials have petitioned the Emperor to punish Earl Li for betraying his country.

Li-Hung-Chang has already thrice been deprived of his dignities, including the much-prized Yellow Jacket and Peacock's Feather, and of the important offices he was holding.

The first occasion was in 1870, when he was accused of being responsible for the massacre of French nuns at Tien-Tsin through not giving proper assistance to the General in command. Li was, however, restored to power in 1872, and, in addition to again receiving the honors he formerly held, he was made Grand Chancellor.

The second occasion upon which the Viceroy was degarded was in 1894, when Japan proved that the army and navy of China were utterly ineffective. He was blamed for the rottenness of the Chinese system of defense, the imperfections of which had been continually pointed out by him. When, however, the Commissioners sent to Japan to negotiate peace terms failed in their mission, Japan insisting that a man of the highest rank be sent, Earl Li was again found necessary, and the Yellow Jacket, Peacock's Feather, and other honors were again his.

Most European diplomats regarded Earl Li's negotiations with Count Ito at the close of the war as a masterpiece of ability, but the Chinese Emperor and Dowager Empress were of different opinion, and the Viceroy once more lost his honors, being accused of betraying his country. He was reinstated in his dignities when he went to attend the coronation of the Czar and made his famous journey around the world.

The Yellow Jacket and Peacock's Feather are the highest of all honors that can belong to a Chinese subject. Both are insignia of royalty, and denote that the recipient may aspire to any office in the empire.

Chinese Students in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Six students from the Pei-Yong College at Canton, who arrived from China several days ago on the steamer Gaelic, have been landed by Chinese Bureau officials, and will enter the University of California to complete their classical and scientific education. They were elected by the Chinese Government to study modern American methods, with a view to spreading them in their native land.

Marquis Ito Not Coming to America.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 23.—Marquis Ito has abandoned his proposed American tour, in the course of which he would have received the degree of LL. D. from Yale.

MEETINGS OF ROYALTIES.

The Czar Accepts the Kaiser's Invitation, and Will Probably Meet King Edward in Denmark.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—It is semi-officially announced that the Czar has definitely accepted in an autograph letter Emperor William's invitation to him to attend the naval manoeuvres at Dantzic.

The date of the meeting has not yet been officially announced, but is likely to fall between Sept. 10 and Sept. 15. It is also believed that the two Emperors will meet on board the German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—It is now understood that the forthcoming meeting between King Edward and Emperor Nicholas will take place at Fredensborg, Denmark.

It is asserted that the Chief of the Russian Secret Police will go from Paris, and Inspector Melville of Scotland Yard, from London to Fredensborg, to insure the safety of the royal visitors.

WILHELMSHOEHE, Aug. 23.—King Edward arrived here at noon to-day, and was met at the railroad station by Emperor William and the officers of the Headquarters Staff. The King wore the uniform of the Dragoon Guards, and the Kaiser the uniform of a British Admiral. After cordial greetings the sovereigns entered an open carriage, drawn by four horses, and were driven to the Schloss, where they had luncheon. The centre of the table was adorned with the épergne designed by Emperor William, which is intended as a present for King Edward.

King Edward returned to Homburg to-night.

STRINGENT CAPE COLONY ORDER.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 23.—A fresh order proclaiming martial law has been issued.

It provides for the closing of all the country stores in the Queenstown district, requires that all goods likely to be useful to the enemy shall be taken to certain specified towns, and forbids country residents to have in their possession more than a week's provisions.

BIG BOER CONVOY CAPTURED.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated yesterday, says:

"Col. Williams, after a sharp fight Aug. 19, captured, in the vicinity of Klerksdorp, (Transvaal,) an entire Boer convoy of eighty-six wagons loaded with ammunition and supplies, much stock, and eighteen prisoners, including the Landrost of Bloemhof and Dutoit, and a telegraphist, with a complete wire-tapping apparatus."

THE OPHIR LEAVES CAPE TOWN.

Duke of Cornwall Due at Halifax Sept. 15 and Quebec Sept. 21.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 23.—The royal yacht Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, sailed from here to-day.

It is officially announced that the Ophir is not going to the Island of Ascension, as at first given out, but that she will sail direct to St. Vincent. The yacht is due to arrive at Halifax Sept. 15 and at Quebec Sept. 21.

The Canadian tour of the Duke and Duchess is timed to end Oct. 21, when the voyage home will begin.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Aug. 23.—The Government has received a telegram from the Duke of Cornwall and York, filed at Cape Town, announcing that he will attend the two State dinners to be given in Government House, St. John's, on the two evenings of his stay in Newfoundland.

The children of Newfoundland will give to the Duke a Newfoundland dog as a present to Prince Edward, his eldest son.

THE BRITISH POSTAL SERVICE.

Report for 1900—A Profit of £5,930,567 on the Year.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A Blue Book containing the Postmaster General's report for 1900 presents some interesting statistics. The total number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom was 5,723,817,000.

The experiments with a motor mail service are still unsuccessful, but recent developments encourage the hope of the ultimate establishment of this class of service.

The public deposited in the savings banks £40,516,486, and the total amount due to depositors at the end of the year was £135,549,665.

The Telegraph Department showed a deficit of £672,104.

The total Post Office revenue was £15,995,470, and the expenditure £10,064,903.

Russia's Attitude to the Sugar Trade.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Times, in an article reviewing the history of the Russo-American tariff duspute and Russia's refusal to regard the maximum price of sugar in the home market as a bounty, says: "Is not Russia's drastic action against the United States a most forcible expression of her determination not to yield a single point to the bounty-giving nations which have been paving the way for a successful issue of the next sugar conference?"

The Philadelphia at Southampton.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The American Line steamer Philadelphia, formerly the Paris, arrived at Southampton at midnight from Belfast, where she was reconstructed after going ashore on the Cornish coast in the Spring of 1899. Her trial trip was very successful.

Prefers American to Cardiff Coal.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 23.—The Royal Mail Steamship Company's steamer Nile has just bought a supply of American coal here in preference to the Cardiff coal sold by the company's own agents. This is the first instance of the kind in the history of the company.

Moscow to Remain in a State of Siege.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—The Government has decided to continue the state of siege in Moscow Government for another year. Otherwise it would expire on Sept. 7. This indicates that the political situation is still serious.

Tremendous Rainfall in Simla.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Simla, India, thirteen inches of rain have fallen there in the last three days.

MAN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Was Struck During a Storm in Orange—Several Houses Damaged and Car Tracks Washed Away.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 23.—During a violent electrical storm here one man was killed and one was injured, possibly fatally. The man killed was an unknown Italian employed by Charles Musk of this city, who was struck and killed while standing under a tree in West Orange. William Geagan, a hackman at the railroad station in East Orange, was stunned, and lies in the Orange Memorial Hospital in a dangerous condition.

Trains on the Lackawanna Railroad between East Orange and South Orange have been delayed by washouts along the line. Three houses were struck and set afire by the bolts of lightning. The damage by the floods of water which rushed down the hillsides cannot be stated at this time. The storm is the most destructive and heaviest that has visited the Oranges in many years.

In some parts of Orange the water stood three and four feet deep in the thoroughfares, blocking the trolley cars. In South Orange the residence of Byron R. Bacon was struck by lightning and badly damaged by fire.

BAD STORM NEAR ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 23.—Heavy damage owing to fierce thunderstorms are reported from towns in this vicinity to-day. In and around the Town of Mendon thunderstorms visited that section yesterday afternoon. Many hundred acres of corn and potatoes were washed out and ruined. Several buildings were struck by lightning and severely damaged. The damage in the vicinity is estimated at $50,000.

At Livonia many streets were washed out, gardens ruined, barns struck by lightning, and the telephone service damaged.

At Leroy the storm was the most severe in years. The village streets were flooded and a valuable barn, together with contents, owned by Keenan Brothers, was struck by lightning and burned.

At Lakeville the Carter cottage at Greenwood was struck by lightning and the family severely shocked. Miss Elsie Carter was prostrated and became delirious. She may die.

Cloudburst on Erie Road.

SWAIN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—A cloudburst washed away several road bridges over the Erie track about 5 o'clock this afternoon, so that all traffic was blocked between Hornellsville and Buffalo. Erie train No. 1 ran into it, but was stopped before any serious accident occurred. The tracks were undermined so that trains cannot get through to-night. Men had to wade through water up to their necks in order to get women and children out of many houses along the creek. The water was rushing down the hills at a terrific rate and carrying everything before it.

Heavy Rains at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 23.—A heavy thunderstorm swept over Paterson at 1 P. M. to-day. The flagpole on the Quackenbush & Co. building was struck by lightning. The entire store was shaken, and the saleswomen were frightened, but no one was injured. The rainfall of the two heavy storms here since midnight Thursday night amounted to .91 inch, according to the local Weather Observer. The chimney of the Scott Mill, Van Houten Street, was struck this afternoon and badly damaged.

Waterspout in Kentucky.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Aug. 23.—Reports have just reached here of a terrific waterspout on Barnett's Creek, in Ohio County. A number of houses were washed away and much live stock drowned. The Rough River, into which Barnett's Creek flows, is backed up for ten miles by the flood water. It is feared some lives were lost. The locality is remote from telephone or telegraph communication, being a small county about thirty miles inland from Owensborough.

Storm Damage at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Severe electrieal storms visited this section yesterday afternoon and last night, the lightning firing and destroying many barns and the heavy rain causing several washouts. The damage is several thousand dollars.

NEW YORK DAY CELEBRATION.

Elaborate Plans for the State Day at the Pan-American.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Daniel N. Lockwood, President of the New York Commission to the Pan-American, has returned from New York, and reports that he has personally arranged with the General Passenger Agents of all roads in New York State for railroad rates on New York State Day, Sept. 18, that will be lower than any yet given. The rates will be good for five days or a week.

On that day there will be a military parade from down town to the Exposition grounds. Major Gen. Roe will be in command of the State militia, which will escort Gov. Odell from his hotel to the Temple of Music on the grounds, where special ceremonies will be held at 11 o'clock.

President Lockwood will preside and Gov. Odell will accept the New York State Building from the Chairman and in turn present it to the Exposition Company. The principal speech will be made by St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle. Over 20,000 invitations have been sent out to special guests.

CROTONA'S ATHLETES WON.

The annual gymnastic contest of the boys and girls attending the Crotona and Claremont Park playgrounds, established and operated under the auspices of the Board of Education and Public Schools Nos. 154 and 172, was held yesterday afternoon in the playroom of Public School No. 154, situated at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and St. Ann's Avenue. General Directors H. S. Saubrey and J. T. Gwathmey conducted the games, which were witnessed by the boys' mothers and friends.

The contest, which was for points, proved remarkably close, especially in the work on the horse and bar, but the Crotona Park team proved the stronger and best drilled, and carried off the honors of the day with 329 points to their credit. Claremont scored 328, Public School No. 154, 324, and Public School No. 172, 308. On Thursday next the children of the schools and playgrounds will give their annual exhibition in Crotona Park, in the Borough of the Bronx. About 500 boys and girls will take part.

BARONESS SCHRATT TO ACT IN THIS CITY

Austrian Emperor's Reputed Morganatic Wife Coming Soon.

Manager Amberg Will Try to Secure a Broadway Theatre for Her—American Music Popular Abroad.

Gustav Amberg, the well-known theatrical manager, arrived in the city yesterday on the Fuerst Bismarck. He has been abroad since July, visiting Vienna, Berlin, Budapest, Paris, and London, and St. Moritz, Switzerland.

The most important announcement that Mr. Amberg had to make yesterday was that he had engaged the Baroness Kathé Schratt of the Hofburg Theatre, in Vienna, for an American tour. Baroness Schratt, besides being a prominent German actress, has come into considerable notice recently by reason of the report that she had contracted a morganatic marriage with the Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph.

She will be seen in this city in November, and Mr. Amberg will endeavor to secure a Broadway theatre for her. If he succeeds in doing so it will be the first appearance of a German-speaking artist on Broadway, and the experiment will be looked upon with interest. The manager is confident that he would find a sufficiently large clientele to make the venture a success.

Baroness Schratt has been the leading woman at the Hofburg Theatre for several seasons. She is said to be an actress of considerable versatility, and though her efforts have been largely in serious rôles, such as Camille, Niobe, and Deborah, she also enjoys the reputation of being a comedienne of ability. Her Cyprienne in "Divorçons" has been received with favor. Besides these rôles, she will be seen in "The Ironmaster," which is familiar to American playgoers, and an effort is being made to secure for her the rights to "More Than Queen." Mr. Amberg, when seen at the Belvidere Hotel last night, said:

"I met Baroness Schratt at St. Moritz and arranged for the details of her trip to this country. She is an actress who, I am sure, will appeal to those that appreciate fine acting, and I am confident that she will make a success in this city. I also believe that her appearance at a Broadway house, although it is a new experiment, will meet with favor. There are undoubtedly a large number of persons to whom a German speaking actress will appeal and who will be glad to patronize such an attraction. I have an appointment with Klaw & Erlanger on Monday for the purpose of trying to secure time in some one of their houses.

"A special company will be organized to support the actress, and the members will be taken from the best theatres in Vienna. Baroness Schratt will attend to that herself, and there is no doubt but her support will be of the best. I have not yet decided in what play she will open her season here, but during the engagement she will probably appear in a number of her successful parts.

"The Baroness is an extremely handsome woman of the brunette type, with large blue eyes and a wealth of dark hair. She is tall, with an exquisite figure, and her beauty alone would attract attention. But in addition to that she combines much magnetism and charm, and her artistic range is broad."

Mr. Amberg said that the theatrical situation abroad was not so satisfactory as here. "The authors," he added, "who were formerly hungry to write plays are now rich. In consequence they are not so hungry, and the output of dramatic material languishes in consequence. In opera, since Suppe, Milliocker, and Strauss are dead, there is nothing new. In Berlin, American comic operas like "The Belle of New York" are in favor, and Gus Kerker's music is very popular. Everywhere one hears the Sousa marches, and one cannot go into a garden or concert hall without catching the strains of one of the familiar airs composed by the American March King."

Mr. Amberg will go to Atlantic City for a few days before settling down to the business preparatory to the Baroness's appearance.

RUMOR OF A NEW THEATRE.

Mr. Frohman May Build One in Long Acre Square—Other Reports.

The block on the west side of Broadway, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, facing Long Acre Square, was a storm centre of rumor in real estate circles yesterday—both a theatre and a department store being mentioned as among the possible forms of improvement for that property in the near future.

Daniel S. McElroy, who owns 1,489 Broadway, adjoining the southwest corner of Forty-third Street, has secured options on the holdings of the Bates Realty Company, a plot 70 by 100, on the south side of Forty-third Street, just west of Broadway, connecting with 1,489 Broadway at the rear.

This entire parcel, Mr. McElroy says, has been subject to an offer from Charles Frohman, who wishes to erect a theatre on the street plot, the single lot on Broadway affording a suitable entrance. Mr. McElroy added that negotiations in the matter had been of a most preliminary character and that nothing definite had yet been determined upon. Mr. Frohman could not be seen last night.

Another report had it that the entire block front between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, including Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, was under option to the representative of a large dry goods concern, as the prospective site of a new store. Nothing could be learned yesterday tending to verify this. Mr. Hammerstein was most emphatic last evening in denying any knowledge of such a project.

"My property has not been sold, is not under option, and is not in the market," he said.

The Bates Realty Company acquired its property something over a year ago, as the site for an office building. Subsequently it was decided to erect instead an apartment hotel, and the excavations for this structure have been completed. It is likely, however, that in view of recent advance in values in that section, the company may see fit to abandon its building operation in view of the large profit to be realized by the sale of the lots.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The "Human Bomb Explosion" will be made this afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, in the rear of the fireworks inclosure at Manhattan Beach.

The City Club Burlesquers are to open the Dewey Theatre to-night. Besides the olio specialties the company presents two new burlettas. The theatre has been redecorated and renovated during the Summer.

Phillips Smalley, a member of the New York bar, and a son of George W. Smalley, American correspondent of The London Times, will make his first professional appearance on the stage with Mrs. Fiske in "Mirandola of the Balcony."

"A Runaway Girl" will open at the Grand Opera House to-night. Celeste Winn is to appear in the title rôle, and other members of the company are Arthur Dunn, Clara Belle Jerome, Rose La Harte, and H. G. Tre Denick.

Richard Mansfield returned to the city yesterday from his Summer place, in Southampton, L. I. He will remain a couple of days and attend to some of the details of his production of "Beaucaire." His season begins on Oct. 7 at the New Garrick Theatre, in Philadelphia.

Sidney Brough, whom Charles Frohman engaged in London to play leading rôles with Maude Adams, sails for New York on the steamer Philadelphia to-day. Ida Waterman, who was cast for Marie Louise in "L'Aiglon," will also be a member of Miss Adams's company this season.

Charles Frohman will begin his season at the Savoy Theatre with a comedy by Alfred Capus entitled "La Viene," which had a long run in Paris last season, and which is to be revived there in October. A special company will be organized for the New York production. Fasil Hood's "Sweet and Twenty," which is still running at the Vaudeville Theatre, in London, where it was produced five months ago, will be the second play at the Savoy. Previous to Mr. Frohman's own productions, Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, in Paul M. Potter's play "The Red Kloff," will occupy the Savoy, opening there on Sept. 12.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Mrs. Burton Harrison Gives a Lawn Festival, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt a Musicale.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Burton Harrison gave her annual lawn fête to-day, and it was an affair of brilliance and originality that surpassed anything of the season. It might be described as a fête champêtre of the time of Marie Antoinette. The broad lawn at Sea Urchins, which stretches to the water's edge, was the scene of the entertainment. Hundreds of flags fluttered from the trees, and booths and May poles decked the open spaces. Society was present in gay costumes, every one wearing the garb of sixteenth century impersonations. Milkmaids, Court ladies, cavaliers, and peasantry were represented.

The grand fête was opened with a gavotte and minuet danced by sixteen young ladies led by Miss Natalie Barney and Louis von Gaertner. Those who took part were Miss Ames, Miss Gourlie, Miss Draper, Miss Bowler, Miss Pierce, Miss McCauley, Miss Miller, Miss Whelen, Miss Richardson, Miss Grant, Miss Theobold, Miss Edwards, Miss Potter, Miss Paterson, and Miss Ruth Lawrence. They were dressed as shepherdesses, in pink and blue silk, with flowered overdress and bodice.

Following the dance was a one-act play, written by Mrs. Harrison, and called the "Comedy of the Fair." The plot was the fable of Amaryils and Strephon. The woodnymph was impersonated by Miss Davenport of London. She was one of Lady Sybil Cuffe's bridesmaids at the latter's recent marriage to Bayard Cutting, Jr.

Strephon was played by Mr. Hubbard, and Miss Palmer took the part of Egeira. There followed the rendering of Shakespeare's orpheans with his lute, set to music by Louis von Gaertner, who played a violin obligato while Miss Strickland sang.

The Court dance followed, Miss Conover, who wore mauve and silver brocade, being Marie Antoinette. Her hair was the conventional high powdered dress, ornamented with red roses. Mrs. H. F. Dimock wore an elaborate Court costume of rose pink and white brocade, with black stripes. Miss Quiggs wore a pale blue brocade, with panniers and white fichu.

Miss Ruth Lawrence's costume was a copy of the portrait of Princess Lambelle, and was made for her in Paris. A white silk mull skirt was inserted with lace panels over pink silk. A brocaded coat, white lace fichu, Watteau plate, and big black hat with plumes, the powdered hair and face patches combined to make it the most effective costume of the day.

Mrs. Pulitzer wore an exquisite gown of white mull, flowered with pink roses. Mrs. Barney wore a rainbow silk in pale shades with demi-train.

There were odd characters in plenty. Capt. Tom Bush of Kentucky wore a farmer's coat, carried a rake, and impersonated a hemp field so far as he was able. John Henry Keene was a soothsayer in a marvelous gown of green and gold. Hubert Vos, the artist, was dressed in the cool costume of a Japanese, mostly sombrero. Arthur Patterson was a monk. The entire assemblage, gathered on the lawn under the broad rays of the setting sun, was an odd pot-pourri—a brilliant picture of the "ancien régime."

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt gave the most successful musicale of the season at Point d'Arcadie to-night. The cotillion last evening, which was the first affair of any size that the Vanderbilts have given this Summer, was the most popular dance thus far, and the musicale to-night was attended largely by the same people.

Preceding it were several large dinner parties. Miss Eleanor Jackson, the violinist, and Miss Lewis, the soprano, were the artists. A supper followed. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. Shepard, Miss Kernochan, Miss Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Morris, Miss Keeper, Miss Helen Barney, Miss Davenport, Miss Palmer, Miss Goin, Phoenix Ingraham, Col. Morrell, Miss Mildred Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, Miss Bend, Mrs. Stuart Barney, Mrs. Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. L. McIlvaine Luquer, Miss Willing, Miss Sedley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Miss Draper, Charles T. How, Waldron Bates, Charles Winslow, G. Creighton Webb, Dr. Seward Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie.

POLICE ACT ON MOTOR RACE.

Letter to Newport Association Gives Warning of Limit on Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—That the automobile races on Aug. 30 will not be under the protection of the police was settled to-night by the action of the Police Commission, which at its weekly meeting approved the following letter, which will be sent in the morning to the association under whose auspices the races are to be held:

To the National Automobile Association of Newport:

Gentlemen: We are of the opinion that the resolution of the City Council of Newport in relation to the use of certain streets by your association for the purpose of holding races, does not contemplate nor authorize the speeding of machines in such races beyond the limits allowed by law. We do not, therefore, anticipate that it is your intention to become law breakers by exceeding such limit. Nevertheless, as it is commonly reported and believed that some of the machines taking part in the races will exceed, and greatly exceed, the legal limit, we feel it but just that the board should notify you that any contemplated violation of the law governing the speed of such vehicles meets with our disapproval, and that we shall take all reasonable steps to enforce the law.

The opponents of the races have not yet abandoned their efforts to prevent the contests. It is reported that they will to-morrow apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction. It looks, however, as if the action of the Police Commission will make further legal proceedings unnecessary, as it is not believed that the Automobile Association will attempt to hold the races in the face of such a positive announcement.

THE PRESIDENT'S GUESTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams of Chicago Entertained.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 23.—President and Mrs. McKinley are entertaining Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams of Chicago for several days. Mrs. McWilliams was formerly Miss Mary Goodman of this city. She is Mrs. McKinley's cousin, and was one of her most intimate associates in her girlhood days.

The President and Mrs. McKinley entertained informally to-night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams and their other house guest, Mrs. Rand of Washington. A dozen Canton relatives and intimate personal friends were invited for dinner.

Volney Foster of Chicago, President of the Union League Club, accompanied by his son, had a short conference with the President to-day. Mr. Foster is a member of the Pan-American Congress, appointed to be held in the City of Mexico in October, and some matters in connection with that congress were talked over.

W. B. Leeds's Gift to Charity.

RICHLAND, Ind., Aug. 23.—Trustees of the Margaret Smith Home for Aged Women have received from William B. Leeds of New York a check for $25,000, to be used for the home in the name of Mr. Leeds's mother, who resides here.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson is assigned to the Twenty-sixth Infantry. He will report to the commanding officer, Fort Riley, Kansas, for temporary duty at that post.

Officers of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry honorably discharged, to date Aug. 17, by reason of their acceptance on Aug. 15 of appointments as Second Lieutenants of Infantry, United States Army:

First Lieuts. Walter F. Martin and Eben Swift, Jr.

Second Lieut. Clarence M. Condon, Artillery Corps; is assigned to the Forty-seventh Company Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Hunt, Virginia.

Second Lieut. Arthur L. Keesding, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the One Hundred and Fourteenth Company Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Slocum, New York.

The following-named officers are relieved from recruiting duty: Major Harry L. Haskell, Thirtieth Infantry; Capt. Frederick Marsh, Artillery Corps. Major Haskell will join his regiment. Capt. Marsh will join his company in the Division of the Philippines.

Navy.

Lieut. N. A. McCully is detached from the Bennington when placed out of commission and ordered to the Oregon as relief of Ensign Ellis.

Lieut. J. D. Karns is detached from the Torpedo Station upon completion of his course and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. D. M. Garrison is detached from the Torpedo Station upon the completion of his course and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Ensign M. St. C. Ellis is detached from the Oregon upon the reporting of his relief and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. H. Morgan is detached from the Norfolk Hospital and ordered to the Monongahela Aug. 26.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. N. Carpenter is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Norfolk Hospital.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was very gay at the Summer resorts. Southampton had its horse show, which was followed in the evening by a dinner, vaudeville, and dance at the Meadow Club. Bar Harbor, which had seen the close of its horse show the previous day, had yesterday afternoon Mrs. Burton Harrison's garden fête at Sea Urchins.

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At Southampton there was the horse show, which is described elsewhere. In the evening there was the entertainment for the benefit of the Village Improvement Society. The programme was in two parts, the first by amateurs, and opened with an overture, "The Village Improvement March." This was followed by a song by Miss Lottie H. Williams and a dance by Miss Mary E. Simons; "A Sidewalk Conversation," by J. G. Lee and James T. Kilbreth; a coon dance by Miss Clara D. Barclay, Arthur Gwynne, and Gilbert Jones, and a banjo solo by A. Hart McKee. The first part ended with Quaker dances by eight little Quakers, who were Mrs. McKeever, Mrs. Hoadley, Mrs. Betts, the two Misses Williams, and the Misses Simons, Schieffelin, and Randall. The second part was by professionals, and the finale was a cakewalk. After the vaudeville came a cotillion, and at 12 o'clock supper was served. Mrs. Henry A. Barclay arranged many of the amateur parts, including the coon dances. The Reception Committee consisted of Mesdames Henry A. Barclay, George R. Schieffelin, Russell H. Hoadley, Charles H. Godfrey, Horace Russell, T. Gaillard Thomas, Henry W. McVickar, and others. Among the patronesses were Mesdames Henry G. Trevor, B. Aymar Sands, H. E. Howland, Goodhue Livingston, James L. Breese, C. T. Barney, William Manice, Robert Olyphant, and others.

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Many dinners have been given at Southampton during the week. Mrs. William Manice, who has Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Beadleston as her guests, gave a dinner on Monday evening. Wednesday evening Mrs. James L. Barclay entertained at dinner, and Mrs. C. G. Franklyn gave a dinner on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Alexander L. Morton gave a luncheon on Tuesday, her guests including Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. Pell, Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mrs. Arthur T. Brice, Mrs. George E. R. Schieffelin, Mrs. Paul F. Munde, and others.

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Among the dinners to be given this evening at Southampton are those of Mrs. T. Gaillard Thomas and Mrs. William T. Gulliver. Mrs. Walter G. Oakman has left Southampton for a trip across the Continent.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—The leading social event of to-night was the ball given at the Osgood villa by Mrs. George Crocker in honor of her daughter, Miss Rutherford. The villa is rather small for such an entertainment as Mrs. Crocker wishes to give, but the long hall running the entire length of the house furnished a very acceptable ballroom, which was attractively decorated for the occasion. Mrs. Crocker entertained 140 guests, and was assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. Carroll, and her daughter. The cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Miss Rutherford, and there were many favor figures, including floral figures, in which bunches of American Beauty roses were presented to the ladies. Following the cotillion, supper was served on fourteen small tables in the dining room.

The decorations of the house and piazza were extensive. A covered way led from the driveway to the broad steps and verandas, the sides being lined with bay trees, palms, and potted plants. The broad piazza was also decorated with palms and flowering plants and brilliantly lighted. The side walls of the hall were covered with a golden lattice work decorated with masses of white and yellow flowers. At the north end the feature was a massing of aquatic flowers, the Egyptian lotus being prominent. At the opposite end the favors were displayed. The drawing room and library were also decorated with palms and flowering plants, with many bunches of flowers in vases. The decorations on the fourteen tables for the supper were roses, seven in white and seven in red.

The favors, other than flowers, were tinsel ornaments, Parisian novelties, floral baskets, pictures in frames, floral staffs and baskets, and silver card and cigarette cases. Mullaly's Orchestra furnished the music. The guests came late from the many dinners which were held at the cottages and at the golf club.

There was little else of interest to society to-day, although there was more than the usual number of luncheons, and later polo took their attention, a large number attending the game.

Mrs. Robert Garrett gave a luncheon for fourteen guests; the table decorations being pink hydrangeas, with jessamine in the finger bowls and bunches of gardenias and lilies of the valley for each guest. Luncheons were also given by Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs, Mrs. E. Livingstone Ludlow, and Mrs. Richard Mortimer.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan gave a dinner of forty guests at the Golf Club, where the plan of floral decorations at the Thompson ball on Tuesday evening was repeated. Mrs. Charles H. Childs gave a dinner for forty at the Pumpelly cottage. The dinner was served on two large tables, the decorations being hydrangeas, paniculata for one and alamandas for the other. Dinners were also given by Miss Van Alen, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse, and Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, who have been guests of the Hon. Lispenard Stewart, are now visiting Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke at Beech Bond.

The house warming of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind's new house next Friday evening will be a ball, for which 280 invitations have been issued.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish on Saturday will give a dance at Crossways and on Monday night she will give a dinner for forty guests.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse will move into their new house on Monday next.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet is expected to arrive at her cottage, Ochre Court, on the Cliffs, on Sept. 3.

J. De Forest Danielson has rented the Swift cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, for the season of 1902. Mr. Danielson has occupied this cottage for several years.

Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, arrived to-day and took rooms at the Aquidneck.

Mrs. Maturin Livingston is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ogden Mills, at the latter's cottage, on Bellevue Avenue and the Cliffs.

Benjamin Nicoll, the polo player; Ogden Mills, and Mrs. C. F. Rand are registered at the Casino.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Army, lectured to-day before the class of the Naval War College. He was a guest while in Newport of Capt. French E. Chadwick, United States Navy, President of the War College. In the race for thirty-footers to-day, a sweepstakes was won by the Carolina, which was sailed by her owner, Mr. Pembroke Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, left to-day for Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Agassiz, who have been visiting Prof. Alexander Agassiz, have gone to Beverly Farms, Mass.

H. C. Foster of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott.

To Bring Firemen's Convention Here.

Chief Edward F. Croker of the Fire Department has organized a committee of twenty-five Fire Department officers and citizens to bring the convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers to this city in 1902. Officers of the committee are: President, Thomas E. Crimmins; Chairman, Mayhew W. Bronson, and Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. H. M. Archer. On next Sunday Chief Croker, Dr. Archer, M. W. Bronson, Thomas E. Crimmins, D. A. Woodhouse, and M. W. Schwenker will leave for Indianapolis, where this year's convention opens on Tuesday, to invite the delegates to arrange for coming here next year.

Honoring Mr. Crane's Memory.

The members of the Produce Exchange yesterday adopted resolutions in regard to the death of Munroe Crane, who was three times elected to its Board of Directors and at the time of his death was Chairman of its Committee on Railway Affairs. A committee of sixty was named to attend the funeral to-day, at Dover Plains, where Mr. Crane died.

JAMES W. LYALL DEAD.

Man Whose Inventions Revolutionized Cotton Manufacture Found in Bathtub with Gas Turned On.

James W. Lyall, sixty-eight years of age, a wealthy manufacturer of cotton goods, living at 317 West Eighty-eighth Street, was found by his son at an early hour yesterday dead in the bathtub with the gas turned on.

Arthur Lyall, the son who found him, says that his father was in the tub, which was half filled with water. There was a cut over the left eye. It is the theory of the family that Mr. Lyall had fainted, and in falling had struck the gas bracket, turning on the gas.

At the office of J. & W. Lyall, 83 Leonard Street, of which firm Mr. Lyall was President, the dead man's nephew said there was no reason to believe that Mr. Lyall had killed himself; that he was the last man to do such a thing, being of a particularly calm and sanguine temperament and a man of unusual nerve. The nephew related several incidents showing this. On one occasion a heavy-geared wheel fell with a crash on the floor above, and just over his desk. The clerks made a rush for the street, but Mr. Lyall never lifted his pen from the paper and went on with his writing as if nothing had happened. On another occasion a bank of sand on which he was standing caved in and carried him down about ten feet, but never interrupted his discussion of a business proposition. Mr. Lyall had been in ill-health for some time, and the last time he was at the office was Wednesday, when it was noticed that he appeared very feeble, but he displayed the same spirit which had always characterized him.

The firm of J. & W. Lyall, of which the dead man was the President, is the owner of the Brighton Mills, at Passaic, N. J., and of a plant for manufacturing looms and other machinery used in the making of cotton goods. This plant, which was for thirty-five years in West Twenty-third Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, was moved to Passaic last January. Mr. Lyall invented the positive motion loom, which revolutionized the manufacture of cotton goods; a cap press, for compressing the cotton on the shuttles, and various improvements and devices which he have used widely in the cotton goods industry.

He was born in Auchterardar, Scotland, on Sept. 13, 1836, and was brought to this country when he was three years old. After receiving a common school education he went into the cotton goods business with his father, and subsequently was associated with Charles Pratt, now of the Standard Oil, in the Chelsea Jute Mills. Afterward he was associated with his brother, David Lyall, in the firm of Buchanan & Lyall, owners of the Planet Mills, Brooklyn, and with the United States Corset Company, which manufactured the first machine-made corsets produced in the world. Mr. Lyall served with the Twelfth New York Infantry during the civil war, and had taken a deep interest in the reunions of the regiment. While in the service he invented a varnish for knapsacks, which was used by his father, who manufactured knapsacks in this city. He took a great deal of interest in the American Institute and exhibited his inventions at the annual exhibitions of the institute. Mr. Lyall was an old member of the St. Andrew's Society, and was also a member of the Twilight, West Side Republican, and Burns Clubs.

In 1864 he married Margaret Telford of Meredith Hollow, near Delhi, N. Y., and

FINANCIAL.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., N. Y. CITY.
Telephone, 3402 John.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK,
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:

The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:

First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved, and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.

Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.

Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.

Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:

1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.

2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,

3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.

By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

MEXICAN COAL & COKE COMPANY.
To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican Coal & Coke Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of the six per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company secured by its first mortgage to the State Trust Company, (now Morton Trust Company,) dated the first day of July, 1899, that the Mexican Coal and Coke Company has elected to pay off each and all of its said bonds, and will on the 1st day of March, 1902, pay on each bond the full amount of the principal thereof, together with interest accrued thereon to the first day of March, 1902.

The holders of said bonds are required, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, to present the same for payment at the office of Messrs. Spencer Trask & Company, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1902, and are hereby notified that on that date interest on all the said bonds will cease.

HOWARD DUTCHER, Secretary.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.

SUSAN E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

Office of the Michigan Central R.R. Co.
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.

F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

Greene Consolidated bought and sold. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common Stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman;
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt, Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon, Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre, William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger, George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr., Eugene Kelly,
James D. Lyng, Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace, Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly, Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse, Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New York City at three o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of August, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President. } Trustees.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tennessee.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1, 103, 204, 309 and 486, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Atlantic Building, Wall and William Streets, New York City, on the 1st day of September, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

Dated July 29, 1901.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Financial Agents Wanted.
We desire to arrange for reliable representatives throughout the East and Middle West to sell preferred securities in sound enterprises. Acceptable persons can arrange for permanent and highly profitable employment.
AMERICAN FINANCE & TRUST COMPANY,
New York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY**, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the **LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY**, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY**, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. ($55,000.)** due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY**, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS**, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	398	634	840
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	451	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1901.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
180 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consl. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co.
100 shs. Northwestern Ohio Nat. Gas Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$267,000 Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
162 shs. Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen Co.
19 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
15 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
40 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Montauk Fire Detecting Wire Co.
$300 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
47 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. International Ocean Telegraph Co.
30 shs. American Beet Sugar Co. common.
100 shs. Issaquah Coal Co.
$25,000 Central Foundry Co. 6 p. c. 20 year Deb. Bds., 1919.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. pfd.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
$500 Southern Ry. Co., Aiken Branch, 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Gold Bond, 1998.
100 shs. Carbon Steel Co. 2d pfd.
$5,000 Council Bluffs City Water Works 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds. 1906.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
36 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
$5,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5 p. c. Bds., 1915.
6 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
$10,000 Equitable Gas Light Co., N. Y., 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.

Mutual Trust Co
OF WESTCHESTER CO.
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Capital, - $300,000 Surplus, - $60,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Allows interest on balances subject to cheque.

GEO. R. READ, Pres't.
WHITELAW REID, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
FRANCIS G. INGERSOLL, Sec'y & Treas.
JOHN LEONARD, Ass't Treas'r.

TRUSTEES.
W. B. Dickerman, C. A. Peabody, jr.,
John I. Downey, Geo. R. Read,
G. G. Haven, Whitelaw Reid,
R. P. Lounsbery, J. J. Riker,
D. Percy Morgan, Wm. H. Russell,
Walter G. Oakman, John Ryan,
Jerome Alvord Peck, John W. Sterling,
John E. Parsons, W. J. Van Pelt,
Wm. H. Barsons, J. Mayhew Wainwright.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Morton Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit of Common Stock
OF THE
Continental and American Tobacco Companies.

Calling attention to our circular and advertisement dated June 8, 1901, we hereby give notice that, upon surrender of the certificates of deposit, the Morton Trust Company will on and after **TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1901,** be prepared to deliver FIFTY YEAR FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Consolidated Tobacco Company.

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO COMPANY,
By J. B. DUKE, President.
Dated New York, August 23, 1901.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 33, 35, 38, 64, 87, 88, 120, 141, 145, 166, 186, 202, 225, 239, 241, 303, 336, 393, 431, 549, 627, 717, 730, 738, 787, 819, 1034, 1051, 1056, 1080, 1090, 1144, 1257, 1363, 1372, 1373, 1428, 1443, 1474, 1489, 1542, 1544, 1568, 1600, 1617, 1654, 1661, 1705, 1710, 1727, 1732, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, 49 and 51 Wall Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on Wednesday, Sept. 4th, at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 B'way,
For account of whom it may concern,
10 shs. North Jersey Street R'way Co.

Dividends.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 24th, 1901.

The transfer books will close in New York on August 10th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen August 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company,

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Aug. 24th, 1901.

Interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on the income bonds of the Mohawk & Malone Railway Company, from the net earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1901, will be paid at this office on and after September 3d, 1901, upon surrender of the coupons payable September 1st, 1901.

GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

The Utah Fuel Company.

Five per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds. Coupons maturing September 1, 1901, from the above-named Bonds will be paid on and after September 3d at the Morton Trust Company, New York City.

New York, August 17, 1901.
JESSE WHITE, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad St., New York, Aug. 15, 1901.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be paid Sept. 3, 1901, to common stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Aug. 24. Common stock transfer books will be closed from Aug. 24 to Sept. 4.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

American Bicycle Company.

The coupons due September 1st, 1901, from American Bicycle Company 5% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures will be paid on and after Sept. 3rd, upon presentation at the office of Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York.

C. W. DICKERSON, Acting Treas.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

The General Manifold Company.
Franklin, Pa., August 17th, 1901.
BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the International Bank, of this city, has tendered its resignation at Trustee for the bondholders in the First Mortgage or Deed of Trust issued by this company, and that a meeting of the bondholders has been called by written request of the holders of at least one-fifth of said bonds to convene at the principal office of the company in this city on the 21st day of September, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting and appointing a new Trustee as successor to the said International Bank, Trustee.

THE GENERAL MANIFOLD COMPANY.
By SAMUEL J. MEYLER, Secretary.
Approved: CHARLES MILLER, President.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 17, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Co., in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of August 31st, 1901, to October 2d, 1901.

JOSEPH GASKELL, EDWIN HAWLEY.
Secretary. President.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.
Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic Iron & Steel Company will be held at its office, No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of September, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books, both Common and Preferred, will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, August seventeenth, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, September twelfth, 1901.

Dated Chicago, August ninth, 1901.
WILLIAM BARRET RIDGLEY, Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B BONDS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company (now the Morton Trust Company) as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of the above bonds will be held at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on September 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By J. K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-President.
Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 9, and reopened on Friday, October 4.

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot. Q. M. Dep't, 1,428 Arch St., Phila., Pa., August 3, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, August 26th, 1901, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's Dep't. of 60,000 Chambray Shirts; 15,000 Scrubbing Brushes, and 25,000 Mosquito Bars. Proposals for less quantities will be entertained. Intending bidders are requested to carefully examine the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirements. An absolute compliance with standards and specifications will be insisted upon. UNGUARANTEED bids for delivery at other points than those named, and bids upon samples differing from standards and specifications, will under no circumstances be considered, except in the case of Scrubbing Brushes, where samples submitted with bids will be entertained. The articles advertised for are the same for which bids will be opened at other depots. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of deliveries, should contract be awarded to them. A guarantee in 10% of the value of the articles must accompany proposals. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals to be opened August 26, 1901," and addressed to Col. JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York City, Aug. 12, 1901: Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Aug. 27, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at New York, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco, 10,000 Yellow Oilskin Pommel Slickers, Fish Brand, or equal, conforming to the sealed standard sample at this Depot; preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Blank forms for bidding can be obtained at this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Pommel Slickers," and addressed to MAJOR F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Act'g Depot Qr. Mr.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½% TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES A.

Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement dated September 1st, 1897, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $50,000, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund.

Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be received until Saturday, August 31st, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
CHARLES JAMES RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15th, 1901.

KENNEBEC ARSENAL, AUGUSTA, ME., AUG. 15, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 P. M., Sept. 6, 1901, for the purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including 334,400 pounds of niter, small arms, equipments, tools, etc. Catalogues giving quantities, condition, etc., can be had on application to D. M. TAYLOR, Major Ord. Dept. U. S. A., Comdg.

PROPOSALS FOR SOUTH WING TO CADET Hospital.—West Point, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Sept. 23, 1901, for the construction of South Wing to Cadet Hospital, West Point, N. Y., as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., July 31, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 A. M. Tuesday, August 27, 1901, for supplying certain hydraulic machinery; also annealing furnaces and accessories for large-caliber cartridge shops to be erected here. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major, Comdg.

GOLD AND CURRENCY.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $500,000 in currency to Chicago.

Checks amounting to $290,000 were paid at the Sub-Treasury for new gold deposited at Seattle and San Francisco.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

The Seidenberg Company of New York City, to carry on a mercantile business; capital, $200,000. Directors—Samuel Seidenberg, R. J. Seidenberg, and P. H. Manley, New York.

Inter-State Supply Company of Albany; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. M. Robenson and J. L. Nichols, Albany, and David Wallace, New York City.

The Promotion Company of New York City; capital, $125,000. Directors—B. J. Dryer and William H. Winter, New York City, and De Witt C. Wheeler, Fordham Heights.

The St. Lawrence International Electric Company of Alexander Bay certified to the Secretary of State that its capital stock has been increased from $40,000 to $250,000.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 23.—The Cooper Electric Railroad Gate Company was chartered at Dover to-day, to deal in all kinds of electrical works, motors, &c. Incorporators—Thomas O. Cooper, Wilmington; John L. Hall, Philadelphia; James F. Dunleady, Camden, N. J. Capital, $150,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Milliken Brothers; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Edward S. Milliken, Foster Milliken, and James W. De Grass.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 23..	648,259
To date this year	199,448,601
Corresponding date last year	75,432,060

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 23	$2,613,500
To date this year	$712,219,220
Corresponding date last year	$329,571,960

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2	Int. Paper	2¼
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Int. Paper pf.	¾
Am. Ice	½	Int. Pump pf.	1¾
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Iowa Central	¾
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	1
Am. Smelting	½	Kan. & Mich.	1¼
Am. Snuff pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1¾
Am. Sugar	1½	Manhattan	2
Anaconda Copper	1⅜	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	1⅜	Minn. & St. L.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Mo., K. & T pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	2⅜
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	N. Y. Central	½
Cent. of N. J.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅜
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Ont. Mining	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Penn. R. R.	1
Chi. Great West.	⅞	Pressed Steel Car	⅞
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	Pullman Co.	3½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	4½	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	½	Rubber Goods	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	St. L. & S. F.	¾
Col. Southern	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅞	St. L. S. W.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	1½	Southern Pacific	1½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	2⅞
Del. & Hudson	½	Texas & Pacific	1⅛
Den. & Rio Grande	2½	Tol., St. L. & W.	2
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	2	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Twin City R. T.	¾
Diamond Match	1½	Union Pacific	3
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Erie	1	U. S. Rubber	2
Erie 1st pf.	1¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Erie 2d pf.	1¾	U. S. Steel	¾
Evans. & T. H.	2	Wabash	½
General Electric	4	Wabash pf.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	¾	West. Union Tel.	½
Gt. North. pf.	½	W., St. L. & P. 1st pf.	1
Hocking Valley	1½	Wis. Central pf.	1
Hock. Valley pf.	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Brunswick	¼	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Buff., R. & P.	½	Third Avenue	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2	Union B. & P. pf.	1
Minn. & St. L. pf.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. C. R. R. 1st	1⅝	Ev. & Ind. con. 6s	5
C. I. & L. ref. 6s	2	Wabash deb., B	1¼
Col. Mid. 3-4s	1¾		

Bond Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Over 650,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and there was an exhibition of strength not recently paralleled. Many stocks advanced substantially, gains of 2 and 3 points not being exceptional, while the list of 1 per cent. gains is long. Weakness was nowhere. In the bond market, too, exceptional strength ruled, some issues rising materially. Commission house business was brisk. This is a new development. But commission brokers throughout the Street testify that the outside public has been showing for some time past readiness to enter the market if only encouraged by leadership.

Foreign orders, moreover, figured rather effectively in yesterday's development; half a dozen London houses were credited with having placed orders of size, and Berlin was also a buyer. The foreign markets are bare of American stocks; indeed, this has been

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business was very light in the outside market yesterday. The United States Reduction stocks, with two or three others, were the only ones to show any considerable activity, and the rest of the list remained very quiet. Prices as a whole were firm, such changes as did occur being more numerous on the side of gains than on the side of losses.

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UNITED STATES REDUCTION common was dealt in to the extent of about 1,000 shares between 42¼ and 41⅞. It closed at 41½ bid, showing a net gain of half a point. Trading in the preferred stock amounted to only 600 shares, but this issue rose to 60, and closed at that price, with a net gain of 3¾ points. The bonds were not dealt in.

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DOMINION SECURITIES was another of the few active issues. It was traded in to the extent of over 1,000 shares, and closed 1 point up for the day, at 70⅝ bid.

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AMERICAN CAN was stronger and more active than it was for two or three days past. The common stock sold up to 24, and closed at 23⅞ bid, a net gain of seven-eighths of a point. The preferred stock was less active, but advanced with the common. It sold up to 73⅝, and closed at 73½ bid, as compared with 73 bid the previous day.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s sold at 67⅛@67 and closed at 67 bid. The transactions amounted to $35,000. The bonds, which are still traded in "when issued," will be ready for delivery Aug. 27.

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KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred was traded in to the extent of 600 shares, from 77½ down to 76½. It closed at 76 bid, with no stock offered, however, under 77½. The bonds, which were not traded in at all, closed half a point off in the bid price at 87.

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SAFETY CAR HEATING sold to the extent of 85 shares between 160 and 158. All these sales were "cash" transactions, as the books of the company closed yesterday for the payment of the 10 per cent. stock dividend. The "cash" dividend, including the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and the extra dividend of 3 per cent., will not be paid until Oct. 1.

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TENNESSEE COPPER was in better demand than it had been for some time. It closed at 20 bid, a net gain of two points.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 22. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	56	57
American Can	23⅞	24	23	23¼
American Can pf	73½	73⅝	73	73¼
American Chicle	80	83	80	83
American Chicle pf	79	81	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	9	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Amsden Copper	27	30	27	30
*British Columbia Copper	14	15	14	15
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅜
Camden Land	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Cans Hon Pipe	7¾	8½	7½	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	34	33	34
Central Fireworks	20½	22½	20¼	22
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Col of Ga., Chat. bds	90	95	90	95
Central of So. Am. 7s	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2¼	3
Compressed Air	15	16½	14	16
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf		28½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	67	67¼	66½	67
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	12¾	13½	12¾	13
Detroit South. pf., w. i	40	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84½	85½	83½	84½
Dominion Securities	70⅜	70⅝	69⅝	70¼
Electric Boat	20	25	20	23
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	50	55
Elec. Lead Reduction	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	5½		5½	
Electric Vehicle pf	10	15	10	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8½	9½	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76	77½	76¾	77¼
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	87	87½	87½	88
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8½	7⅞	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	21	22¼	21	22½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	83	86	83	86
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	¾	½	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10	11	10¼	11
Otis Elevator	32¼	33½	32¼	33½
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	73	74	70	74
Retsof	38		46	
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	99¾	100½	99¾	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	156½	159	157	158½
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101¼	101	101⅜
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83¼	83⅝	83	83¼
Seaboard Air Line	28⅜	28⅝	28	28½
Seaboard Air Line pf	50⅝	51	50¼	51
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81¼	82½	81¼	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	764	770	763	768
Storage Power	5	6	5	6
Tennessee Copper	20	21	18	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5	5¼	5	5¼
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	120	110½	119
United R. of St. L	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81	81¼	80¾	81½
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	31¾	30	31¾
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91½	90¼	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref	42	42½	42	42
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	62	56¼	57
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds		97		97
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i	54	58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	9	7	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	112¼	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	115	114	115
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	103½	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	420	400	419
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	114½	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	200	205	190	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	175	177		175
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	102	113	100	113
Union R. R. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1¼	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	7	5	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, std	110	110	110	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103		103	
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	37	35	36
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	60
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	95½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107¾	108	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	5	6	4	5
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55½	56
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	55	60	55	60
St. Paul Gas stock	59	65	59	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¾	86¼	88½
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107¼	109¼	107¼	109¼

Ferry Companies.

	Aug. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 22. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96¼	97
Hoboken Ferry cons. 5s	92¼	93½	92¼	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80½	82½	81	83
Union Ferry	40½	41	40½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	90½	95	96½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108½	Joliet & Chi. 1st	..	..
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108½	Kan. C. So. 1st	19½	20
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109	K. C. So. pf.	40	42
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109	K. & D. M. 7	7	8
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	K. & D. M. pf., ex div.	30	35
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	King. & P.	8¾	10¼
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	Kn. Ice, Chi.	20	26
4s, c., 1925	137	138	K. L., C., pf.	57	58½
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼	Lacl. Gas	21	96
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼	Lacl. G. pf.	100	102
D. C. 3-65s	124	..	L. E. & W. pf.	125	128
Adams Exp.	175	185	Lake Shore	231¼	275
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	Long Island	73	78
Alle. & W.	120	..	Man. Beach	12	15
Am. Ag. Ch.	28⅜	29½	Md C. pf	65	76
A. A. C. pf.	88	90	Met. W. S.	..	..
Am. Bicycle	3¾	4	El., Chi.	36	36½
Am. Bic. pf.	..	20	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	91	93
Am. Coal, ex div.	180	200	Mich. Cent.	105	..
A. C. O. pf.	99¼	91½	Mil. El. R. & L. pf. & ..	..	117
Am. D. Tel.	34	38	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	73½	75
Am. Exp.	192	199	Nat. Bis. pf.	101	102½
A. I. Co. pf.	69	70	N. L. pf., ex div.	88¼	90
Am. Lin. Co.	20	27	N. Y., C. & St. L.	20	20½
Am. Snuff	41	45	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	40¼	41
A. S. R. pf.	122	127	Nat. Salt	42½	43
A. T. & C.	97	101	Nat. S. pf.	76	76½
Am. Tob. pf.	145	150	New Cent. C.	27	35
Ann Arbor	21¼	25	N. Y. & N. H.	214	216½
Ann A. pf.	50	55	N. Y., C. & St. L.	102	102¼
B. & L. pf.	108	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	109	112
B. Un. Gas.	215	217	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	187	190
B., R. & P. pf.	123	126	N. Y. & C.	190	..
Canada So.	70	70¼	N. Y. & Harl.	185	195
C., C. & C.	40	..	N. Y. & Har. pf.	114	116
C. & E. Ill.	127	129	N. Y. & H.	215¾	215¾
C. & E. Ill. pf.	128	133	N. Y. & N. H. & H.	265	265
C. G. W. pf.	..	69	N. Y. & Put.	30	35
A.	82¼	84¾	N. Y. & R.	69	70
B.	46¾	48¾	N. Y. & Sar.	204	215
C. M. & St. P.	170	175	N. Y. & O.	138	..
C. & N. W.	220	222	N. Y. & W.	25	29
C. & N. W. pf.	192	195	N. Y. & W. pf.	77	80
C. C. C. & St. L.	114	116	Nickel Plate	232	235
Cleve. & P.	190	..	Nor. & W.	33	35
C. F. & I. pf.	120	150	Nor. & W. pf.	77	78½
Dist. of A.	7¾	8	Ont. & W.	25	26
Ev. & T. H. pf.	88	92	Pac. Coast	68	69
Ft. W. & D. C.	27	29½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	91	96
City	27	29½	Peo. & East.	28	29
G. S. R. pf.	101	105	Pere Marq.	..	75
Homestake	95	..	Pere M. pf.	..	81
Ill. C.	1.102	..	P. C., C. & St. L.	70	75
Int. Silver	7½	8	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	102	102¼
Int. Sil. pf.	36	39	P. F. W. & C.	190	..
			P. F. W. & C. pf.	190	..
			P. F. W. & Sp.	185	195
			P. C. pf.	83¾	84¾
			Quicksilv'r pf.	9½	10
			Rens. & Sar.	204	215
			R., W. & O.	13⅜	..
			St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	29
			St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	77	80
			2d pf.	25	29
			St. L. & S. W. pf.	77	80
			S.-S. S. & I. 30	31½	..
			S. R. & T.	6¼	8¾
			T. H. & T. pf.	32	39
			T. P. & W.	81½	..
			T. C. R. T. pf.	145	93
			U. S. Exp.	88	93
			Va.-C. C. pf.	120	122
			W.-F. Exp.	160	175
			Westingh'se.	142	144
			Westinghouse 1st pf.	160	164
			W. & L. E.	18¾	19½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 3½ per cent. and there was a report that some loans were made as low as 3 per cent. New York funds sold at 12½ and 10 cents discount. Money on call rules from 3½ to 4½ per cent., mostly 4 per cent. to the strongest borrowers. Time money covers a wide range. National banks were not quoting under 4½ per cent., while some are finding ample employment for their funds as high as 5 per cent. Savings bank money is obtainable, however, on acceptable collateral at 4½ per cent. for either a year or six months. In business paper the rates range from 4½ to 5 per cent. and factory paper at from 4 to 4½ per cent. An advance of 1¼ in American Telephone to 163¾, and a drop of a point in United Fruit were the only features of the stock market except that the coppers were active and generally higher. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,830	Atchison	77¾	77	77⅜
724	Atchison pf	97⅞	97	97⅞
40	Boston & Albany	258	258	258
10	Boston Elevated	179	179	179
78	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
10	C. J. & R. S. Y.	156	156	156
10	Mexican Central	25¼	25¼	25¼
13	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215¾	215¾	215¾
3	Pere Marquette pf	80	80	80
10	St. Paul	167½	167½	167½
2,265	Union Pacific	102⅝	100	102½
5	Union Pacific pf	90	90	90
50	West End	97	97	97

TELEPHONES.

900	Am. Tel. & Tel	163⅞	161½	163¾
165	Erie	47¾	47	47
215	Mexican	2½	2⅜	2½
30	N. E.	138	138	138

ELECTRICS.

70	General	260	260	260
325	Massachusetts	39	38¾	39
211	Mass. pf.	93	93	93
15	Seattle pf.	98	98	98
31	Westinghouse pf.	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

135	Am. Pnue. Service pf.	30	30	30
2,498	Am. Sugar	130⅞	134⅜	136
9	Am. Sugar pf.	128	128	128
110	Am. Woolen	17½	17½	17½
111	Am. Woolen pf.	79½	79	79
100	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	94¼	94	94
10	N. E. Gas & Coke	6¼	6¼	6¼
55	Planters' Compress	14	14	14
17	Pullman	208¼	208¼	208¼
13	Swift Pack. & Prov	107	107	107
362	United Fruit	87	86	87
50	U. S. Leather pf	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
10	U. S. Rubber pf	66	66	66
40	United Shoe Mach. pf	27	27	27
1,027	U. S. Steel	44	43⅜	44
1,013	U. S. Steel pf	94¼	93¼	94

MINING.

100	Adventure	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛
493	Allouez	3½	3½	3½
11,275	Amalgamated	121¾	119½	121¾
290	Anaconda	48⅛	47	48⅛
840	Arcadian	15	14½	14½
136	Atlantic	38	36½	36½
505	Baltic	56½	56	56½
650	Bingham	43¼	42¼	43¼
14	Calumet & Hecla	740	738	740
1,150	Centennial	30½	29⅝	30
150	Cochiti	5¼	5	5
1	Cons. Mercur	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
670	Copper Range	83	81	81
100	Dom. Coal	38¾	38	38¾
150	Elm River	5	5	5
100	Franklin	19	19	19
820	Isle Royale	42	41¾	42
3,405	Mass	27¾	27⅜	27½
210	May Flower	2½	2¼	2½
1,010	Michigan	10⅝	10	10
400	Mohawk	50	49¼	49½
1,848	Old Colony	43¾	43	43¾
870	Old Dominion	34½	34	34½
575	Osceola	100⅜	100	100⅜
1,141	Parrot	53⅜	52	53
1,325	Phoenix	5⅞	5¼	5⅝
20	Quincy	171	171	171
280	Rhode Island	6	5½	5½
400	Santa Fé	7¾	7½	7½
1	Tamarack	345	345	345
30	Tecumseh	1¾	1¾	1¾
5	Trimountain	56½	56½	56½
1,150	Trinity	37⅛	36¼	36¼
100	United States	20	19¾	20
225	U. S. Oil	13½	13	13
10	Utah	30¼	30¼	30¼
700	Victoria	8¾	8½	8½
1,640	Winona	4	3½	4
88	Wolverine	67	66	66
475	Wyandotte	2	2	2

British Columbia—13 bid, 15 asked.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—The market today was quite strong again in sympathy with New York, though there was only a moderate amount of business transacted. There were no special features other than the 13-point jump in Atlantic Transport and the 4½ point advance in Continental Trust. The movement in Atlantic Transport was ascribed to the rumored acquirement of control by the Morgan interests, the details of which are expected to find publication this Fall. The successes of the Continental Trust have awakened a speculative attention to the stock, which was a factor in the rise. Seaboards continue to hold their own and are a leading support to the market generally. Money on call was at 4½ to 5 per cent. Complete transactions of the day, amounting to 2,309 shares of stock, and $30,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bank of Commerce	21½	21½	21½
55	Continental Trust	23½	23⅜	22½
4	Atlantic Transport	260	260	260
5	Maryland Brewing	7	7	7
250	Maryland Brewing pf.	14	14	14
1,450	Seaboard	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜
300	Seaboard pf	51	50⅜	50⅜
10	Second National Bank	10	10	10
50	Consolidated Gas	65¼	65¼	65¼
10	Norfolk Ry. & Light	11	11	11
$2,000	Amcostia & Pot. 5s	91	92	91
1,000	City 3½s, 1928	110¼	110¼	110¼
7,000	Ga. & Ala. consols. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾
8,000	Seaboard 4s	85½	85¼	85¼
3,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1,000	Railways Incomes	72¾	72¾	72¾
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	89¼	89	89

Election of Bank Officers.

The New York National Exchange Bank Directors yesterday elected Lewis E. Pierson Vice President and Rollin P. Grant was appointed cashier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Friday, Aug. 23, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
120¾	121	53,600	Amalgamated Copper	120	121⅝	119⅛	121	+2
29¾	30	1,600	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29⅝	30	29⅝	29⅞	+⅛
85⅜	85½	4,900	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85¼	85½	85¼	85½	+⅛
32½	33¼	100	American Cotton Oil	33	33	33	33	+¼
32½	32⅝	1,900	American Ice Co	31½	32⅜	31½	32⅜	+⅛
26	26½	960	American Locomotive	26¼	26¼	25⅝	26	+⅛
85½	86	515	Am. Locomotive pf	86¾	86¾	85¾	86	−⅛
61½	62½	150	Am. Linseed Co. pf	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	+⅛
6¾	7	300	American Malting Co.	6⅝	6¾	6¼	6⅜	+¼
28	30	600	Am. Malting Co. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	+½
53	53¼	3,250	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	52⅞	53½	52⅝	53	+½
100¾	101	1,200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	101	101	101	101	
86	89	300	American Snuff pf	85¾	86½	85¾	86½	+1
135¾	136	6,825	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	134¾	136¾	134½	136	+1½
17	18	100	American Woolen	17½	17½	17½		
75	79	10	American Woolen pf	76	76	76		
134¾	135	500	American Tobacco ctfs	135	135	134⅝	135	+⅛
47¾	48	7,760	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46¾	47⅞	46½	47⅞	+1⅛
77⅝	77⅞	25,500	At. T. & S. F.	76¼	77⅞	76¼	77⅞	+1⅛
97⅞	98	7,200	At., T. & S. F. pf	97	98	97	98	+1¼
104¾	104⅞	11,150	Baltimore & Ohio	104	105½	104	104¾	+⅛
94	94¼	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94	94	94	94	+1
76⅞	76⅞	15,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75¾	77¼	75¾	76⅝	+1¼
10½	11½	300	Brunswick City	11	11	11	11	−½
90	94	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+½
111⅝	111⅞	2,600	Canadian Pacific	111¼	111¾	111	111¼	+⅜
162	165	300	Central R. R. of N. J.	162	162½	162	162½	+½
47	47⅛	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47⅜	47	47	+⅛
39¾	40	2,400	Chicago & Alton	39½	40	39¾	40	+⅛
78	78	200	Chi. & Alton pf	77¾	78	77¾	78	+⅛
22⅞	23	2,600	Chicago Great West.	22¼	23	22⅝	23	+⅜
90	90½	92	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	90	90	90	90	
38⅝	39	10	Chi. Gt. West. pf	39½	39½	38¾	38¾	
73	73¼	500	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	73	73½	73	73½	+1
167¾	167½	23,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	166¼	167⅞	166	167⅝	+1½
195	199	300	Chicago & Northw	195	199½	195	199½	+4½
	220½	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	220½	220½	220½	220½	+½
143¾	144	1,600	Chi., R. I. & Pac	142¾	144	142¾	143½	−1¼
124½	125	135	Chi., S. P., M. & Om	125	125	125		
19½	20¼	2,250	Chicago Term. Trans.	19½	20¾	19¼	20½	+1½
40¼	41	2,750	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	38¾	41	38¾	40½	+2
90⅜	90⅝	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L	90	90⅝	90	90⅝	−2
68	68	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	68	68	68	68	
97⅜	98	2,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	97⅜	98	97¼	98	+⅛
14¾	15⅜	9,300	Colorado Southern	14¾	15⅜	14¾	15⅛	+⅛
55	55½	1,800	Colorado South. 1st pf.	55	55½	55	55½	+⅛
24½	25¼	2,300	Col. Southern 2d pf	24½	25¼	24½	25	+1
20⅛	20⅝	200	Col. Ind. Coal & I	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Street Lots Sold as Site for New Building—Big Deal on Upper Fifth Avenue.

The Manhattan Island Corporation has sold to A. L. Olsen the plot running through from 38 West Eighteenth Street to 41 West Seventeenth Street, 310 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 184. The buyer will erect an eight-story building on the lots.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Lucy M. Rice for about $30,000 the five-story building 163 and 165 Crosby Street. The purchaser, who is a builder, will occupy the premises.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of a parcel in the upper Fifth Avenue section valued at about $400,000. The broker in the deal said last evening that for the present he could not disclose any further details regarding it.

Collins & Collins have resold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 42 East Sixty-first Street. This is the third time this property has changed hands recently through the same firm of brokers.

Francis J. Schnugg has sold to Isaac Younger the two five-story flats on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 300 feet east of Fifth Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100.11, adjoining the lots recently purchased by the City Real Property Investing Company.

Charles E. Johnson is the buyer of the dwelling 25 West Thirty-fifth Street, the sale of which through Herbert A. Sherman was reported yesterday.

Duff & Conger have sold to R. Schmall the three-story dwelling 348 East Sixty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 40 by 100.

J. Francis Gallagher has sold for Sonn Brothers and Adler & Herrman the five-story three-family flat 3,870 Third Avenue, 25 by 125.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for Edward Loughman to Harriet Haas the three-story stone-front dwelling 614 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 16 by 100.

W. F. & C. H. Smith report the sale of the six-story building at the southwest corner of Jackson and Front Streets, 16.2 by 62.6, to a Mr. Bissing; also, for a Mrs. Auger, the plot, 50 by 200, on the west side of Nagle Avenue, 450 feet south of Dyckman Street.

Louis Schrag has sold for the estate of Annie A. Glover to a client the five-story double tenement 216 Sixth Street, 25 by 97.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have leased for Henry Anderson to Ezra R. Champion from the plans and specifications the nine-story apartment hotel now in course of construction on the south side of Forty-seventh Street, just west of Sixth Avenue, on a plot 37.6 by 100. The property was acquired by Mr. Anderson from the Long-acre Realty Company only a few weeks ago. The lease is for a term of fifteen years at an aggregate rental of $240,000.

The City and Suburban Homes Company filed plans yesterday for five six-story tenements, each 52.6 feet front, to be erected on the north side of Sixty-first Street, 213 feet east of First Avenue, at an estimated cost of $250,000. James C. Ware & Son are the architects.

James Everard filed plans yesterday, through Architect James W. Cole, for the six-story apartment house which he will build at 42 and 44 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

The old Delmonico property, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, now undergoing extensive alterations, has been mortgaged to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for $195,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

214 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 201.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11; three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to A. Spingarn $12,300

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

841 Southern Boulevard, 125.9 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 25.3 by 89.3 and irregular, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry E. Howland, as trustee 15,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 15 East Sixty-third Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25 by 75; E. Asiel of 15 Exchange Place, owner; John H. Duncan of 21 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Inwood Avenue, west side, 425 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 21 by 75; August Kampner of 33 Inwood Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 1,512 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $6,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, southwest corner, for a five-story brick tenement, 42 by 44; John D. Crimmins of 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner; John H. Friend of 148 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 42 and 44 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, for a six-story brick apartment house, 50 by 76.5; James Everard of 12 East Thirty-third Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 456 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 26 by 16; Alexander Wilson, premises, owner; William H. Hopkins of 1,030 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $600.

Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 213 feet east of First Avenue, for five six-story tenements, 52.6 by 87.5 by 60 by 87.5; City and Suburban Homes Company of 281 South Avenue, owner; James E. Ware & Son of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $250,000.

Alterations.

No. 150 Union Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Robert Wood, premises, owner and architect; cost, $12.

No. 325 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; East India Company of 135 Broadway, owner; Charles I. Berg, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 40 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Arthur B. Emmons, Newport, R. I., owner; Parish & Schroeder of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 1,552 and 1,554 Broadway, to three-story offices, with store; Thomas J. Stewart of 655 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., owner; William E. Bloodgood, architect; cost, $15,000.

Wadsworth Avenue, east side, 34.11 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Martin H. Ray of 855 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; David H. Ray, architect; cost, $150.

No. 103 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. T. T. White, Jr., premises, owner; R. E. Dusinberre of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 30 West Twentieth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Clarence R. Conger of 37 Liberty Street, owner; Edward Williams of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $60.

No. 272 West Seventy-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. Granville White, premises, owner; Charles A. Rich, Montclair, N. J., architect; cost, $500.

No. 5 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Albert Tilt, premises, owner; A. Barmeyer, Bayside, Borough of Queens, architect; cost, $300.

Park Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, to a one-story brick store; Herman Bieling of 2,393 Broadway, owner; W. H. & T. Bartlett of 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, architects; cost, $100.

No. 45 St. Nicholas Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling, with store; Israel Lebowitz of 70 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; J. Hoffman of 26 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $200.

Ogden Avenue, east side, 312 feet north of Birch Street, to a one-story frame Sunday school; Union Reformed Dutch Church of Ogden Avenue and Birch Street, owner; J. I. Campbell of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 181 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, to a two-story brick boiler house; Standard Gas Light Company, premises, owner and architect; cost, $50.

No. 128 East Seventy-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; George Mulligan and Patrick Donahue of 124 East Seventy-first Street, owners; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Aug. 23.

ALLEN ST, 290, e s, 25x87.6; Lizzie Klee and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (mtg $9,000, R S $4.50) $20,250

ALLEN ST, 290, e s, 25x87.6; Harris Mandelbaum to Joseph W. Smith and another, ½ part, (mtg $16,000, R S 75 cents) 100

ALLEN ST, 290, e s, 25x87.6; Fisher Lewine to Joseph W. Smith and another, ½ part, (mtg $16,000) 100

ANTHONY AV, e s, 101.3 ft n of 180th St, 25.4x97x25.2x95.10; William B. Schorer and another to Louise F. Broomfield, (R S $2.25) 1

CHERRY ST, 36 and 38, and rear of 34, 50x243.6x irregular; also Roosevelt St, former 81, w s, 23.8x70x23.10x61; Wilmer S. Wood to Bernard Golden and another, ½ part, (R S $11.50) 24,000

CHERRY ST, 36 and 38, and rear of 34, 50x243.6x irregular; also Roosevelt St, former 81, w s, 23.8x70x23.10x61; Daniel R. Kendall and another to Bernard Golden and another, ½ part, (R S $10.75) 24,000

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 194.8 ft n e of Stanton St, 20x100; Louise Klener to Lena Reinhardt, (mtg $6,000, R S $4.75) 18,000

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 106, map of Washingtonville, 33x151.6; Emily J. Sittser and another, executors, to the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association, quitclaim 25

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft e of Trinity Av and 100 ft s of 161st St, runs e 69.6 x s 25 x w 69.6 x n 25; Winslow E. Busby and another to Arnold Vogt and another, (R S 50 cents) 1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 144.1 ft n of Home St, 25.2x75.2x25x83.11; Victor Gerhards to Ernest Fritz, (mtg $3,500) 1

JANE ST, 8, s s, 20x64x10.6x62.1; Annie S. Baumann and others to John Fox, (R S $2.25) 6,800

LOT 92, amended map of Bronxwood Park; William M. Rouzee to Fannie I. Lyle, (mtg, part of, $2,700, R S $1) 1

MADISON AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 112th St, 25x75; Flora Lang and another to Moritz Gerber, (R S $4, mtg $16,000) 1

PARK AV, 83, e s, 19.9x80; Emily C. Hart, widow, to Henry H. Pease, (R S $11) 100

RUTGERS PLACE, 21 and 23, n s, 52x110; Robert C. Morris to Davis Rosenkrantz, (R S $5, mtg $70,000) 1

WALL ST, n e corner of Water St, runs n 106.3x e 82.6x s 18.7x e 7x s 18.2x w 9x s 70.9 to street x w 84.6 with gore and strip adjoining; William H. Flitner to Henry Corn, all title 1

2D AV, w s, 76.4 ft s of 108th St, 25.8x75; Moritz Gerber to Flora Lang and another, (R S $4, mtg $4,000) 1

22D ST, 331 West; Bayard Gulick, by guardian, to Amelia A. Jones, quitclaim 1

38TH ST, 121 East, 17x98.9; Louise C. Weed to Park E. Bell, (mtg $15,000, R S $7.50) 32,000

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.8; Francis J. Schnugg to Esther A. Wheaton, all liens, (R S $3) 1

100TH ST, 228 East, 25x100.7; Sam Davis to Scheindel L. Glick, (R S $3, mtg $17,000) 1

105TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; John Morrison to Martha Morrison, (mtg $15,000, R S 25c) 3,000

113TH ST, 56 West, 17x100.11; John A. Picken and others, executors, to Mary A. Smith, (R S $4.75) 12,000

117TH ST, 52, e s, 25x100.11; Nora A. Bradley to Carrie C. Gotthelmer, (R S $2, mtg $23,000) 1

124TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 108x100.11; William C. Hunter to Henry J. Braker, (mtg $147,000, R S $1.30) 1

145TH ST, s s, Lots 103 and 104, map of property of Edward T. Young Springhurst; Annie McGarry to Simon Bruton and wife 1,600

183D ST, s s, 25 ft e of Clinton Av, (closed,) 25x75; Thomas E. Finucane to William J. Erbe 100

Recorded Leases.

DIVISION ST, n e corner of Eldridge; Jacob Fischel to John Doscher, 3 years. $1,200

RIVINGTON ST, 98; Joseph Rabinowitz to Joseph Kahn, 3 8-12 years 900

4TH ST, 193 West; Fannie Levy to Frank Dieschbourg, 10 years $1,320 1,450

24TH ST, 7 West; Hugo Rosendorf to Marguerite C. Marty, 5 years 1,800

86TH ST, 344 East; Catherine Schutt to John Fischer, 3 years 420

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

CALLENDER, William E., to Charles E. Appleby and others, trustees; Webster Av, e s, 134.4 ft n of 173d St, 3 years .. $9,000

CAMPBELL, Henry, to Henry Gotthelf; Monroe St, 51, prior mtg, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,500

CEROLLI, Andrea, to Joseph A. Solomon; 1st Av, w s, 100.10 ft n of 114th St, due April 20, 1902, 6 per cent., notes 400

DUFF, Alexander D., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, n e corner of 86th St, 2 years 70,000

FRITZ, Ernest, and wife to Victor Gerhards; Intervale Av, 1,228, installments. 2,500

GOLDEN, Bernard, and another to Daniel R. Kendall and another, as trustees; Cherry St, 36 and 38 and rear of 34 Roosevelt St, formerly 81, equal liens with last mortgage, due Aug. 1, 1903 21,500

JACOBSON, Morris, to Abraham Krauer; 3d Av, 798 to 806, prior mtg, due April 19, 1902, 6 per cent 2,000

KEILUS, Henry, to Joseph A. Dean, executor and trustee; Rivington St, s w corner of Lewis St, 3 years 23,500

KEILUS, Henry, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Rivington St, s w corner Lewis St, prior mortgage $23,000, demand, 6 per cent 3,922

LEWINE, Fisher, and another to Pauline Rothstein; 200 Allen St, e s, 3 years 16,000

LOPES, Clara E., Mrs. E., to Margaret T. Martin; Westchester Av, n e corner of Rogers Place, due Oct. 17, 1903, 6 per cent .. 4,000

McKINNON, John, to Samuel B. Taylor; Beach Av, e s, 221.11 ft n of 152d St, due Jan. 1, 1905, gold 5,500

McKINNON, John, to Thomas F. Taylor, trustee; Beach Av, e s, 241.11 ft n of 152d St, due Jan. 1, 1905, gold 4,000

McKINNON, John, to Samuel B. Taylor; Beach Av, e s, 221.11 ft n of 152d St, due Jan. 1, 1905, gold 1,500

MONTGOMERY, Warwick E., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, s w corner of 26th St, all title, demand 195,000

ROGERS, Nellie E., to Edmund A. Gearon; 26th St, 136 East, prior mtg, $7,700, due March 20, 1902, 6 per cent .. 800

ROGERS, Nellie E., to Miles Gearon; 26th St, 136 East, due March 20, 1902, 6 per cent 200

ROSENKRANZ, Davis, to Robert C. Morris; Rutgers Place, 21 and 23, 2 mtgs, prior mtg $70,000, installments, 4 years, 6 per cent., each 2,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Warren F. Quackenbush; 98th St, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, due Oct. 16, 1901, 6 per cent 10,000

SCHORER, William B., and another to Sophie Silberman; Anthony Av, 2,086, due July 23, 1904 500

SCHORER, William B., and another to Ignatz Rosenberg; Anthony Av, e s, 75 ft n of 180th St, 3 years 4,000

SCHUMACHER, August F., to George Ehret; Willis Av, n w corner of 138th St, store, lease, demand, 6 per cent 7,000

SHANKER, Harris, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Stebbins Av, e s, 375.8 ft n of Westchester Av, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent., (correction) 6,000

SIMEONESCU, Max, and another to George Ehret; West Broadway, 475, store, lease, demand, 6 per cent 1,564

SMITH, Andrew H., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 46th St, 18 East, 3 years, 4 per cent 20,000

SMITH, Mary A., to John A. Smith and others, executors; 113th St, 56 West, 1 year 9,000

WAHLIG, Eugenia G., to Dollar Savings Bank; 135th St, n s, 187.4 ft e of Brook Av, three mortgages, 1 year, 6 per cent., each 12,000

Lis Pendens.

BARCLAY ST, 101; Patrick Corbell against F. W. Greenwood & Co. and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Studen & Ehrich.

CATHARINE ST, n w s, parts of Lots 277 and 278, map of Village of East Tremont; Harlem Savings Bank against Elizabeth M. Hamilton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Wightman.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 426; Louisa M. Agostini against Louisa L. Sanxay and another; attorneys, Anderson, Pendleton & Anderson.

MADISON AV, w s, 82.2 ft n of 77th St, 20x45; Alfred M. Snedeker against Norman W. Kittson and another, (partition;) attorney, T. Wandell.

91ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 24.11x102.2; William Bachrach and another against Morris J. Gardiner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Jacobs.

116TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Pleasant Av, 50x100.11; Alice E. Jarvis and another against Jesse G. Gibb, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, G. H. McAdam.

129TH ST, n s, 143.4 ft w of Madison Av, 16.8x90.11; Citizens' Savings Bank against Carrie I. Shotwell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pierson & Beall.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY WARSHOW.—Henry Warshow, manufacturer of clothing at 37 Great Jones Street, made an assignment yesterday to Herman M. Schaap without preference. He has been in business about eight years, and in January last claimed a capital of $7,000.

FREDERICK SCHULEMANN.—A meeting of the creditors of Frederick Schulemann, importer of canvas and embroidery materials at 450 Broome Street, was held yesterday at the office of George C. Holt, referee in bankruptcy, at 34 Pine Street. Eight claims were proved, aggregating $18,000, and Diedrich Winter was elected Trustee. The schedules show liabilities of $28,860 and assets of $17,857.

WEISS & Co.—Judge O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has appointed Jacob Rieger receiver for Weiss & Co., who kept a restaurant at 63 Second Avenue, on the application of Mary Weymarovics, one of the partners, against Adolph Weiss, the other partner, for a dissolution of the firm. The partnership was formed on May 7, and she claimed that on Aug. 7 Mr. Weiss sold out the whole business to Edward Reves.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BENJAMIN MOSES.—Benjamin Moses of 62 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, a bartender, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $15,120 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $11,000 are to Bernheimer & Schmid, brewers, and $2,400 to Henry M. Peyser for rent. The debts were contracted principally in 1898.

Receiver for Dress Cutting School.

Judge MacLean of the Supreme Court has appointed William R. Hill receiver of the assets of Taylor & Co., who carry on a school for dress cutting and dress making at 103 West Fourteenth Street, on the application of Seth B. Robinson, attorney for Cornelia Harding, one of the partners, against Georgiana Taylor, the other partner, for a dissolution of the partnership. The partnership was formed on April 1 last, Cornelia Harding putting in $2,500, she claims, on the representation of Georgiana Taylor that the latter had obtained a net income from the business of $10,000 a year. The defendant denied all the principal allegations. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiff that the receipts for four months were only $1,200 and expenditures about the same.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 181 failures in the United States during the week, against 178 for the previous week and 135, 154, 172, and 220 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 45, New England 33, Southern 25, Western 46, Northwestern 13, Pacific 14, and Territories 15. Canada had 24, against 25 for the previous week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

An Execution Against Corbett.

Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an execution against James J. Corbett, the pugilist, for $902, in favor of Acker, Merrall & Condit for merchandise sold to him. The address on the papers is 110 West Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Corbett is in Europe.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHMS, Morris—J. Levy and others .. $2,116

BANNON, John J.—Wortham Building, Savings and Loan Association 2,566

BAUMANN, Hugo—S. B. Hiller 198

BROWN, Anna—H. Heywood 42

CARPENTER, Samuel J.—New York Belting and Packing Company 266

CLARKE, Herman—F. R. Gonig 279

CORBETT, James J.—Acker, Merrall & Condit 902

CAROLA, Frank—M. Troops 25

EDWARDS, Whitfield W.—J. E. Nichols and others 204

EGER, Alexander—F. Hasbrouck 465

FERRIS, William G.—S. E. Warner 425

FITZPATRICK, Patrick—S. Schwartzman 509

GINSBERG, Samuel—M. H. Hayman 234

HAGAN, George C., and Emma J. Reynolds—W. G. Wright 19

HAPP, Peter—New York Edison Company 65

HATCH, Nelson B.—Seth Thomas Clock Company 54

JOHNSON, Hank, and George A. Clark—People of the State of New York 500

JEWELL, William H.—The Nassau Bank 283

KLENNE, Louise—People of the State of New York 3,000

LOWENSTEIN, Max, and Robert Katz—Eleventh Ward Bank 135

LEDERER, George W.—W. Wuerz 123

LUERS, Peter—I. L. Kelly 135

LAFONTE, Fortunato C.—A. C. F. Franzioli 162

LANCASTER, Frank H.—H. Sammis 153

LOOG, Sidney—B. F. Fox and others 197

LIVERMORE & HELDICK—Singer Manufacturing Company 349

MOSESON, Aaron—Wilkinson Brothers & Co. 151

MORSE, Frank P.—The Nassau Bank 272

MORSE, Frank P.—The Nassau Bank 280

NOBLE, John W., Jr., and William—Vermont Marble Company 225

NOBLE, John W., Jr., and William—M. A. Keating, administratrix 497

NORTH AMERICAN LITHOGRAPH and Publishing Company—New York Edison Company 120

MACDONELL, Allan G.—J. Wicks, Jr.... 3,259

PEARSALL, T. W.—F. F. Ealand 397

RUSSELL, F. B. and William G.—People of the State of New York 500

READ, William—H. G. Vogel 2,265

RIEHL, Charles G.—M. S. Russell 234

ROHNER, Charles—Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company 75

ROLLINS, Mary, and Frank Aussenhaufer —People of the State of New York 500

ROSE, Arthur M.—T. S. Knight 93

RAFELSON, Hyman—H. B. Claflin Company 432

SMITH, Edward—H. M. Toch and others. 141

SMITH, Henry, and Frank Aussenhaufer —People of the State of New York 500

SCHUMACHER, Albert, Jr.—D. Fink 97

STRATTON, Frank—Acker, Merrall & Condit 131

THE VERMONT BIRCH BEER BREWing Company—J. B. Ireland 62

TRAUTEL, Richard—D. Gerdes 790

ULZHEIMER, Albert—H. Von Glahn and others 1,075

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex-parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Cornelia Harding vs. Georgiana Taylor—William R. Hill.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Mary Weymarovics vs. Adolph Weiss—Jacob Rieger. Axel W. Hallenborg vs. William C. Greene et al.—Hugh J. Grant.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Wartburg Orphan Farm School, &c., vs. Farley—Thomas J. Purdy. Kingsland vs. Schnugg—George M. Van Hoesen. Gellatly vs. Raab—William H. Willis.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Guers vs. Klentz—Charles Putzel. Foster vs. Kelly—Edward J. Maxwell.

Surrogate Notices.

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 4th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOLMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated April 30th, 1901. EDWIN T. HOLMES, Executor. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my11-law6ms

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS H. JESSUP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901.

JOHN C. CLARK, Executor.
CARRIE I. JESSUP, Executrix.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors. Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WELLS, REBECCA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA C. WELLS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of September next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1901. HENRY C. WELLS, Executor. CURTIS, MALLETT-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au3-law6ms

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 4th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

LONG BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., week days, 7:00, 7:50, 10:50 A.M. (12:50 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00, and 10:00 P. M.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent fellings, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Bathing, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 9:00, 10:00, 12:00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 34 St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 34 St., Brooklyn; 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 4, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS, Including Admission to All Attractions.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Fare 15 cents.

Through Elevated Tains leave Broadway Ferries (Daily, except Sundays,) 6, 7, 8, 9, 9:34 A. M. and half hourly till 10:34 P. M. Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park at midnight.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Through Elevated Trains leave Broadway Ferries (Sundays) 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 8:44, 9:14, 9:44 A. M., then every 10, 15, or 20 minutes, as travel warrants, until 9:44 P. M. Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park 11 P. M.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25TH.

L. I. R. R. AND NORWICH LINE STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER."

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN with PARLOR CAR Leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn, at 8:23 A. M., stopping at Franklin Av. 8:28, and East New York 8:35.

Due at Newport at 3:15 P. M.; leave at 5:15 P. M.

Tickets on sale commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations.

Sale of tickets limited.

The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

LABOR DAY TRIPS,

Including Railroad Tickets, Hotels, &c.

Pan-American Exposition and Niagara Falls, 5-day trips from Thousand Islands, Rapids, Montreal, and Lakes, 4-day trip. $13.50 $30.00

Independent Tickets Everywhere. Particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From the New York, 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

A Charming Saturday $1.50

Half Holiday Trip by Boat & Rail.

A rare combination of travel. The sail through Long Island Sound is a most delightful trip abounding in fascinating features. Take STR. CHESTER W. CHAPIN for New Haven from Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, 3:00 P. M. (Stops Saturdays foot E. 21st St. 3:15 P. M.) Return by express train due New York 10:00 o'clock same evening. Ask for Saturday Half Holiday tickets.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 23d St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Round Trip.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.

ALL DAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

On Sundays, also Labor Day, Str. Chester W. Chapin leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 21st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. Round Trip, $1.00.

SUNDAYS UP THE HUDSON 50c

ON SUNDAYS Str. "CITY OF LOWELL" leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M. For Hudson River trip as far as POUGHKEEPSIE Bridge. Returning, due New York about 6:00 P. M. Music. Table d'Hote dinner. Main deck lunch, popular prices.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Best accommodations; lowest rates. Send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Surrogate Notices.

SIMON FATMAN.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To A. J. R. Landauer & Company, Solomon A. Fatman, Morris Fatman, Lazard freres, Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company, Adolph Boscowitz, executors of Abraham Wolff, deceased, Sinsteln, Meyer M. Friend, Bernasconi & Turati, Kaskel & Kaskel, Western Union Telegraph Company, Frederick Van Riper & Company, Karl Meissner, Josephine Lauman, Heineken & Vogelsang, W. B. Dana & Company, H. Henke, American District Telegraph Company, Crescent Towel Supply Company, E. A. Creutzburg, G. di G. Guerrana, executors of Louis Ranger, deceased; Maurice S. Wormser, Postal Telegraph Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of Simon Fatman, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Solomon L. Fatman as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and each of you are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates'

City Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

3-story house, with stable for 3 horses, suitable for contractor. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

6 lots, suitable for builders, 150x115, in Bronx. Price, $20,000. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

Big Bargain!—Dwellings, 45th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Two-family house, detached, all improvements, $3,000; 1 for $2,800; terms. Buscher, 417 Willis Av.

P. J. HEANEY & CO., 787 TREMONT AVE. HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

8th Av.—Three 5-story apartments, with stores; all rented; Big Bargain. Hayden, 320 W. 145th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A WINNER—Fairview, Yonkers, new well-built house 9 rooms & bath, hardwood trim, nickel plumbing, furnace, electric lighting; complete lot 50x100; beautiful suburban location; station, trolley, and school all close by; house not quite completed; can be finished to suit; price, $5,000; easiest terms; other houses ready; send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d.

Do you know a good house when you see it? Examine those at Fairview, Yonkers. J. H. Gordon, 20 East 42d St.

Do you know anything about the cost of a house? Try to figure out how we can afford to sell Fairview houses so cheap. J. H. Gordon, 20 East 42d St.

Railroad trains take you to your door at Fairview, Yonkers; no ferry, no crowded bridge, no trolley riding, no walking; high grounds, pure air, fine views, cool breezes. Send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d St.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

Phone "559-Cort'l." for the high-dry choice

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Real Estate.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Bargain!—2-story and basement frame house; price, $2,200; cash, $200. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house; $1,600; Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway, New York.

Workingman's Opportunity.—Nice house, Richmond Hill, $1,050; $200 cash, $10 monthly. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

45 minutes from New York; new, modern, artistic house; near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; four bedrooms and tiled bathroom; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good veranda; will sell for $4,000; small cash payment; balance about $30 per month. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York, and Nutley, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 17 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$40 buys 5 acres fine soil, with river front; about half timber; terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Harris, Box 28, Times Office.

Palisades Park.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; high ground; gas, electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Fine house in East Orange; built 2 years; 9 rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $300 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

For Sale—An elegant farm on west bank of the Hudson; or to ice dealers, farm at Cedar Hill, about 83 acres of upland and river flats; large dwelling, large barns, and orchards. Robert H. Moore, Albany, N. Y.

On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan Co., 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard, $2,300. Owner, 851 East 165th St., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Real Estate Wanted.

SONNABEND & GROMER, 162 W. 116TH ST., Buy, sell, and exchange real estate. Rents collected. Estates managed.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Owners having city property to sell or exchange, send particulars to Vail & Metra, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—$15,000 on 346 lots in White Plains; principal's or lawyers only. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HANDSOME SUITE OFFICES

Bowling Green Building, with fine view of Bay, high, light and airy. To lease for eight months or longer.

Apply Suite 262, 11 Broadway.

100 FACTORIES 100

Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars. **D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.**

Store, 19 Beekman St., with 2 large skylights, suitable for office, book store, stationery, druggist sundries, tailoring, newspaper advertising agency, &c. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

8th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accidents cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Surrogate Notices.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, her attorneys, Room 408, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix. GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker, Smith & Company, No. 33 West Houston Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of June, 1901. MARY HELEN SMITH, Executrix, ELIAS D. SMITH, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executrix and Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je22-law6m8.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,

Owner and Builder.

EVELYN

101 W. 78TH ST., OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQ.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Choice Housekeeping Apartments, 7 and 9 extra-large light rooms; high ceilings, fine light and ventilation, passenger and servants' elevators.

Also Non-housekeeping Apartments, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath; room attendance.

Restaurant on premises.

Electric Light included in rent.

Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.

6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement. Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or

DUFF & CONGER, Agents, Madison Ave. & 86th St.

58th St. and 7th Av., convenient to all cars. Corner apartment, eight large rooms, from October 1st, $900 per annum. Others adjoining at $720 to $1,000 per annum. Six rooms and bathroom, $45 to $55 per month. See janitor, 917 7th Av., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

123d St., 105-107 East.—Apartments of seven and eight extra large rooms, steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, etc; rents, $30 to $38. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

See These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 360-366 West; near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and elevated station; references; $24, $27.

THE PENATAQUIT.

128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

To Let—131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling part above store; three floors, eight rooms. Key at Renner Bros.', 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

129th St., 116 West.—Newly decorated, steam heated; hot water supplied; hall service; seven and eight large light rooms and bath; reasonable rents.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fireproof building, elegantly furnished, 8-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE ALLSTON,

17 AND 19 EAST 38TH ST., CORNER MADISON AV.

LOCATION UNSURPASSED. CATERER ON PREMISES.

A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1st; $660 per annum. Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,200 per annum.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

TUXEDO,

Northwest Cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.—Suites 5 and 6 all light, large rooms; bath; elevator apartments; all other improvements; absolutely high class; rents, $420 and $480 per year. Superintendent on premises.

54-56 WEST 105TH ST.

Seven large light rooms, bath, all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-$540 yearly.

A.— CORONADO. —A.

New fireproof corner building, 7 and 8 sunny rooms to rent, $70, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

17th St., 300 West., Near 8th Av.—New building; elegantly decorated flats, 5 rooms, bath, hot water supply; elevator service; latest improvements; rents reasonable.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $10 to $13, near schools, parks, and elevated station. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

Best city location; 509 West 112th St.; five rooms, elevator, electric light, telephone; $38-$45.

Central Park West, 374, 97th St.—Five rooms, bath, completely furnished; hot water; steam; $40. Duncan.

5 elegant, extra large, light rooms, bath; quiet house; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We have to rent on 68th and 69th Sts., just east of 3d Av., a few three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing, handsomely decorated, modern in every way; rents, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100; caretakers in 218 East 68th St. and 224 East 69th St.; houses are pleasantly located in a block of private dwellings.

FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,

41 Liberty St. and 1,181 Third Av., near 68th St.

446 WEST 22D ST.

Four-story English basement in thorough order; cheap rent to good party.

GEO. W. MERCER & SON, 206 WEST 23D ST.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE UNITED STATES,

194 CLINTON ST.,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest and most luxuriously fitted apartment house in the city; two elevators; large reception room, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Long Island Property to Let.

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT EDGEMERE FOR SEASON OF 1902. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. T. J. McBRIDE, EDGEMERE, OR 71 B'WAY.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftel, 744 6th Av.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

TOURISTS GOING TO

LONG LAKE RESORTS

will find a restful stopping place en route at the

WILDERNESS INN,

LONG LAKE WEST,

P. O. address, Sabattis, N. Y., on the ADIRONDACK DIVISION of the New York Central, the most direct route to all points on the Lake. GEO. A. DUKELOW.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga, The Grand Union

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

PAVILION HOTEL NOW OPEN.

Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.

Sulphur Bathing Establishment Now Open.

BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.

Send for Pamphlet. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach

HOTEL and Oriental Hotel

Now Open.

Brighton Beach Hotel Brighton Beach, New York.

SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPT.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

REMINGTON COTTAGES,

Remington Av.; second house from ocean. High-grade Family Hotel; capacity, 100. Large, ocean view rooms. E. C. McBRIDE.

BEACH VIEW HOUSE. East Moriches, L. I. Facing Great South Bay; spacious grounds; modern appointments; booklet; (temperance house.) J. H. MILLER.

MORICHES INN, CENTRE MORICHES, (NOW OPEN.)—New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Long Island. Terms reasonable.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE, Good Ground, L. I. Directly facing water. (Pleasant and homelike.) Shady grounds, first-class table, boating. PETER NEHNBASS, Prop., owner.

THE SANTAPOGUE, BABYLON, L. I. Delightful location. Spacious grounds. Airy rooms. High-class table. Boating, fishing, bathing. Reasonable. MRS. J. HEALY.

PEARL HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay. Grand location. Airy rooms. Generous table. $7.00 to $9.00. E. F. SKINNER.

Far Rockaway.

THE EUREKA. FAR ROCKAWAY, (Select Family Hotel.) Delightful location, (always cool;) every modern appointment. Large airy rooms. High-class cuisine, sanitary plumbing; boating, bathing, fishing; electric lights. Reasonable. N. GRAF.

HOTEL WINDSOR, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I. Delightful location. Large shady lawn, (always cool.) Cheerful rooms. Superior cuisine. Modern improvements. First-class café, a la carte rates $10.00 up. Mrs. Pearse. A. LEVY, Manager.

Staten Island.

NEW DORP BEACH HOTEL The Manhattan of Staten Island.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN. PEQUOT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES.

Famous Harbor. Yachting Headquarters. Combination of Seashore and Country Life. GOLF, &c. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

ALLEN & HAGER.

New Hampshire.

FERN CLIFF, situated on an eminence 1,800 feet above the sea; highest point in White Mts. except Summit House; sublime views of White Mountain range, Glen Ellis Valley; beautiful sunsets; peculiarly adapted for asthma, hay fever, &c.; only place of its kind in White Mts.; appointments perfect. Mrs. M. F. Potter, Jackson, N. H.

THE PEQUAWKET, White Mountains, Intervale, N. H. Golf, superb views. Modern equipment; most comfortable in the mountains. Booklet. C. C. SMALL.

LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mt. Pocono.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

MOUNT POCONO.

Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

VICTORIA On SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. 1-MINUTE WALK FROM BEACH. ENLARGED & REFURNISHED COMPLETE. (OPEN ALL YEAR.) 30 hot and cold seawater baths have been added in New Brick Annex for accommodation of guests. M. WILLIAMS.

Atlantic Highlands.

THE BRANDON HOUSE. — Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electric lights, bathing, boating, fishing; terms reasonable. Mrs. S. HOOPER.

Asbury Park.

THE NORTHERN. North Asbury Park, N. J.; accommodations for 100; terms from $10 to $12; booklet. K. A. Wyatt.

Point Pleasant.

RESORT HOTEL, Point Pleasant, N. J.

Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address FYE & FOSTER, MANAGERS.

European Hotels and Springs.

Munich. The Continental Hotel.

High patronage; latest comfort; finest situation.

Country Board.

Rose Cottage, on Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,000 feet; large rooms; large piazza; one mile from village; daily mail at the house; fresh milk, eggs, poultry, &c. For further particulars address Benj. R. Wood, Prop., Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Catskill Mountains.—Good board; moderate terms. F. A. Barber, Central Farmhouse, Lanesville, Greene Co., N. Y.

Catskill Mts.—Wanted, boarders for September; terms, $6. Address Harry Van Wagenen, M. D., West Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y.

"OVERLOOK," MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Vacancies from Sept. 1. Send for circular.

Sullivan County.—The Arlington, Eldred, New York. Boating, bathing, fishing; farm; liberal table; special rates; booklet.

Purchase and Exchange.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchnnged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Pianos and Organs.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

Free—We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST. LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PIANOS TO RENT

for city or country at reasonable rates. WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward. **CHANDLER,** 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

For Sale—Hazelton parlor grand, in good condition, in private house. 228 West 38th St. Price, $250.

For Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

CUT THIS OUT

15 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal; I will call. BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

We are the house that gives CREDIT.

Diamonds, Watches. Small amount down. Good value for little money. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room, Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Diebold Safe and Lock Co., 30 Reade St.—Old safes almost given away to make room.

Business Opportunities.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

OIL PAINTINGS.

A dealer having frequent opportunity to secure paintings at low prices, is desirous of meeting some parties who are interested in art and who would take advantage of a good chance. Address Good Faith, X., Box 121 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,070.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SONS and MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, individually and as copartners of the firm of Sons & Cunningham and the firm of Sons & Cunningham, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Sons and Michael Cunningham, individually and as copartners of the firm of Sons & Cunningham and the firm of Sons & Cunningham, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Joseph Sons, Michael Cunningham, and Sons & Cunningham were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 23rd, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. HANLINE, bankrupt.

To the creditors of William M. Hanline of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is heheby given that on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said William M. Hanline was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 22nd, 1901.

NO. 4,051.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. REILLY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John J. Reilly of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said John J. Reilly was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 23rd, 1901.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J. REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.

Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 235 West 59th St.,

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.

Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 116 West 59th St.

REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.

Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION,

106 West 42d St., New York.

EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE.....Director
FLORENCE H. HULL.....Assistant

Thorough and practical instruction in Elocution, Oratory, and Acting, day and evening, in class or private. The speaking voice trained and developed, all defects of speech corrected, and a natural system of gesticulation taught. Fall term commences Monday, September 2d. Call or send for circular.

The Loyola School,

65 East 83d St., corner Park Avenue.

PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. Reopens Monday, Oct. 7. For circular apply to Vice-Principal.

N. N. McKINNON, S. J., Principal.
W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice Principal.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

435 Madison Avenue.

J. CLARK READ, WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.

22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY,

Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
43 Madison Avenue.

New York University Law School Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE

Christian Brothers, Boarding and Day Scholars, Boulevard and 131st St., New York.

COURSES LEADING TO B. A. & B. S. Modern Languages, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Naval Architecture, General Scientific, Pedagogical, Commercial Courses. Preparatory Department.

Reopens Sept. 9. BRO. CHARLES, President.

KINGSLEY SCHOOL,

ESSEX FELLS, Caldwell, N. J.

Boys 8 to 14 years. Location high and healthful, 22 miles from N. Y. Our aim the best—*body, brain* and CHARACTER. New gymnasium ready by Fall. Summer Session, June-Sept. J. R. CAMPBELL, A. M.

WOOD'S SCHOOL,

5TH AND 7TH AV. ON 125TH ST. BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHY. AMERICA'S GREATEST SCHOOL. 21 Teachers. New Buildings. Day and Evening Sessions. Telephone 1300 Harlem. Call or write.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.

REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse after September 16th. Summer Address, HOLLISTON, MASS.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Ave. and 83d St., N. Y. City. RESIDENT AND DAY STUDENTS. MILITARY OPTIONAL. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND.

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**Brooklyn Young Women

SEIZURE OF MORE UNDERVALUED SILKS

New Invoices of Goods Showing Errors in Importers' Favor.

Appraiser Wakeman Says Firm Originally Implicated Is Alone Involved —Appeal to Secretary Gage.

Appraiser Wakeman reported additional invoices of Japanese silks as showing errors in favor of the importers to Collector Bidwell yesterday. The appraiser's communication on the subject reached Col. Dudley F. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division of the Custom House, just before the hour for the closing of the office. He informed the Collector of it, and it will be considered to-day. Collector Bidwell said last evening:

"The Appraiser's return was known to me just before I left the Custom House. I do not know of its nature, as I did not examine the papers. I will act on it tomorrow. As to the fifteen cases imported by Rosenthal & Co., which I ordered seized as a formal proceeding, but not as a determination, I am far from having concluded my investigations of this special case, and have not yet sent it to the United States District Attorney. As I said the other day, no one can at present estimate the scope of the irregularities or frauds in the importation of silk, and the amount of duty the importers did not pay, or of which they evaded payment."

Appraiser Wakeman, while declining to discuss the new case before the Collector until the report was in his hands, said that the goods in question were of a value of about $30,000.

"In this, as in the previous case," he added, "I found that the silks were undervalued, underweighed, and wrongly classified. No other firm than the one originally implicated is involved."

A. S. Rosenthal & Co. adhered to their resolution not to discuss the seizure and investigations of their importations. Their counsel, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, classed the action of the Appraiser as persecution, and called attention to the great faith of his clients in requesting Collector Bidwell to verify their invoices with the goods. He claimed that the firm was the victim of mistakes by their Japanese agents, and that the underweight in the cases that were seized was only 1,400 pounds.

Judge Dittenhoefer added that the story that Rosenthal & Co. were, by fraud or irregularity, able to undersell competitors, could be disproved by complaints from all over the country to the firm from clients that they were quoting goods at from 2 to 2½ per cent. over the prices of other houses.

Rumor at the Appraiser's Stores of an inspired character had it that the invoices reported to the Collector involved fifteen cases of silks and fifteen cases of handkerchiefs, and that the reporting of other invoices was under consideration. There was the talk of political influences and official clashes that has been current since the S. Gall embroidery cases were under consideration. It was, however, patent that at present all silk importations will be under a scrutiny that has never been as rigid, and that responsibility in case of irregularities will be easily fixed.

In the laboratory at the Appraiser's Stores work has never been as brisk, and the experts will be able to test from 200 to 250 patterns a day. Every invoice will be subject to test, and on the question of weight, the new system of weighing every piece in a case, instead of average weight tests, is likely to continue for some time.

The following letter has been sent to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Committee of Importers who called upon Secretary Gage, representing the signers to the petition to the Treasury Department relative to the transfer of examiners in the public stores by Appraiser Wakeman. After investigation the Secretary of the Treasury granted the request of the petitioners, and directed Appraiser Wakeman to reinstate in their former positions the examiners who had been transferred to the docks.

New York, Aug. 21, 1901.

To the Honorable, the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Referring to our communication of the 8th instant in reply to certain statements made by the Appraiser at this port, we beg to inquire whether the department is yet in possession of the facts which the Appraiser stated his readiness to furnish in support of his allegations that "At least one of the signers of the petition, whose representative appeared before the department, has been guilty of practices which should not give said signature any standing before the department."

The action of the department on Aug. 12 has removed the cause of the complaint stated in our communication of July 23, but there unhappily remains the stigma of the Appraiser's allegations above referred to, and which, by reason of their unspecific character, attaches to every house represented at the hearing in question.

Inasmuch as these allegations were made in an official communication, we feel compelled to ask through the department for the more specific report which the Appraiser is prepared to furnish upon its request, in order that those who have been guilty of no offensive practice may be relieved of the implied charge.

Trusting that the department will appreciate the damaging position in which we are placed by the wide publicity given to the Appraiser's allegations, and that those who are conscious of no wrong-doing can only be vindicated through the good offices of the department in calling upon the Appraiser for the report referred to, we have the honor to be very respectfully yours, J. M. PETERS, Chairman of the Committee on Customs Administrative Act, New York Board of Trade and Transportation; GEORGE BORGFELDT & CO., LOUIS MEYERS & SON, SEMON, BACHE & CO., HOLBROOK BROTHERS, JACOB ADLER, SCHWARTZ, SCHEFFER & CO., THEODORE W. MORRIS & CO., LAZARUS, ROSENFELD & LEHMAN.

DUTY ON FRUIT JUICES.

The Collector's Decision Against an Importing Firm Is Reversed.

The General Appraisers yesterday reversed the decision of the Collector of Customs in the case of O. C. Blache & Co.'s protest against his ruling on merchandise classified by the Collector as a cordial, but with an expression of doubt as to the correctness of the classification.

The merchandise was assessed for duty by the Collector under the provision in Paragraph 292 of the Tariff act of 1897 for "cordials containing spirits and not specially provided for at the rate of $2.25 per proof gallon." It was claimed by the protestants that the merchandise was dutiable at the rate of 50 cents per gallon, under Paragraph 299 of the act, which provides that fruit juices containing no alcohol or less than 18 per cent. of alcohol should be dutiable at 60 cents per gallon.

The Appraiser decided that the merchandise in question, inventoried as "cassis fruit juice," "fruits au jus," contained less than 18 per cent. of alcohol, and was not to be classified as a cordial, but as a fruit juice.

From the testimony of importers of such merchandise, it appears that cordials usually contain not less than 35 or 40 per cent. of alcohol, and are usually imported in bottles, while the article in question, being imported in casks, contains less than 18 per cent. of alcohol, and is used for flavoring drinks, either plain or aerated, and in making puddings and sauces, and for other purposes. The merchandise was held to be identical with the "jus de cassis" in barrels, covered by a ruling of the Treasury Department dated July 31, 1886, and held to be subject to classification under the Tariff act of 1883 as a fruit juice and not as a cordial within the meaning of that term as used in said act.

One Firm's Protest Upheld.

The United States General Appraisers yesterday upheld the protests of the firm of Carl Guttman & Co. of New York against the decision of the Collector of Customs in classifying as dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 403, certain music books with hymns and psalms as text, printed in foreign languages. The protestants claimed that the books were exempt under Paragraph 502, which exempts from duty "books and pamphlets printed exclusively in language other than English."

Sixty-ninth Regiment's Visit to Boston.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment will leave its armory for Boston at 6:45 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The time for assembling is fixed for 6 o'clock, and the route from the armory will be through Third Avenue, Ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, Forty-first Street, Park Avenue, and Forty-second Street to the Grand Central Station. The regiment will remain in Boston until Monday evening.

SAPELLI IN JAIL AGAIN.

Steward of the French Liner La Gascogne Held for the United States Grand Jury.

Ernest Sapelli, the steward on the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique steamship La Gascogne, who was arrested on Monday for endeavoring by bribery to get alien Italians passed as returning American citizens by the Inspectors of the United States Immigration Bureau, was yesterday held for the United States Grand Jury by Commissioner Alexander. He was sent back to the Ludlow Street Jail in default of $2,500 bail.

At the examination in Commissioner Alexander's office were present Assistant Commissioner of Immigration E. F. McSweeney, Dr. Lorenzo Ullo, counsel for the Immigration Bureau; Assistant United States District Attorney C. S. Houghton, and Immigration Inspectors Junker and Flannery. Marshal William Henkel arraigned Sapelli, who said that he had no counsel, and that he had not only been abandoned by the Italian Consul, the officials of the French Line, and B. Bertini of the Hotel Campigdolio, but that money due him for services on La Gascogne had not been paid to him, so that he was without means to employ a lawyer.

Commissioner Alexander decided to go on with the examination. It was brief. Inspector Junker told the same story of bribery that was in the affidavit he made on Monday—that Sapelli said that plenty of immigrants who wanted to get ashore at $5 apiece came in the second cabin; that Sapelli arranged to supply fifteen of these aliens, and that when he paid Junker $41 and a ten-frac gold piece, he said he would look after the balance.

Sapelli was given an opportunity to cross-examine the witness, but instead of doing this he got in edgewise a statement that he was beguiled into doing what he did as a favor to a man he did not know. He considered the money that was paid a "tip." He said:

"I want to ask that gentleman (Junker) if I was guilty of any kind of bribery?"

"You were," replied Junker.

Sapelli declined to make any further statement. Mr. McSweeney told how he acquiesced in a trap being set for Sapelli, and the Commissioner decided to hold the prisoner. The United States Grand Jury does not meet until the middle of next month, and he cannot be tried before October.

Before Sapelli was taken back to jail Mr. McSweeney and Dr. Ullo talked kindly with him. He said that fourteen years ago he made a trip on the French Line steamship La Normandie. His second trip on a vessel of the line was that which ended on La Gascogne last Sunday. He vehemently asserted his innocence, saying that what he did was out of good nature, and that he was prompted by a Swiss on board.

"I have but one eye left, Doctor," he exclaimed, "and I hope that I may lose that if I am not telling the truth."

Dr. Ullo said afterward that it was possible Sapelli had been the dupe of some other man, while there was no doubt that he had violated the law. The Swiss spoken of by Sapelli will be sought.

Neither Commissioner Fitchie, Mr. McSweeney, nor Dr. Ullo would talk yesterday of the investigation which began after the arrest of Sapelli. The Syrian who disappeared on Aug. 12 from the French Line pier while the Bretagne was docking has been caught in Buffalo, and will be delivered to the Federal authorities here. He is afflicted with an infectious eye disease, and was selected for detention by a surgeon detailed to the French liner.

EXAMINED JEWELER'S TRUNK.

Customs Inspectors Held that of C. W. Schumann, but Soon Released It.

C. W. Schumann, a retired jeweler, returned to New York yesterday on the Fuerst Bismarck. At the pier he declared jewelry on which $87.50 duty was collectible. The Inspector who examined his trunk said it would have to be taken to the Public Stores. Mr. Schumann protested, but the Inspector was obdurate. The trunk was taken there and an hour was spent in examining it. When Mr. Schumann left the place he seemed very angry.

"What's the trouble, Mr. Schumann?" was asked him.

"Go back there and find out," he said. "The trouble is back there with that office." And then he ordered his carriage to drive on. Chief Clerk O'Neill of the Deputy Collector's office refused to give any account of the matter.

"It's none of my funeral," he said.

"Well, whose funeral is it?"

"It's his funeral," he replied, referring to Mr. Schumann.

Mr. Schumann, when seen later at his home, 97 Lexington Avenue, said that upon his arrival he declared to the customs officials that he had $87.50 worth of dutiable property, and he had paid that amount. He said that his trunk and valise contained only personal property, but the Inspector, whose name he did not know, insisted that he would have to take them to the Public Stores for further inspection. There it was found that there was nothing further dutiable and the luggage was released.

Mr. Schumann said further that he had been in the jewelry business for forty-five years, and was now seventy-six years of age. He had gone to Alsace-Lorraine to celebrate his seventy-sixth birthday and a number of trinkets had been presented to him. These he had brought back with him and had conscientiously declared them and their value. He said he failed to see why he should have had any trouble with the customs Inspectors.

FOUGHT OVER MOTHER'S WILL.

Brothers Quarreled About It at the Bedside of the Woman.

William Blaut, twenty-three years old, of 953 First Avenue appeared in the Yorkville Police Court before Magistrate Brann yesterday against his brother, Samuel Blaut, twenty-six years old, of the same address, whom he charged with assault. A married sister of the two men was in court. She told Magistrate Brann that their mother, who was very ill, had made a will.

The sister said that she told her brothers what the will contained. As soon as they learned this they began quarreling and fighting in the room where their mother probably was dying. Policeman Flannigan of the East Fifty-first Street Station was called in and arrested Samuel Blaut, who is a heavy-set, powerful fellow, while William is a weak-looking man and talks in a falsetto voice.

"Your Honor," said the sister, "I am married, but I have left my home and family to wait on mother, who has no one else to care for her. I know that if my brothers would behave themselves and not quarrel mother might get better. I believe that these quarrels make her condition worse."

"You ought to be ashamed of yourselves, both of you. This is the first instance I have ever heard of," said the Magistrate, "where sons fought over the property of one who was living."

Magistrate Brann lectured the brothers severely and said that he hoped that their mother would live many years yet to enjoy her wealth. In closing he asked:

"Now, if I dismiss this case, will you promise to go home and stop quarreling and permit your mother to get well?"

Both brothers agreed, so the case was dismissed and the brothers and the sister left the court together.

THE "HOUSE OF LORDS" SOLD.

Well-Known Houston Street Resort Bought by M. L. and C. Ernst.

The old landmark known as the "House of Lords," at the southwest corner of Houston and Crosby Streets, has been sold by John Henry Murphy to M. L. & C. Ernst, real estate operators. It is unlikely that any change will be made in the property, at least for the present. The deal was arranged through Brokers L. J. Phillips & Co.

During the early sixties the "House of Lords" was among the best-known resorts in the city, and the little four-story building is one of the few structures which recall to the older generation of New Yorkers the days when that section was the stamping ground of the sporting fraternity, some of the other resorts there being the places kept by Harry Hill, George Mitchell, and William Varley, otherwise "Reddy, the Blacksmith," all within a stone's throw, and Niblo's Garden, just around the corner on Broadway.

Perhaps more famous in its time than the "House of Lords" was the "House of Commons," an older resort on the south side of Houston Street, between Crosby Street and Broadway, and to compete with which the "House of Lords" was started. In recent years, with the changing character of the district, the "House of Commons" has passed out of existence, and the other branch of Parliament has survived in a changed form by having a patronage derived largely from its proximity to Police Headquarters.

CONTROLLER COLER'S BOOM

Greater New York Democracy May Urge His Nomination.

John C. Sheehan's Statement of the Organization's Purpose — Mr. Coler Visits Hugh McLaughlin.

A boom was started yesterday to make Controller Coler the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor. The first news was that John C. Sheehan, who is taking a leading part in the organization and work of the Greater New York Democracy, had announced at his home in Long Branch that Controller Coler's name would be presented to the conference of the anti-Tammany delegates to be held on Sept. 9, and that assurances had been received that the Controller would accept the nomination if it was offered to him.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter asked Mr. Sheehan as to the truth of the statement attributed to him. He said:

"It is true that I said that Controller Coler's name will be presented to the conference of the anti-Tammany people by the Greater New York Democracy. I think that such action will be taken and that Controller Coler's name will be only one of a number which the Greater New York Democracy will suggest. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the organization will be held before Sept. 9, and all these matters will be finally determined."

"Do you think that Mr. Coler would be a strong candidate on the anti-Tammany ticket?" was asked.

"The nominee of the anti-Tammany convention will be elected. A strong enough man will be named to beat Tammany Hall."

Mr. Sheehan refused to commit himself further as to the Coler boom.

The politicians last evening attached much importance to the call of Controller Coler yesterday on Hugh McLaughlin at Jamesport, L. I. He was accompanied by Sheriff William Walton of Brooklyn. After a long conference the Controller left Jamesport to go to Patchogue, where he is staying for the Summer.

A friend of the Controller said last evening that the object of his visit to Mr. McLaughlin was to ascertain what is likely to be the attitude of the Brooklyn delegation to the regular Democratic Convention. The claim was made that as Mr. McLaughlin bowed to the wishes of Mr. Croker at Saratoga by giving the votes of the Brooklyn delegates to the State Convention to defeat David B. Hill, the Brooklyn leaders should have the choice of the head of the Mayoralty ticket this Fall. It was said that Controller Coler informed the Brooklyn leader of the wish of some of his friends that he seek the anti-Tammany nomination.

Controller Coler, when asked about the matter last night, responded:

"I am not discussing booms to-night."

He was asked what was the purpose of his visit to Mr. McLaughlin at Jamesport. He said:

"I simply went on a pleasure trip to see Mr. McLaughlin. I went with the Sheriff of Southampton, L. I. There was positively no politics in it."

PARTY FACTIONS' WAR.

Alfred Hobley's Brooklyn Followers Take Possession of a Hall Hired by Mr. Kissel's Adherents.

There was a disturbance at the Wright Business College, 142 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, last night, when the Hobleyites and the Kisselites nearly came to blows.

The Hobleyites are the followers of Republican Executive Committeeman Alfred Hobley and ex-Police Magistrate William Kramer. The Kisselites are the supporters of James Kissel, who wants Mr. Hobley's place as committeeman from the Fifth Assembly District of Brooklyn.

The Kisselites arranged to hold a meeting at the Business College last night. The Hobleyites heard of it and got there first. The Kisselites had paid for the hall and made all other arrangements, but that did not made any difference to Mr. Hobley's adherents. They took possession and were holding a meeting when the first detachments of Kisselites arrived. The latter hastily held a conference, with reinforcements, and when a sufficient number had arrived a sortie was arranged, and in force the Kisselites moved on the enemy.

They endeavored at first by argument to wrest the hall away from the Hobleyites. The talk became heated, and as the rival parties warmed up to the argument fists were shaken, chairs were seized and brandished, and things looked very stormy. As many of the most prominent Republicans in the district were participating in the meeting, it looked as if there would be active hostilities in a very short time.

At this critical juncture the reserves from the Clymer Street Station, summoned by some cool-headed non-combatant, walked sedately into the hall, recklessly swinging their clubs, and after a little moral suasion, backed up with some display of force, peace was restored, the Hobleyites withdrew with colors flying, and the Kisselites held their meeting in quiet and harmony.

IOWA POPULISTS NOMINATE.

DES MOINES, Aug. 23.—About twenty Middle-of-the-Road Populists assembled in State convention here to-day and nominated this ticket:

Governor—L. H. WELLER of Nashua.
Lieutenant Governor—PERRY ENGLE of Newton.
Judge of the Supreme Court—J. R. McDONALD of Des Moines.
Railway Commissioner—LUKE McDOWELL of Shelby County.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. C. HARLAND of Woodbury County.

All of the nominations were made by acclamation. The resolutions adopted indorse the Omaha National platform, denounce trusts and political rings and demand the cessation of grants of public franchises to private corporations, extend sympathy to the Boers, indorse direct legislation, demand equal taxation, and favor State printing and binding under State supervision.

J. A. Parker of Louisville, the National Chairman, delivered an address, predicting that the Democrats will drop the silver question in 1904 as well as other Populistic doctrines, and that the movement for an independent third party embracing those principles will be overwhelming in the Nation.

FAVORITES IN THE SOUTH.

"The sentiment of the people of the South just now, so far as Presidential candidates are concerned, is divided between David B. Hill, Democrat, and B. B. Odell, Jr., Republican."

That was the statement made in the Holland House yesterday by E. B. Craig, for eight years Treasurer of Tennessee and one of the best-informed public men in the country.

"But," he continued, "I don't mean to say that Mr. Odell will get the Southern delegates, but the people like him. There has been some talk that Senator Hanna may be a candidate. If he is he will have the Administration behind him, and that means that he will secure the Southern Republican delegations to the National Convention, which, in the main, are composed of Federal officeholders.

"But with Mr. Hanna out of the way, Mr. Odell will get many Southern votes. The people admire his rugged honesty, his democratic bearing, and his sound common sense. They do not care for the noisy bluster or peacock ostentation of Vice President Roosevelt, and he will get few, if any, Southern votes. Still, I recognize that Mr. Roosevelt will develop much strength in the West, but it will avail him little. Outside of Odell, popular sentiment for a possible Republican nominee is very pronounced in favor of ex-Speaker Reed."

MUSTANG RAN INTO A CAR.

A frightened mustang ran into a crowded trolley car coming from Mount Vernon to this city yesterday afternoon at Webster and Bainbridge Avenues, killed itself, and badly frightened the passengers. The runaway horse was the property of Tesero Brothers, fruit dealers, whose place of business is at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Washington Avenue.

The little animal is peculiarly marked, and attracted the attention of a number of boys while it was standing in front of a store on the Southern Boulevard. The boys teased and prodded it until it bolted. When the horse struck the car the car was lifted off the track and the passengers were badly shaken up. The mustang's neck was broken, and it was dead when the car was stopped. The wagon which it had dragged along was smashed to pieces.

HUGH M'LAUGHLIN'S VIEWS

Messrs. Hill and Coler Not Shelved, He Emphatically Declares.

Controller, He Says, Will Answer the People's Call — Refers to Mr. Ridder and the German Vote.

Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Kings County, discussed politics at Jamesport yesterday for a Brooklyn Times reporter. The most important statements in the interview are that Controller Coler has not been put on the political shelf and that Mr. McLaughlin still believes that David B. Hill is one of the ablest statesmen in the United States. Mr. McLaughlin also said that Herman Ridder of the German-American Reform Union did not carry the German vote of New York City in his pocket. The following are extracts from the interview:

"'It seems to be the impression of Editor Ridder and his associates in the German-American Reform Union,' The Times man said, 'that the New York City German vote is so large that it will be the determining factor in the forthcoming campaign. Do you think it will?'

"'I think I've seen it stated that the Germans cast 34 per cent. of the New York City vote.'

"'That's the way Mr. Ridder figures it out,' the reporter declared.

"'That's a mighty host,' Mr. McLaughlin said impressively, 'and, of course, if all the German citizens in New York City should vote one way this Fall, that way would be pretty well supported; but'—after a pause—'do you think they will?'

"'You're a better judge,' the reporter retorted; 'what do you think about it?'

"'The people never give up their liberties but under some delusion. I think that if Mr. Ridder keeps on figuring that he has the German vote in his pocket, he'll wake up some day and find that he is somewhat mistaken.

"'It is a very difficult matter,' the venerable leader continued, 'to predict how any man or any body of men is going to vote on election day. It is my opinion that the German people in New York City will refuse to let Mr. Ridder tell them how to vote. The Germans are as independent a class of people as we have in this country. They usually vote either the Democratic or the Republican ticket. In this connection it occurs to me that the newspapers are just now condemning bosses. Well, Mr. Ridder seems to me to be as great a boss as I ever heard of.'

"'What do you think of a German for the head of the Democratic ticket this Fall?'

"Mr. McLaughlin answered promptly:

"'Some of the best-known and most-thought of men in New York City are Germans. When the time comes that question will no doubt be given due consideration.'

"'There has been a great deal of talk about a Brooklyn man for the regular Democratic nominee for Mayor, this Fall. If it should happen, it would be a big compliment to Brooklyn.'

"'It would be a deserved compliment to Brooklyn,' Mr. McLaughlin replied promptly and emphatically. 'I see by the papers that it has been talked about considerably.'

"'Is it likely?'

"'Time ripens all things,' the Kings County leader declared. 'No man is born wise.'

"'You think Brooklyn may possibly be thus honored this Fall?'

"'The future is uncertain.'

"'Mr. McLaughlin, can the Democratic Party afford to shelve David B. Hill or Bird S. Coler?'

"'To shelve them? Have they been shelved?' asked Mr. McLaughlin, stopping in his walk.

"'Mr Hill,' the reporter replied, 'was put aside in the State Convention, and Mr. Coler, who, it was generally believed was politically ambitious, has recently declared that he would be a candidate for no public office this year.'

"'I do not consider,' he said, with some emphasis, 'that Mr. Hill has been put aside. I consider him one of the ablest statesmen in this country to-day, if not the ablest. As for Mr. Coler, my opinion is that if the people want his services in any high and important office, it is his duty to respond if the call comes. I believe in such an event he would do so.'"

REDUCED RATES FOR BUYERS.

Merchants' Association's Second Series of Excursions—Mr. Corwine Tells of the Success of the Plan.

The second series of excursions of The Merchants' Association begin to-day. Reduced rate tickets will be sold from to-day to Aug. 28, inclusive. This series will cover all the territory west to the Mississippi River, including Chicago and St. Louis. The territory also extends southward as far as the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, including Northern Kentucky.

"The extent to which these concessions are used by buyers in the West," said W. R. Corwine of the association, "is perhaps best illustrated by the statement that we have just had registered here thirty-five buyers from one house in Chicago. This house controls a large department store. The buyers represent different departments. In some cases the buying is so heavy that several men are sent from one department.

"One result of these concessions has been to attract to this market an extraordinary number of buyers of the other sex. They come from all over the West. Many of them come from points way beyond the Mississippi River.

"The market is full of buyers from the South. Conditions there are particularly good. The South has had a year of great prosperity. This is being reflected in the purchases which are being made by merchants not only from the large Southern cities, but from the small towns. They are stocking up liberally.

"Texas, too, has a large contingent here buying very freely. Last year was also a very prosperous one in Texas. This has put merchants in good condition.

"The Northwest, too, is in better shape than last year. Then the wheat crops were not a success. This year there is an abundance of wheat, of good quality, and commanding good prices."

OFFICER IN A DUMBWAITER.

Weighed 275 Pounds, but Was Hoisted from the Cellar to Serve Papers on a Hoboken Man.

Albert Schultz of 218 Park Avenue, Hoboken, who is known as "Weber & Fields," because of his resemblance to Weber, the comedian, was arraigned before Acting Recorder Laverty yesterday charged with evading the dog tax license, and also with evading service of a summons issued against him. Inspector Anthony Granelli testified that Schultz kept watch for him, and whenever he was seen in the neighborhood the doors were barricaded.

He was finally obliged to resort to the expedient of hoisting Officer Fenton up the dumbwaiter from the cellar to Schultz's apartments. Granelli would have gone up himself, but he weighs 310 pounds, and Fenton could not hoist him. Then Fenton, who only weighs 275 pounds, took his place, and Granelli, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in raising him to the floor occupied by Schultz. The door opening on the shaft was not fastened, and Fenton got in and served the papers. Then he and Granelli took Schultz to Police Headquarters, where he was locked up until Acting Recorder Laverty appeared.

Schultz insisted that he was not responsible for either the dog tax or the evasion of the summons, because his wife was the "boss" of the house. This Mrs. Schultz denied, and Schultz was fined $25 and costs.

Schultz is the man who was fined a few days ago for using one license for two dogs. His trouble this time was due to the barking of the dogs to which his neighbors objected.

NEW WAY TO WATCH AGENTS.

Manhattan Elevated Co. Places Mirrors So "Choppers" Can Be Kept in View.

The managers of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company have introduced the use of mirrors as an adjunct to the detective service of the company. Some of these mirrors have been placed on the west platform of the Forty-second Street Station of the Third Avenue system.

Walking to the south end of the platform out of view of the ticket chopper the passenger can see from looking into the mirror whether the pasteboards are being converted into pulp, or, in other words, whether the ticket taker is doing his duty. The mirror is placed in an iron post above the stairway, and reflects the box into which the tickets are dropped.

We get away at 12 to-day, if you can get away from our Suits, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

CONFESSED TO SAVE OTHERS

Ex-Convict Told How He Stole $1,031 Worth of Jewels.

Freed Two Servants Who Were on Trial for the Theft — Recorder Gave Him a Light Sentence.

John Henderson, convict, burglar, homicide, for the sake of his aged and invalid mother, and moved, it may be, by some still smoldering spark of honor, freed two innocent persons long in the Tombs charged with burglary, by declaring yesterday, in Recorder Goff's Court of General Sessions, that he himself had committed the crime for which they were held.

On July 26 last the apartment of Mrs. Grace Van Norden, at 11½ West Sixty-third Street, was robbed, and diamonds and jewelry valued at $1,031 stolen from a bureau drawer. Carrie Phillips, Mrs. Van Norden's colored maid, had a key to the door of the apartment. Charles E. Phillips, her husband, was seen by Alfred Wills, who lives in the house, to leave the premises about 10 o'clock the night of the burglary. Detective Hawthorne of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was apprised of these facts, and three days later arrested Phillips and his wife. Before Magistrate Hogan, Hawthorne swore that he found in Phillips's valise a key which fitted the bureau drawer in which the jewels were kept. Phillips and his wife were sent to the Tombs, and remained there until yesterday. It seemed that they would certainly be convicted upon the officer's testimony.

Mrs. Henderson, who has an apartment in the same house in which Mrs. Van Norden lives, heard of the burglary. Her son, John, was at home at the time. He went to Philadelphia a few days later. He had been sentenced previously to five years in State prison for manslaughter for killing a man in First Avenue, and subsequently to two and one-half years for burglary. When he returned from Philadelphia about a week ago Mrs. Henderson, who is ill and bedridden, besought him to tell her the truth, and if he had stolen the jewelry to admit his guilt and clear the two innocent prisoners.

Henderson owned up to his mother that he had stolen the jewels by getting in the apartment from the rear by means of a chisel, and agreed to tell Mrs. Van Norden. He did so on Aug. 13. Not only did he make a clean breast of the affair to Mrs. Van Norden, and ask her to discontinue her prosecution of the two colored people, but he restored to her all of the jewelry. He took Mrs. Van Norden into the bathroom of his mother's apartment, and showed her there, plastered up in the ceiling, all of the valuables but one diamond. This he had disposed of in Pennsylvania, and it was subsequently recovered under his directions.

Mrs. Van Norden said she was powerless to discontinue prosecution, but would do her best. She told Henderson's story to Assistant District Attorney Walsh, who had charge of the Phillips prosecution. In the meantime, Detective Hawthorne heard of the confession of Henderson the day he made it, and placed him under arrest, sending him to the Tombs.

Yesterday Recorder Goff called Henderson to the bar. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge. The case of the Phillipses was then called, and Recorder Goff directed that the witnesses be heard, stating that criminals had often escaped by other criminals swearing that they were guilty of the crime charged, and in that way their chances of acquittal. Detective Hawthorne swore that he found the key to the bureau drawer in Phillips's valise. Henderson then took the stand and told just how he had broken in, where he found the jewels, and what he did with them. He said that he had never seen Phillips or his wife before. The frank, straightforward way in which he told his story, impressed the Recorder and the jury so much that the Court directed the jury to acquit the Phillips woman and her husband. The two left the courtroom smiling happily.

Henderson was then arraigned for sentence. Lawyer Heintzelman declared, for he had come all the way from Philadelphia to confess his guilt and free the innocent prisoners.

Capt. Hugh Coleman, counsel for the Phillipses, also made a plea in his behalf.

Assistant District Attorney Walsh asked that clemency be extended, and said that he had been told Henderson would promise him no leniency for his action.

Detective Hawthorne said nothing. He declared subsequently that he had been watching the house for Henderson's return for some time and arrested him when he did show up. The Recorder, looking at Henderson kindly, said:

"The maximum penalty for the crime that you have confessed is five years' imprisonment in State prison. Ordinarily you would receive that punishment. I will take into consideration, however, what has been said in your behalf. Your action also gives token that there is still some vestige of conscience left in you, despite your bad record. I will not send you, therefore, to State prison. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the penitentiary for three months."

As Henderson realized the clemency that had been extended him he mumbled his sincere thanks to the Recorder and shook Mr. Walsh, Capt. Coleman, and Lawyer Heintzelman heartily by the hand.

ITALIANS TRY TO MOB CHAUFFEUR

He Had Run Over a Baby Playing in the Street—Magistrate Discharged Him.

A crowd of Italians attempted to assault the driver of an automobile in which H. R. Root and S. H. Stern were being taken to their offices at 40 Wall Street yesterday morning, but were prevented by the quick arrival of policemen from the Elizabeth Street Station. Just before 11 o'clock the automobile owned by the New York Electrical Cab Company, and operated by Richard Mead of 114 East Thirty-second Street, was going west through Park Street. In front of the Five Points Mission House Louis Carmillie, twenty-two months old, of 484 Pearl Street, who was one of several hundred Italian children playing in the street, fell under the rear wheel of the cab. His right arm was broken near the elbow.

Mead stopped his vehicle at once. The cab was surrounded by the Italians, who tried to get at Mead, who managed to keep them down until the policeman arrived. The vehicle was run to the station house, followed by the angry Italians. Mead was placed under arrest.

Later Mead was arraigned in Centre Street Court before Magistrate Olmsted, and discharged. Several witnesses appeared for the chauffeur, and all agreed that he did all in his power to avoid the accident.

The child and its mother, who fainted when she saw the accident, were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

It often baffles even the wisest physician to detect the cause of failing health and strength. In the great majority of cases it is due to the presence of worms; and where these exist, Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge will always effect a cure.

If you suffer from ASTHMA, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

CLOSED TO-DAY.

During July and August Saturday here is full Holiday.

As in past two years, and so that Employees may obtain two full days for recreation each week during July and August,

WE CLOSE ALL DAY SATURDAY.

James A. Hearn & Son.

LOSES CASE AGAINST THE CITY.

Justice Clarke's Decision that the Contractor Should Have Paid for Vault Space.

Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court has handed down a decision, in which he discusses the suit of Maurice W. Deshong against the city for the return of $914, paid under protest to the Commissioner of Highways for the privilege of maintaining a vault under the sidewalk in front of 54 and 56 West Third Street.

On Jan. 22, 1898, Mr. Deshong, who is a builder, was erecting a seven-story loft and business building at the above address when he was compelled by the Building Department to stop work until he paid the city $914 for the use, occupation, and maintenance of a vault under the sidewalk upon the ground that no permit to use the space had ever been granted by the municipal authorities. Mr. Deshong claimed that, inasmuch as the vault had been in existence for upward of twenty years, it was a legal presumption that his grantors had obtained the necessary permit for its use, and that under the law as laid down by Justice Nash in the suit of the Trustees of Orlando B. Potter against the city, he was entitled to recover back the money deposited under protest on the ground of compulsion and duress.

In the trial it was shown that the plaintiff payed the money under protest, after he had been threatened with arrest and imprisonment, and an officer had been placed at the building to prevent further progress thereon. It was also shown by former tenants of the old building that the vault had been in existence more than twenty years.

Justice Clarke holds that, in his opinion, the plaintiff did not sustain his position by the burden of proof that the exaction was illegal, and says in part:

"There is no claim that if this had been a new vault the demand and the amount thereof would not have been proper. There is no claim that a property owner has any right to excavate in the public streets of the city and build vaults therein without permission of the public authorities and payment for the privilege. Nor is any proof offered that any permit had ever been obtained for the vault heretofore existing in front of said premises.

"It is claimed, however, that it being in evidence that the vault had been in existence for twenty-one years without protest or interference from the city authorities it must be presumed that its existence was lawful, and that a permit had been obtained. The city gave proof from the records of permits issued in the appropriate offices, from 1857 down, that there was no record showing the issuance of a permit for the vault in question, and, invoking the presumption that public officers charged with the performance of official duty have not neglected the same, but have duly performed it at the proper time and in the proper manner, in the absence of proof to the contrary, argues that plaintiff's presumption is met by this negative proof and presumption, and that therefore plaintiff has failed to sustain his case. * * * I do not think plaintiff has sustained the burden of proving that the exaction was illegal, and direct judgment for the defendant, with costs. Settle findings on notice."

Charles G. Cronin appeared for the plaintiff, and Assistant Corporation Counsel William B. Crowell represented the city.

LEGAL NOTES.

A QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—Lottie Penketh, while riding a bicycle in the City of Anderson, Ind., approached the tracks of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company at a speed of four miles an hour and attempted to cross about two feet from the end of a car which was projected upon the street. When in front of the car it was pushed against her by another car bumping into it. The car which set the one near her in motion approached noiselessly. There was no guard at the crossing. Miss Penketh saw the engine which pushed the car a block away before crossing, but cars stationed on other tracks obstructed her view of the moving car. A judgment in favor of Miss Penketh in her suit against the railroad company to recover damages for the injuries which she sustained has been affirmed by the Appellate Court of Indiana, which holds that, though the plaintiff did not stop and alight, she was not guilty of contributory negligence. "It is well settled," says the Court, per curiam, "that the crossing of a highway by a railroad track is a place of known danger, and that a traveler on the highway must approach it as such, under the apprehension that a train is liable to cross at any moment, and that the traveler's negligence is shown if an accident happens which might have been avoided by the use of his faculties. * * * The fact that the car was projecting over the sidewalk did not necessarily make it incumbent upon the appellee to attempt to cross the track further toward the west. The evidence shows she was riding on the right side of the street, and about half way between the street car track and the curb, and that she was in a place where she had a right to be. The fact that she might have gone twenty-five feet to the west and probably avoided the accident, and did not do so, her failure to do so was not necessarily a negligent act. Whether or not she was negligent in going as close to the car as she did go depended upon the circumstances surrounding her at the time. She should be held to the exercise of ordinary care and prudence under all the circumstances, and if in good faith and with ordinary care and prudence she acted upon appearances and was deceived thereby, negligence will not be imputed to her. * * * There are cases where the failure of a bicycle rider to stop and alight before proceeding to cross is held negligence; but taking all the conditions as they existed at the time and place appellee was injured, and the precautions she took to avoid danger as she approached the crossing, we cannot say, as matter of law, that her failure to stop and alight was negligence. The facts are not such as to force the legal conclusion that there was contributory fault."

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FAILURE OF COMMON CARRIER TO DELIVER GOODS.—Certain Summer goods were delivered to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company at Boston on July 10, 1899, to be transported to Julius P. Baumann and others at New York. On July 12 Baum

AUG 1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1901. 16 PAGES.

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New York Times Saturday Review,
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

AT last we have it, and in more ways than one it is remarkable. In utter defiance of the parodies of the caricaturists, Dr. Conan Doyle begins his new series of Sherlock Holmes stories with those marvelous deductions indulged in between the detective and his friend and Boswell, Dr. Watson, which constant usage have worn threadbare. Thus "The Hound of Baskervilles" is introduced—a legend of 1742 which more than a century later develops into a startling reality, how real we are to learn in future numbers The Strand. We have Holmes and Watson comfortably seated in the former's study. A walking stick left by a stranger is examined, and lo! we are in the midst of a mystery before we know it, with all the time-honored stage settings. A writer less sure of his audience would not have begun in this way; some explanation would at least have been offered for the reappearance of Holmes after the tragedy in the Alps. Still, there is a note of irony in the deductions, for neither the detective nor his Boswell is entirely right. This is a lesson which should be heeded by the writers of future parodies on the infallibility of Sherlock Holmes.

Concerning Austin Dobson's forthcoming "Life of Samuel Richardson," "C. K. S." contends in The Sphere that there is no public nowadays for Richardson, and that only publishers who can afford to treat literature in a princely fashion would think of reissuing his works—a dictum which The Academy of London re-echoes. This may be true in England, and we had supposed it to be true of this country until inquiry among the sellers of second-hand, old-time, and cheap books proved the contrary. "Clarissa" is, considered by most people of literary taste to be a very fine story. It is realistic in the sense that "all" is told and not merely the average. But then in these days of rush and unachieved aspirations few persons have the time to read the book through. For this reason an abridged, not an expurgated, edition of the work which has recently been issued will be welcomed by many. In fact, the "cutting" has been so cleverly done in this that a critic in The Book Buyer fabricated the illusion that "Clarissa" was a modern book by a new author from whom one might expect great things in the future. There is no reason why old novels of the same length as the original "Clarissa" should not be dressed up in modern form, provided that their interest is human and for all time, as that of "Clarissa" certainly is.

Apropos of Richardson it is of timely note that arrangements have just been completed for the publication of a new and complete edition of his novels by Chapman & Hall of London. There will be twenty volumes in all, four of which will be required for "Pamela," nine for "Clarissa," and seven for "The History of Sir Charles Grandison." The text is that used in the edition of 1801, which was edited by the Rev. E. Mangin. All the volumes will be ready on Oct. 1. To the first of the "Pamela" books there is an introduction by Mrs. Ethel M. McKinna, and also a photogravure portrait of the novelist. The series will be particularly interesting for the reproduction of old engravings. Of Thomas Stothard's pictures there will be thirty-four in "Clarissa" and twenty-eight in "Sir Charles Grandison," and there are to be sixteen by E. F. Burney in "Pamela." These illustrations appeared in early editions of these novels, and are among the best work of those artists. Each of the twenty volumes is to have a photogravure frontispiece.

An examination of the advance sheets of publishers' Autumn lists more than confirms our opinion ventured a week ago that the fiction now in press is conspicuous for well-known names. Several of the new books have been running serially in the magazines during the Spring and Summer, and their appearance in book form has been eagerly awaited both by the chronic readers of periodicals and by those who make it a point to wait for their favorite author until he has completed his itinerary on the installment plan. There will be also a plentiful supply of solid, instructive, as well as entertaining literature, including biography, travel, and history, by writers who have long since won their spurs. In fact, although new names are not by any means absent, there appears to be a general reaction against "news fiction," and "news history," against the ephemeral and the undistinctive.

The current number of The London Bookman is conspicuous for containing an illustrated article on Mr. Hall Caine and his work, a perusal of which will doubtless be considered essential by many before tackling his new 638-page novel. The writer, Mr. J. E. Hodder Williams, is enabled to give the first full and authentic biography of Mr. Hall Caine published, and at the same time his article contains interesting particulars of "The Eternal City," with a description of the author's plan and purpose in writing it. On the same authority it is declared that Mr. Hall Caine contemplates laying his next novel in the Isle of Man, as has already been intimated by a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. At present, however, the author will rest. He need not be unoccupied, however, with a beautiful lawsuit on his hands and a new novel just off.

The Irish World has been inspired to give its readers a two-column article based on the text of a brief paragraph which recently appeared in these columns apropos of the Dublin Congress. There is one passage which is so good that we feel impelled to quote it, almost without comment, as it shows that Matthew Arnold could not have meant all Irish manipulators of English when he attempted to demonstrate what that language owed to the Erse tongue:

> Of course. Great numbers of the "Sourfaces" and "Foreign Faction" in Ireland would nod their solemn heads in approval of the Gaelic League if the whole effort of that body were confined to and would end at investigating how much of Browning's incomprehensibility and Kipling's doggerel can be traced to Celtic sources, and we would remark in passing that if any considerable portion of the "turn for style" or "magic" of these poets is attributable to the Celt, the Celt should be ashamed of himself, and should be the last to expose the fact. He certainly could not do any worse in his own tongue. But when the Gaelic League makes it plain that this is a national movement, having for its sole object the predominence of the Gael as a Gael in his own land, the "Foreign Faction" and the "Sourfaces" with their prototypes (sic) here (and it is wonderful how much alike they are) will have none of it, and they cry "politics," "the language is of no earthly use," &c., &c.

It seems that, according to advices from Zurich, that the edition of the works of Zwingli, which was to form the next part of the "Corpus Reformatorum," is in serious danger of failing through owing to the small number of subscribers. Three hundred names are necessary in order to have the work proceed. Out of the 220 so far received four are from Great Britain and only two from the United States. The edition, which is in the hands of Prof. Egli of Zurich and of competent collaborators, has already been the object of a large amount of scholarly labor, and it is earnestly hoped by the projectors that the country which has produced one of the finest lives of Zwingli yet published will raise its quota.

INSECTS.

Dr. Howard's Interesting Account of Their Habits and Intelligence.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
ERNEST INGERSOLL.

IN this, the latest addition to the illustrated manuals of natural history published by the same house, we have a general account of "all other insects," for the butterflies have already been treated of in a book of similar size by Dr. Holland, and the moths and beetles will be. It would have been well if a fourth volume could have been devoted to bees, wasps, and ants alone, for their inclusion in the present book allows them inadequate space, while the room required for the sketch of the Hymenoptera given here is really needed for a fuller exposition of other families now perforce too scantily treated. The book as it is, however, will find a welcome among the largely increasing and ever-to-be-encouraged class of our people who are now awake in Summer to something besides golf, piazza-lounging, and bridge whist, and this is the first attempt at a really popular description of insects in general. Packard's "Guide," though kept up to date in an entomological sense, is too technical and too dry—to few mortals is the faculty given to write so utterly dull a book, and it has warned off more beginners than ever it has "guided." Comstock's "Manual" is better, but almost wholly a work of reference for students. It would be a good thing to have beside one for purposes of closer identification, in reading the book under notice, for Dr. Howard has not attempted to give descriptions of species much, but to inform the reader as to the life history, haunts, and habits of the various groups. Thus, if your curiosity is aroused by the water-striders which skate over the surface of quiet streams, casting queer shadows on the bottom, you may find here what are their corps and regiment in the insect army; how they are born and reared, their food, Winter quarters, and the characteristics of the group generally. If the learning that so much may be said about water-striders in general leads to a desire for more particular information in regard to the various species, you will find in the Appendix a list of books and pamphlets containing the facts you seek, so far as they are known to specialists. So much remains unknown in regard to even our commonest insects, however, that an earnest inquirer will have to do a lot of studying at first hand in order to answer his own questions, and another Appendix contains instructions as to methods of field study and the collection and preservation of insects for the cabinet.

Nevertheless, a large number of insects may be identified by name here by the help of the hundreds of illustrations given. These consist of a great number of figures in the text, which are excellently drawn but badly printed, and nearly fifty full-page plates, consisting of photographs of groups of cabinet specimens. Some of these are colored, which is unfortunate, because the three-color process is worse than useless for pictures of animals and plants in nine cases out of ten—misleading rather than helping. At any rate, in this volume the uncolored reproductions of photographs are the more pleasing and the more valuable, and the number of different species illustrated must be two or three thousand.

Dr. Howard's admirable treatment of his theme in his late book on mosquitoes leads us to expect as much liveliness in style as the subject allows, and the subject in some chapters is remarkably lively! He even quotes Mark Twain as an authority on the ways of ants, and that Mark has proved himself an excellent observer nobody can deny who has watched those contradictory little creatures. Dr. Howard seems inclined to consider the ordinary stories of "ant intelligence" rather over-humanized, and susceptible in most cases of a more rational explanation as mechanical acts, through complicated reflexes, in response to physiological stimuli; in other words, the ants do not know why they do many things that to our eyes, and judged by our standards, seem purely acts of judgment. Yet he confesses that he can see nothing short of "intelligence" in the behavior of certain ants in the greenhouses of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, whose story, as he relates it, is a novel and extraordinary addition to ant-lore.

Extremely interesting, too, is the account of our wasps, and no more enjoyable amusement can be undertaken in the heat of mid-summer than seeking them out in their various houses and watching their manner of life. This is particularly true of the solitary digging and boring kinds, in regard to which Mr. and Mrs. Peckham of Milwaukee have written so fully and delightfully. They may even be partly domesticated, as the present reviewer is pleasantly discovering at

*THE INSECT BOOK. A Popular Account of the Bees, Wasps, Ants, Grasshoppers, Flies, and other North American Insects, Exclusive of the Butterflies, Moths, and Beetles, with Full Life Histories, Tables, and Bibliographies. By Leland O. Howard. Pp. 429. 47 half-tone plates and 283 text figures. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1901.

this very time, and their "intelligence" is much more satisfactory than that of ants.

To the flies, or order of dipterous (two-winged) insects, is given more than 150 pages, for this is probably the largest group, numerically, in the insect world. Over 40,000 species are known already and 300,000 more estimated to exist, and they range from the midges and mosquitos to the great gads. These insects are of more than entomological interest, not only because of the annoyance humanity and the larger animals suffer from them, and their injury to crops of various kinds, but because many of them carry and communicate germ-diseases, such as malaria, yellow and typhoid fever, gangrene, anthrax, (in cattle,) ophthalmia, and other eye disease, cattle plague (tsetse) and cholera. For the spread of several of the worst of these horrors the world-wide house fly is responsible, and Dr. Howard points out that one of the advantages of the gradual supersedence of horses by electric cars, automobiles, and other mechanical vehicles will be a reduction in the number of these agents of disease and misery. House and stable flies breed mainly in horse manure, and the carelessness of health boards in permitting heaps of this to accumulate in the midst of cities and villages, without requiring the use of any preventive (such as spraying with lime-chloride) to check the production of fly-larvae, is as surprising as it is reprehensible.

The great order of bugs contains an amazingly numerous assemblage of insects small and large, many of which are household pests, and need to be studied in order to be avoided; while many more have become enemies to the gardener, the orchardist, and the farmer by their multiplication in the fields.

To the grasshoppers, katydids, and crickets a good deal of space is given, and among the illustrations are the scores of many of their "songs." The truth, is, however, that this is really instrumental music, made by the apparatus of the wings. The large and beautiful family of dragon flies, than which hardly anything in nature is more beautiful, is treated of at length with the help of remarkably successful illustrations, and with the may-flies or shad-flies, of interest and value to fishermen, the volume comes to an end.

Dr. Howard has accomplished a difficult task with remarkable skill and success.

Literary Examinations.

Examinations of all sorts are apt to be fruitful sources of jest, the magazines from time to time containing articles from the pen of some examiner whose work has furnished him with a fund of good stories. Mr. H. C. Beeching contributes a paper to the current number of Longman's of a more serious nature.

Several months ago he published an article in Literature on "The Teaching of Literature," the present paper, "Some Notes on an Examination," being an amplification and extension of the subject. Some time ago Andrew Lang raised the questions, Shall English literature be taught at all, and, if so, is it being taught at present in the wisest manner? Mr. Lang took the ground that literature should not be taught, thus settling both questions. His reasons were that sound literature was produced before literature as a subject became part of school curriculums; that the work of modern writers who had received "the doubtful advantages of a modern education" were not conspicuously better than formerly, and, finally, that literary appreciation is an inborn gift, impossible to acquire through the aid of teachers.

Mr. Beeching, on the other hand, thinks literature should be taught, but that our present methods might be improved. Examinations for matriculation to a university require a general acquaintance with the whole of English literature, with the result that pupils cram from handbooks to get up such knowledge, and pick up ready-made criticisms.

Mr. Beeching takes Milton as one of the most notable examples of the result of such method. All the candidates, he says, who attempted a sketch of Milton knew his father was a scrivener and that the poet was born in Bread Street, "though a few by a natural confusion said Milk Street." Most pupils stated correctly the fact of the three wives and unsympathetic daughters, but beyond this he was confused with Shakespeare, Byron, Spenser, Shelley, or Chaucer, the list of his books being most amazing and the natural result of trying to commit to memory lists of books on the chance of their being required. The literary judgments are even more remarkable: "Milton wrote in many varying metres and used 80 per cent. of Anglo-Saxon verbs"; "The 'Paradise Lost,' like a stately temple, is vast in conception, but involved in detail"; "Milton's style was sublime and comprehensive, and at the same time soothing."

Mr. Beeching suggests that young people should be compelled to study thoroughly short selections from celebrated writers, instead of giving opinions on authors they have never read. "If questions on English literature, as distinct from grammar and philology, are to be given at all, certain books should be selected and 'set' beforehand for the purpose. This might not altogether abolish cramming, but at any rate it would give the conscientious teacher a chance."

THACKERAY.

Further Reminiscences of the Novelist, in Europe and America.

SECOND PAPER.

IT WAS at the Garrick Club, and there were three or four guests altogether, Hepworth Dixon among them. While we were at dinner Tom Taylor came in with Tennyson, not then so much of a recluse as he afterward became. Meeting him in London in those days, though not frequent, was not so rare an occurrence as it was in later years. It was my first sight of him. He was tall, of massive figure, though not stout; his shoulders had a perceptible stoop; his beard was of rustyish black, and looked rather unkempt; his hair, also black, was long and rather thin on the top, and "his dark and intricate eyes, orb within orb, deeper than sleep or death," seemed to have a cloud over them as if they were curtained like the eagle's. His complexion was olive, rather dark, no ruddy color, and his profile the finest facial outline of any in the procession of Britain's bards since Lord Byron. Bayard Taylor, who knew him well, and frequently visited him at Farringford, his Isle of Wight home, described him to me afterward as looking like a mediaeval Italian; like some Venetian or Milanese noble of the times of Fallero or Sforza. He carried a wide-brimmed soft black hat, and wore a kind of cloak then called a raglan, named for the commander of England's armies in the Crimea, a loose enveloping gabardine with a cape, a flopping and ugly pericarp which the great bard commonly wore.

He did not remain long. Tom Taylor, who had brought him in, presently took him away, and it seemed not five minutes later when the large swaying figure of Thackeray appeared, his familiar spectacles carried well over the heads of most of those near him. I should have been glad to see these great men together if only for a moment, as eagles meet in midair, and wished then, as now, that the novelist had come in a little earlier or the bard tarried a little later. It would have been like seeing Dryden and Fielding together. But it was something to have seen them in procession, their orbits so nearly intersecting. James T. Fields says in his reminiscences of Thackeray that he and Tennyson were once very intimate, and the former used to describe the poetic rapture of the latter when he had completed his "Ulysses," exulting particularly and with good reason in the line:

And see the great Achilles whom we knew.

He went through the streets, said Thackeray, screaming about his "great Achilles whom we knew," as if we had all made the acquaintance of that gentleman and were proud of it.

After dinner Mr. Smith hurried away to be ready for his entertainment at Egyptian Hall and Mr. Dixon and myself found out Thackeray and held some conversation with him. Dixon was editor of The Athenaeum, and about this time was occupied with an attack on Macaulay's presentation of the historic and personal character of William Penn, to which I believe Macaulay never made any reply, and he died in the course of the following year. Dixon was of Quaker stock, came out of Yorkshire, began life in a commercial office in Manchester, showed literary inclinations, became editor of a newspaper published in Cheltenham, and finally found his way to London and took up in permanence the work of journalist and author, in which he was diligent till his death in 1879. He was then meditating a visit to the United States, came a few years later and published a book about his journey, entitled "New America," still to be read with entertainment, though it describes various generally uninteresting sexual religions, like those of the Mormons and Oneida Community, and obsolete social and other conditions. "At the worst you are sure of a welcome in Pennsylvania," Thackeray said, in the bantering tone common to him, having regard to his defense of the moral and public character of Penn. The Americans, he said, were the most hospitable and generous people in the world. "They don't like to be stroked the wrong way, but what fur-bearing animal, except the British lion, does?" He told Dixon that the American oyster was worth crossing the ocean for, and described how, in company with Bayard Taylor, Charles A. Dana, George William Curtis, Raymond, Hurlbut, and Tom Hicks, the artist, he had gone to some place in Fulton Market and feasted on the gentle substance of that marine concretion raw and in all culinary forms almost till cock crow.

He told some curious stories of his American experiences, one of them being of a waiter at the Planters' Hotel in St. Louis, who nudged a fellow-servitor and said to him, in a hoarse whisper: "See that man?" "Yes; who's he?" "That's the great Thacker." "Hell! What's he done?" "D—d if I know."

I met Dixon and Thackeray together on another occasion at a dinner given in honor of Roger Fenton, who accompanied the English Army in the Crimea as a volunteer photographer and brought back pictures of the camps and battlefields, much celebrated in England at the time, and I saw one of them reproduced in The London Illustrated News but a few months ago. There were present two or three members of The Punch staff, Shirley Brooks among them, John Oxenford, Holman Hunt, and a few others. Thackeray was in the circle of intimate and [illegible] friends, and was cheery and jovial throughout the feast. He had some lively [illegible] with Shirley Brooks, and said he was concerned to hear that very serious reports were in circulation injurious to his moral character. They were connected with the mysterious disappearance of a most interesting young lady, who had a large circle of friends and admirers, all plunged in the deepest grief on account of her disappearance. Brooks had printed part of a novel in a current periodical, which for some reason was broken off in the middle, its procession of characters, the young lady included, vanishing into air, whether with any subsequent reappearance elsewhere I do not know.

American humor was not yet enriched with the immortal productions of Artemus Ward, the star of John Phoenix, just risen with a mirthful wink over the western ocean's brim, was visible to only a few transatlantic astronomers, and was not yet assigned to its proper sidereal place; the jumping frog of Mark Twain had not even reached the tadpole stage of development with "a tale out of its own head," (according to Dickens's intitulation of an imaginary volume;) but the salt of mirth was in its occasional fugitive productions, and the London wits were not laggard in appreciation of them. The celebrated discourse of the apostolic flatboat man known as the harp of a thousand strings, was then new in that meridian, and Shirley Brooks gave it jocund and rejoicing celebration.

Every now and then he would strike into the conversation with the refrain: "And he played on a harp of a thousand strings; sperits of just men made perfect." One of the sentences of that curious discourse proclaims that "they," whoever they are, shall go forth into the mountains of Hepsidam where the lion roareth and the wangdoodle mourneth for its first born. "Is there, then," said Brooks appealing to me as probably the best authority on the subject present, "an American beast locally known as the wangdoodle?"

In one of a number of visits to the Reform Club in the company of Mr. Delane we found Thackeray in the library and he was not unwilling to signify his pride in the prosperity of The Cornhill Magazine, then new, himself editor, its first issue going beyond a hundred thousand copies. In that day these were dazzling figures, for a new publication unparalleled, and justified any reasonable degree of editorial exultation. Thackeray and Delane were old and intimate friends, and, having a common memory of recent American visits, their talk was somewhat on American matters. Delane had gone as far South as Charleston; found a look of decay in the Southern cities and towns, but the planters were in general rich and prosperous. Many of them educated their sons and daughters abroad in England, France, or Germany; the social tone was refined and they lived in great luxury; one of his hosts had 800 slaves and they worked his sea island cotton plantations and seemed well fed, contented, and happy. Thackeray, I believe, went no further South than Virginia, finding there the framework and background of one of his greatest novels, a society dating back to the days of Elizabeth, with a thread of English connection running further, to the times of Henry VII. and the Wars of the Roses. The outbreak of our civil war was barely two years in the future, yet neither gave a sign of foreboding it. Delane was one of the shrewdest and most penetrating political observers in Europe, and Thackeray in his way, seer and prophet in general, having vision before and after, presumably of revolutions as of other things. Yet neither of them on this occasion gave token that any storm signal had been set for them in the horizons of the West. But perhaps there were sage observers nearer home equally at fault and to whom the storm first announced itself by its falling thunderstone.

By the favor of Mr. Delane I had access to the gallery of the House of Commons during my visit, and a short time before had heard the speech of Lord Stanley, Minister of State for India, signalizing the termination of the political authority of the East India Company and its assumption by the British Government. "That," said an old Scotchman on the final dissolution of the Scottish Parliament, "is the end of an auld sang." The extinction of the great company's powers, exercised since the days of Elizabeth, and forming a notable part of British history, was also the final note in a prolonged canticle not soon to die out of the world's memory. Thackeray said it was a historic event of the first magnitude taking place smoothly, with no shock or agitation, like the transfer of an estate or tenantry. I said I had much difficulty in following the speech of Lord Stanley. It occupied several hours in the delivery, and as it appeared in The Times on the morning after, testified its adequacy to the momentous occasion and theme. But the elocutionary powers of the noble orator were not equal to his other gifts.

Delane said that he had an articulative defect, being in this respect quite unlike his fluent and eloquent father, Lord Derby, who wore like a plume his designation of the Rupert of Debate, but could not transfer it, like his coronet, to his son. They talked of the orators who then filled the parliamentary scene, or had passed away from it within their recollection. Delane had heard O'Connell, Shell, and Charles Earl Grey, "with all their peers," and knew Parliament better than any man in England; better than any of its 600 members, or even than the Speaker himself. The House of Commons had been his viewpoint and field of observation since he became The Times's editor, more than a score of years before, and in that time he had hardly been absent from any important session.

Old Lord Lyndhurst, then in his fifth score of years, had just made a speech in the House of Lords, much noted at the time. Thackeray said he could hardly have bettered it fifty years ago. It attacked the restless, intermeddling, and suspicious policy of Napoleon III. and Tenniel's cartoon in Punch of the veteran as "The Nestor of Debate" was almost as much applauded as the speech. Lyndhurst was born three years before Napoleon, and five years before the battle of Bunker Hill his nativity in shadow of the latter, and he might have heard its musketry. He had been a personage taken note of by history since the beginning of the century. Thackeray said as long as he could remember him he seemed an old man, yet here he was in the arena, nimble as any of his juniors, and confident in his prowess as of yore. Time had plucked no feather out of the wing which sustained his eloquent flight. Thackeray had heard some of the noted American orators, Wendell Phillips he thought the greatest of them, and said that Lyndhurst was already a prominent historical figure when most of them were in their cradles.

Before my departure for England an American publisher had commissioned me to obtain for him the exclusive American rights to the publication of the successive serial numbers of a novel by one of the four great masters of English fiction—Dickens, Bulwer, Thackeray, or George Eliot, his plan being to found a magazine on the scale of Harper's, then about ten years old, and a miracle of success from its beginning. The serial story by one of the authors named was indispensable under the conditions of the time if the experiment of the new publication was to be made. I entered into negotiations looking to this end with all of these writers, excepting Thackeray, of whose existing engagements with Messrs. Harper & Brothers I heard through Chapman & Hall, their London agents, the information assuring me that he would not be able to consider proposals from any other American publisher. On this occasion I mentioned to him the commission with which I had been charged, and the reason why in his own case I had made no effort to execute it. He said it was true; that his engagements with the Harpers were all that he could enter into at the time in America, but that it was flattering to find his work in so much demand there.

He asked me what success had attended my other negotiations. I told him that I had had some correspondence with Bulwer and had visited him at Knebworth. He had an unfinished historical romance which he thought might interest American readers. He was not averse to considering my proposals, but could only do so after consultation with Messrs. Blackwood & Co. One of his letters saying that "my friendship for that firm and the liberality I have invariably received from them make me naturally desirous to confine to them the publication of any literary enterprise which might be of a nature to suit them." I had also been in communication with George Eliot and had received some calls from George Henry Lewes, but so far no result had been reached, with none in hopeful prospect, the existing engagements of that writer being all that she at that time felt equal to undertaking. In the end I purchased of Dickens the American rights in "The Tale of Two Cities," which shortly appeared simultaneously on both sides of the Atlantic, though it did not reach the American destination originally designed for it.

Except for a word of friendly greeting and farewell a few days before my departure for America, this is my last remembrance of Thackeray, who lived but four years longer, dying in his sleep on the Christmas Eve of 1863, taking his place in England's Pantheon of immortals alongside of Fielding and Scott upon a pedestal of achievement durable as theirs. It will be long before Britain or the world will look upon his like again.

T. C. EVANS.

"Flame, Electricity, and the Camera." Electricity has so many varied applications that its field has undergone specialization in an extreme form. There are engineers who exclusively plan dynamos, or motors, or systems for long-distance transmission. Telegraphy has departments as sharply marked off from each other; the ocean cables have their specialists, and so have the duplex and quadruplex lines on land. In telephony a particular group of engineers devote their lives to overcoming the difficulties which attend the working of wires longer than a thousand miles. In the lighting field there are men who do nothing but design arc lights of various types, or endeavor to devise incandescent lamps of new economy and power. Another company of engineers, unceasing in experiment, attack the problem of the storage battery, seek to reduce its weight, prolong its life, and lower its cost. Yet another group, at once electricians and chemists, are in the employ of the great mining companies, securing dividends from what ten years ago used to be thrown away. An inventor of the exceptional powers of Elihu Thomson betakes himself to the use of electric heat for welding, and adds new marvels to the arts of metallurgy. All this detailed sub-division of tasks tends to keep unspoken the query, What does electricity as a whole stand for in modern civilization? That question is considered by George Iles in "Flame, Electricity, and the Camera," where the subjugation of electricity is compared with the mastery of fire as one of the supreme leaps of human wit and insight. John Fiske declared this generalization to be one of the weightiest ever advanced in the literature of evolution.

AUG

1901

BIRDS.

Interesting Facts in Regard to Their Moods, Manners, and Customs.*

HERE is a large and beautiful book consisting wholly of personal observations upon how birds behave. Not all birds, but a certain number of those of Great Britain which have been studied through many years of persistent and intelligent inquiry into their manners, rather than their customs—how they stand, walk, run, and climb; how diverse and far-reaching are their powers of flight, of swimming, of diving; how, in many curious ways, they make love by attitudinizing and "dancing;" the manner of their behavior in the small domestic circle of the nest, and concerning their proneness for "doing stunts" generally. Ornithologists will recognize this as a novel and original field of work, and read the book with satisfaction at the scientific methods of observation—a word which the author prefers, in a too apologetic preface, to sink in favor of "watching." At any rate, he inspires confidence in what he saw, and admiration for the industry and ingenuity with which he got and staid close enough to plainly see what he reports, without exciting any suspicion in the birds that they were being watched. One plan was to go before daylight and hide in a cave made in a straw stack, where, concealed by a thin veil of straw, many kinds of birds could be scanned at arm's length, and even the hoppings of the common "dicky birds" gave food for thought much broader than merely their little actions went.

Every one has noticed the sudden starts and rushes of bands of sparrows—those in our streets, for instance. Well, Mr. Selous studied this in his small haystack birds many a day, and then carried the problem to the larger field of rook flights. The rook is in England what the crow is in America, only rather more domesticated and accustomed to gather into enormous flocks night and morning at certain fixed groves where they roost or make their nests or both. At such a rookery Mr. Selous applied himself under all sorts of circumstances to learn the ways of these birds, already "among the best known" in the world. But the author follows the excellent rule he lays down for others, namely, "Absolutely ignore all statements whatever, without the smallest regard to authority. Everything should be new to you; there should be no such thing as a fact till you have discovered it. Note down everything as a discovery." The result is two long, loquacious, somewhat dull, but valuable chapters on the rook; the heart of which is in the conclusion that these and other gregarious birds do not follow captains, nor make their often apparently absolutely simultaneously movements by orders or signals of any sort; and he pronounces Tennyson's

The many wintered crow that leads the
clanging rookery home

a lovely line and nothing else. The sum of all his watching of all sorts of birds in flocks leads him to offer a rather esoteric explanation that their simultaneous risings and turnings, &c., are due to their having a collective mind, as well as individual minds, so that a suggestion will arise and the impulse be followed without communication—"a sudden thought sweeping through a crowd as a wind sweeps through a grove of trees." It needs a longer statement to make this and what the author calls "thought transference" quite comprehensible to the reader, but for that he must go to the book, where he will find other theories of more consequence and lucidity. Thus, one of the most interesting chapters in the book relates to shags and guillemots. A large proportion, by the way, of the birds "watched" are those of the sea or seashore, which are no more British than they are American, so that the book is as good for this side of the Atlantic as the other. The quaintly pretty ways in which the comical guillemots, who dwell in crowds on the ledges of sea-fronting cliffs, maintain their family individuality and attend their one egg and single young one as though no other existed, are described at great length by the author, who seems to have almost become a guillemot himself, so intimate is his knowledge.

He explains one thing that has wrung a confession of ignorance from several wiseacres who have lately been writing about the same seabirds at Bird Rock, in the Gulf of Newfoundland—why these long lines of ledge-nesting birds invariably sit with their faces toward the rocky wall. Mr. Selous tells us that the chick is never left unguarded for an instant; one or the other parent sits over it, tucking the broad webs of its toes beneath it (there is no nest) and dropping its wings into a sort of tent shielding the precious fledgling from fierce sun or flying spray or the sight of some hostile eye. The method of feeding is an interesting and novel item; and after it is finished "the chick is again treated as an egg by the bird; * * * that is to say, he is sat upon apparently, just as though he were to be incubated—or suppressed, like the guinea pigs in 'Alice in Wonderland.'

"It is in the bringing up and looking after of the chick that one begins to see the meaning of the sitting guillemots being always turned toward the cliff, for from the moment the egg is hatched one or other of the parent birds interposes between the chick and the edge of the parapet."

The precaution Mr. Selous believes to have become a confirmed and universal custom through natural selection, and he finds in the strange lethargy of the chick of this bird, which, though quite able to be actively running about, from the moment of its hatching, will, in fact, sit still for hours beneath or behind its mother, another product of the action of natural selection; for as he remarks, "it would certainly seem that on a bare narrow ledge, to fall from which would be certain death, chicks of a lethargic disposition would have an advantage over others who were fonder of running about."

Unfortunately this author has nothing to say—and the omission is a strange one—of the method by which the young are taken, or get, down from their eyrie to the water—a much-mooted point, upon which facts derived from careful observation are greatly to be desired.

Curlews, plovers, snipe, stock doves, wood pigeons, ravens, ducks and various water fowl, and a large number of land birds are given careful scrutiny, and reported upon as to their deportment, and incidentally some other habits, as of nest building. The queer "dancing" and other antics peculiar to the courtship of many of the larger birds, especially those of the water and shores, are especially considered, and a great deal of light is thrown upon a puzzling topic. Mr. Selous inclines to the opinion that these displays by the males before the females are really a sort of picture play—an exhibition of prowess and activity in war and the chase, and comparable to the dramatic motive of much of the dancing (posturing) of savages of the ruder kind.

The pretty ways of the littler birds attract him, and his chapters on these are delightful Summer reading—or would be were the style not so parenthetical, clumsy, and thoroughly British. Some extraordinarily bad examples of diction might be culled from these pages, not to speak of actual bad grammar. What shall be said of firs in Winter that make "a blotch of very ink upon the surrounding white"; or of "a very crowd" of birds in their branches? But, bad writing and much that does not belong there having been overlooked, the book attracts us by its facts often most pleasingly expressed. Here, for instance, is the way long-tailed tits sleep—something nothing but the trained curiosity of a naturalist would have obtained for us.

On my way back I noticed some object which I took to be a dead bird, in a tall, straggling briar bush that formed a kind of bower, inside which one could stand up. Thinking that this bird might have been transfixed by a shrike, I came right under it, [as the careless amateur would not have taken the trouble to do,] and, pulling down the branches with my stick, to my astonishment the object separated and became four little fluttering 'chitterers' long-tailed tits that had been sitting wedged closely together. I stood perfectly still, and after they had 'quit chitted' a little and made a few little hops about the bush, two of them came back from different directions to just the same place, snoozled up to each other, and were settled again for the night. Very soon a third hopped on to the two backs and pressed himself down between them, taking no denial, and, indeed, not receiving any. The fourth remained a little longer apart, perhaps for ten minutes, during all which time I stood without a motion, leaning on my stick, and had at last the satisfaction to see him come perching down toward the bough, then perch on the three backs just as the third had done on the two, and squeeze himself in among them. * * * I sat down in the bush and made this entry, while the birdies—surely the prettiest little ones almost in the world—went to sleep.

The illustrations are very pleasing and instructive drawings by J. Smit, whose reputation as an animal draughtsman is deservedly high, reproduced by photogravure. The make-up of the book is as excellent as has been that of the earlier volumes of the Haddon Hall Library, and a very full index is a subject for thankfulness.

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

*BIRD WATCHING. By Edmund Selous. Pp. 350. Illustrated with photogravures and drawings by J. Smit. The Haddon Hall Library. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 1901. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

Mr. Townsend and the New York Police. In view of the recent disclosures that have been made of the connivance at crime by the New York police it is perhaps worth while noting that one of the prominent characters in Edward W. Townsend's new novel, recently published by Harper & Brothers, is Neill Mulgrave, a typical New York politician and "boss" of the Swamp district. Horace Maxwell "was fairly dazed as he followed Mulgrave into his barroom, the resort nearly as famous as its noted proprietor. Its glories had been reflected in many newspaper accounts, had served as a model for a scene in a popular drama, yet Maxwell had formed no adequate idea of its proud splendors. As they entered, and probably at a signal from Mulgrave, scores, hundreds of electric lamps gleamed out. * * * The scene was so incongruous with the neighborhood that Maxwell could not conceal his amazement. 'It surprises you, eh?' Mulgrave said, as a waiter drew back chairs for them at one of the tables. 'It maybe never occurred to you,' he continued, after giving an order to the waiter, 'that when our organization is in power each district shares alike in patronage. It's like this,' Mulgrave went on, in the manner of one accustomed to explain with authority, but not to discuss, 'we have just as many office holders, elective and appointed, drawing just as good pay from this district as there are from a brownstone, or, what we call a 'diamond-back,' district. These boys here'—he glanced about at the patrons—'are nearly all in office. My place serves for their club, and besides is patronized by the water-front merchants on the edge of the district. You know what my position is here,'" he concluded, smiling heavily. Those who are intimate with New York politics and with the district leaders of that section of the city east of the Bowery will have no difficulty in identifying Neill Mulgrave and his splendid saloon.

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MAIL BAG HINTS.

A Russian's Views of Gorky.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The name of Gorky, and the forthcoming of the English translation of his novel, have been so frequently mentioned in your magazine lately that you will excuse this communication coming from a Russian who has read all of Gorky's stories and is in a position to understand their relations to Russian life and literature. In the first place, permit me to correct the persistent error in spelling the title of his book. It is "Foma (not Forma) Gordeyev." Foma, or Thoma, corresponds of course to the English Thomas. Gorky is a young man of humble birth, and doubtful parentage, whose vicissitudes in life have led him through the most varied experiences, over the entire length and breadth of "Mother Rus," in the most kaleidoscopic capacities. He is completely a self-made man, and has talent of very considerable magnitude. The greatest part of his youth having been spent in the slums and in the midst of the scum and outcasts of society, he naturally knows these environments best, and depicts them at times with wonderful skill and startling realism.

Gorky resembles Verlaine in his talent, love for liberty, and hatred of all convention, but he is less brilliant, perhaps, and possesses none of the Frenchman's vices. Personally he seems to be a mild man, almost a dreamer, given to Welt-schmerz, full of intense love for humanity, and especially for the oppressed and wronged. He was practically unknown in Russia until within a few years, and is said to have been discovered by Korolenko, the author of so many exquisite masterpieces.

There are critics who make nothing of him, but the consensus of intelligent opinion is that the tramp-author is one of the brightest, most sympathetic, and most original figures in modern Russian literature, and that he has won a permanent place in the national pantheon and in the hearts of the Russian people. Six small volumes from his pen, most of which are short stories, have been issued in Russia. The German translations of these volumes are appearing in the wake of the Russian edition. The French are translating him, while in this country the first and only story thus far published is, as stated by one of your correspondents, "Malva in the Parisian." His stories generally deal with the characters he is most familiar with, and exhibit rugged beauty, intense vigor, and frequently consummate art. Particularly powerful is the portrayal of the professional vagabonds, choosing this career deliberately, as the best they can get—men who have declared war against society and are its bitterest enemies, men of tremendous psychic force, cynics, unconscious Nietzscheans, performing the most heinous crimes, but capable of higher sentiments and self-sacrifice, carried out with the loftiest scorn for themselves and the rest of the world, and generally hankering for some wide and deep field of activity to apply their energies in satisfying efforts.

"Malva" and "Chelkash" are considered the most powerful and most artistic of their kind. But he also has other stories that might almost be termed idyllic. Such is, for instance, "The Fair at Holtwa," but it is so rich in local color that one has to be not merely a Russian, but a Ukrainian (a Little Russian) to enjoy its sublime beauty. No Russian author, not even Gogol, were he alive, would hesitate to subscribe his name to this story. M. Z.

New York, Aug. 22, 1901.

A National University.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Having followed for years with deep interest the movement in behalf of a University of the United States at Washington, and bearing in mind the high and worthy purpose which inspired not only its great projector, the Father of His Country himself, but its many able advocates in Congress and in the highest ranks of professional and private life, for a quarter of a century past, I am inclined to question the right to characterize, as an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has recently done, the opinions sustained by the National Educational Association on the subject, as either crude or unworthy of consideration, and I would beg the privilege of saying a word in support of the vote by which the association rejected the proposals of its special Committee of Fifteen.

I may say in the first place that I do not think that the action of the association itself, or of its Committee of Fifteen, ought to be taken too seriously. If it is questionable whether the National Educational Association, composed of teachers of all grades and others engaged in education as a livelihood, is a body competent to speak for the educated public of this country, the same doubt applies quite as truly to the select committee of "prominent Presidents of universities," &c. If, in the first case, there is supposably a lack of the broadest culture and most comprehensive view of a National interest like this, on the other hand there is certainly supposable a possible, even though unconscious, motive of jealousy and rivalry which resents the prospect of a possibly successful competitor for the highest educational dignity and prestige of this country. Even the members of the Committee of Fifteen are human, and the public are sufficiently aware of the high ambitions cherished by the institutions they represent.

When these are met by the proposition to establish in America a national university, with all that that name implies of unlimited resources supported by the wortiest pride and ambition of the whole land, and of a consequent dignity and influence superior to that of any of the private or sectional institutions, however ably endowed and equipped, it is not strange that they do not enthusiastically welcome such a rival.

For these reasons I do not feel that the action of either party in this instance is to be regarded as in any sense an adequate or final expression of American sentiment in the matter. I wish in justification of the association to offer some reflections on the substance of the rejected resolutions themselves.

I take it for granted that the general reading public are aware that George Washington bequeathed as a parting legacy to the country a small fund endowing a national university, to be located at the capital, and that in the plan of the District of Columbia, drawn by Washington's engineer, L'Enfant, there is a site set apart and distinctly designated as that of the university. This site has been used by the Government until quite recently for the Naval Observatory, and now lies practically deserted in the midst of unoccupied lands at the western extremity of the great park reservations of the city. With this is to be remembered the fact that for years there has existed in Congress a joint committee on the national university, that of the Senate having had as its successive Chairmen men of the highest ability and reputation. The passage by Congress of the bill long in the hands of its committee, for the establishment of the University of the United States, carrying with it the restoration of the original site chosen for the purpose by Washington, would constitute the initial act in establishing truly the national university itself, leaving to Congress and to the Washington Memorial Association and to individual donors the future endowment.

In view of the sentiment of gratitude and of respect for Washington's desire which, although fruitless as yet of actual results, has for a century been kept alive both in Congress and in the public heart, it seems to come with ill grace from the committee of "prominent Presidents," &c., to report that "the Government is not called upon to maintain at the capital a university in the ordinary sense of the term." If not called upon by the fact of Congress accepting a legacy for the purpose, and maintaining a standing committee for this as a National civil need, it would seem modest at least in the committee to admit the existence of a certain "obligation of nobility," which, if not capable of legal enforcement, is worthy of support. It is quite true, I suppose, that the governments of the several States are not "called upon" to endow the several State universities, which, nevertheless, as the head or culmination of their respective State educational systems have become a matter of very worthy State pride and emulation, and whose usefulness no one calls in question. I do not know that the Governor of Massachusetts is "called upon" any longer by formal statute to attend, escorted by a body of troops, the annual commencement of Harvard College, but I have not noticed any protest by President Eliot against this assumption on the part of the State, or against its political interference, in so far, with the affairs of Harvard University. It will certainly remain a difficult point to settle why, if a State's educational system should culminate in its university, with its powers of granting degrees, &c., the entire educational system of the United States should not as a logical result culminate in a single university, in which the nation's resources for the highest research and intelligent production should be centred and systematized and to which should accrue the highest intellectual dignity and honor. If it is legitimate for the Government to maintain National Schools for War at West Point and Annapolis, it is legitimate to maintain its highest school for the arts of peace and civilization at the capital, provided this can be done on a truly National scale and by methods in keeping with the unique scope and dignity of the institution. We do not hear of political scandals marring the dignity and purity of the scholarly records of the Smithsonian Institution or of the Library of Congress. If there were constitutional objections to the establishment of a University of the United States at the capital, would George Washington himself have made the solemn legacy to the nation for the purpose, and would Congress all these years have tolerated the existence of a standing committee on the subject of a National university?

But the further and the vital defect in the resolutions of the committee consists in its only too manifest purpose, "to throw a sop to Cerberus" and to quiet this agitation for a formidable rival to existing universities, by making it appear that the substitute they offer is something quite as good. The committee is quite willing to please the patriotic sentiment by recognizing "an institution in Washington as a memorial to George Washington which shall be maintained to promote the advanced study of the sciences and liberal arts." They are quite willing the Women's George Washington Memorial Association shall erect a building and that the Washington Academy of Science, a self-constituted association of scientific men employed in the departments in Washington, shall co-operate in securing facilities for advanced study in the department's collections, &c. But the members of the Committee of Fifteen must be well aware that the scope of studies offered in any or all of these facilities of the departments of Washington is anything but one worthy of a true university or that would receive respectful recognition in any of the Government universities abroad. The list of opportunities sounds large and the name attached pleases the public emotion, but it would be little less than fraudulent to attempt to pawn off on the people such a plan for research in the scientific departments in Washington as constituting a true university or such a crowning institution of the country's learning as Washington had in mind. At most, the so-called facilities or aids to promote advanced studies consist of those almost exclusively in the departments of natural science.

In such departments of university study as history, the ancient and modern languages, literature, philosophy, ethics, and the fine arts, not to speak of the three professions, law, medicine, and theology I do not know of any provisions especially available in the Government departments at Washington which are not equally so in any large city of the Union. So that the so-called Washington National Institution resolves itself into merely an opportunity for studying some branches of physics, biology, geology, and ethnology, with the use of the Government's collection. (For the Government's "support or control" in the matter, which, of course, includes the assistance of the savants in the employment of the Government, is according to resolutions expressly excluded.) To call such an institution a "university in the ordinary sense of the term" was indeed beyond the conscientious ability of the Committee of Fifteen. But to propose such a scheme to the association or to the American people as somehow sufficient to meet the desire of carrying out Washington's noble purpose, was hardly consistent with an intelligent and sincere treatment of the subject under consideration. To establish any educational institution at the capital in the name and in the memory of Washington which would be so restricted in the scope of studies as to lay no claim to being a true university, which could receive no support from the Government, and, in fact, offer little, if anything, more than is procurable at the present moment by any intelligent investigator frequenting the collections or libraries in Washington, seems unworthy of being associated with the sincere and dignified purpose cherished so long of establishing truly a university of the United States in fulfillment of Washington's own great ideal. To set up any mock institution or otherwise to trifle with the sacred impulse of the American people is unworthy of the true friends of American education. To condemn outright the plan of a National university and give reasons for doing so, in the face of our ideal of free education for a free people, which implies education "for the people, by the people"—this would be a fair way of meeting the question at hand, leaving the people to decide. To temporize by offering to the people something which seems to be that which it truly is not, is not conducive to any good end, and the action of the National Educational Association in discovering this and voting accordingly is not to be summarily set aside as either crude, unscholarly, or intemperate. FRANK SEWALL.

Coventry Hall, York, Me., Aug. 14, 1901.

Columbia University's Newspapers and Magazines.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The writer of the article "Newspapers and Magazines in Colleges," in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 17, describes the journalistic activity at Yale, Princeton, Amherst, Williams, Wesleyan, &c., but does not devote a line to the local university.

To me, as a loyal Columbian in the first place, and as a citizen of New York in the second, this attitude of neglect toward the local university is wholly revolting. It might, perhaps, be excusable to ignore Columbia's only claim to recognition in the columns of a New York newspaper were the fact merely of its being a great local institution. But in the present instance Columbia's claim to recognition is based, not on civic pride, (for which your paper made an eloquent editorial appeal a few days ago,) but on the more solid foundation of fact and achievement on the part of Columbia undergraduates.

Your writer setting forth Yale as the foremost college in the country from a journalistic point of view, enumerates the Yale publications as follows: 1, Yale Alumni Weekly; 2, Yale Courant; 3, Yale Daily News; 4, Yale Scientific Monthly; 5, Yale Review; 6, Yale Record; 7, Literary Magazine; 8, Yale Medical Journal. For purposes of comparison I append a list of the Columbia publications:

1, Columbia University Quarterly; 2, Columbia Spectator, 3; Morningside; 4, Columbia School of Mines Quarterly; 5, The Columbian; 6, Columbia Jester; 7, Columbia Literary Monthly; 8, Columbia Law Review; 9, Columbia School of Architecture Year Book; with several other papers at Teachers College and at Barnard.

"The ability of the student to express his thoughts in clear, vigorous English" is just as evident at Columbia, I dare say, as at Williams, Wesleyan, or Yale. On the ground of common fairness and equity, as well as on those of a justifiable civic pride, Columbia deserves more recognition.

A COLUMBIAN.

New York, Aug. 20, 1901.

"As to the Novel of Politics."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Eleanor R. Cox's communication in a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW was extremely interesting to me, because for the last few years I have believed that a political novel, a novel which would treat of la haute politique, as Disraeli treated English politics in "Lothair," would be an attractive setting for a romance. If an American political novel is to be written the scene must not be laid in "the wilds of Cherry Hill or the fastnesses of Baxter Street." It must be in Washington, where men win or lose a province with equal indifference, where they play the game with gold and not copper counters; where, win or lose, they play the game like gentlemen; where the mingling of men and women from all parts of the country, from all parts of the world in the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the presence of military and naval officers, savants, littérateurs, and scientists makes the only real cosmopolitan city on this continent, makes a background full of color and life and fashion unlike that of any other American city; gives a certain "atmosphere" which is found nowhere else, either on this continent or in the Old World. Attempts have been made to write the Washington novel, usually by persons who are as competent to write of political and social Washington as the average foreigner is to tell an expectant world of his impressions of America after a week's sojourn at a New York hotel, a glimpse of Niagara from a car window, and a visit to the Chicago Stock Yards. These writers have painted a conventionalized picture which is accepted as truth. There is the boss, always the boss, who makes members of Congress vote to suit his own corrupt ends, the Congressman who thrives off his corruption, and the lobbyist, that bewitching creature with golden hair, ravishing costumes, and a French cook, whose power to shape legislation is greater even than that of the boss. They may exist, but we never discover them until we go away from Washington.

Eleanor R. Cox thinks the American political novel is impossible, because of "the absence of woman," which shows her ignorance of the rôle women play in Washington politics. It is quite true that in this country women do not go on the hustings with their husbands, or offer their lovely lips as the price of votes, and it is equally true that we have no recognized Salon, but nevertheless the influence exerted by women in Washington is so far-reaching that to mourn her absence is rather a waste of emotion, especially when one remembers Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. William P. Frye, not to mention a dozen more whom I could name off-hand—women who have done more serious things in politics than attend afternoon teas. JANE K.

Washington, Aug. 7, 1901.

Gifts to Louisiana Libraries.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The very interesting list of gifts to libraries contained in THE TIMES of Aug. 3, 1901, suggests the following remarks. Under the heading "Louisiana" is the entry "New Orleans Public Library, $10,000 and books from Abraham Polker." This is entirely unknown to and unheard of by me, the librarian of the only library which can be meant, the Fisk Free and Public Library. Possibly the entry applies to some other place in Louisiana.

The Fisk Free and Public Library has received during the period named 2,300 books from contributions of friends and readers, no one contribution claiming preeminence over the others, but deserving mention just as much as the entry under Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, 13,000 volumes from contributions of friends.

The Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans received from contributions of friends 1,168 volumes of books and pamphlets. I do not, however, recommend the insertion of gifts similar to the above because it would be difficult to draw the line. I can scarcely imagine any library in a city which does not attract a great number of gifts of books, periodicals, and pamphlets every year; therefore, if such were noticed your lists would have to include all the libraries in the country. I admit that it is very difficult to draw the line.

WILLIAM BEER, Librarian.

New Orleans, Aug. 19, 1901.

Can Usage Make Proper?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Don't, let me beg you, don't say 'How?' for 'What?'" wrote Dr. Holmes in the dark ages when the rustic Yankee used Americanisms without knowing it. "Don't say 'how' for 'that' some one should say to Prof. Brander Matthews. He writes in the Century:

The spelling reformers will do well also to show how it is a wholesome thing that there is no accepted system, and how the orthography of our language should be free to modify itself in the future as it has in the past.

It is barely possible that he means "why" and not "that," but "how" is meaningless, and elsewhere in the article he has used it when "that" was the word needed to make sense. The error is one of many for which the country is indebted to the Irish immigrant, and a few years ago would have been recognized as an error and "queried" in proof, but it is a fault which Mr. Howells has adopted and is carefully nursing, and now Mr. Matthews seems to be inclined to cherish it. Soon the Manhattan child, whose teacher forbids it to say, "He said how he wa'n't a comin' to school to day," will quote these two writers as authority, and what will the teacher do then, poor thing?

Also, is it not about time for somebody to come to the rescue of the word "incredulous?" For some dark reason it is hated of typewriters, linotype machinists, printers, proofreaders, and copyholders. If it were not, some one of them would speak occasionally and break a link in the chain of wisdom which ends by producing "incredible" when an author puts "incredulous." The latest instance is in the Century for August, in which Mrs. Burnett is made to say that Miss Emily Fox-Seton "was still incredible, but was blooming like a large rose." She was "incredulous," finding her luck "incredible," as a previous paragraph plainly stated to be. Why the preference for "incredible," in which the Century is not alone?

Being well started on a little excursion in grumbling, might one inquire what the word "forgo" has done that "forego" should be substituted for it? The two words are entirely distinct, and the language needs both, having no exact synonym for either. The old rhyme of the spelling classes will serve to fix the spelling of the latter firmly in the mind. It ran:

"Forgive, forget,
Forgo the debt."

To "forego" a debt would be to run away from it; to "forgo" it is to release the debtor from payment. Quite innocently, Mr. Howells has aided in the propagation of this error. The title of his charming, sweet-tempered, always interesting "A Foregone Conclusion" made such an impression upon his readers that they follow its spelling in their minds when they hear either of the two verbs. There is no question of Latin or French derivation, or American independence to be considered in this matter. Both words are plain English, and they are two.

ABERCROMBIE.

Boston, Aug. 14, 1901.

"Infans Amoris: The Tale of a Once Sorrowful Soul," by T. Everett Harry, is announced by the Abbey Press. It is a tale told by a soul that comes to earth from heaven—a soul that tells of how she loved, sinned, suffered, and was forgiven on earth, a story of the time of Christ, in which the Saviour—Infans Amoris—acts in His mission of love. One chapter is where the sinful girl, after wandering in the darkness of night, comes to the stable where the Child of Love is born, and there sees how the God Incarnate suffers in seeing the looming visions of ecclesiastical, clerical, and social sins of to-day.

AUG

1901

BOOKS IN DEMAND.

Reports from the Shops and Libraries as to Those Which Lead.

FOLLOWING are reports of books which have sold best in the cities named, and which have been most called for at the public libraries during August down to the 20th of the month. They have been received from the regular correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who have made personal inquiries for the information they give:

NEW YORK.

Libraries.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, (Reference Department.)
1. Evans's "A Sailor's Log."
2. Girdner's "New Yorkitis."
3. The Tribulations of a Princess.
4. Flynt and Walton's "The Powers That Prey."

AGUILAR FREE LIBRARY SOCIETY.
1. The Crisis.
2. Alice of Old Vincennes.
3. When Knighthood Was in Flower.
4. Lord Rosebery's "Napoleon—the Last Phase."

Book and Department Stores.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. The Tribulations of a Princess.
4. A Sailor's Log.

DODD, MEAD & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. The Tribulations of a Princess.
4. Letters of Her Mother to Elizabeth.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. The Puppet Crown.
4. Graustark.

LEGGAT BROTHERS.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. The Story of Sarah.
4. The Money Spinner.

BRENTANO'S.
1. The Crisis.
2. Sister Teresa.
3. The Tribulations of a Princess.
4. Letters of Her Mother to Elizabeth.

SIEGEL-COOPER COMPANY, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Days Like These.
4. The House of de Mailly.

EHRICH BROTHERS, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Puppet Crown.
3. Tarry Thou Till I Come.
4. Mills of God.

JOHN WANAMAKER, (Department Store.)
1 The Crisis.
2. The Potter and the Clay.
3. Truth Dexter.
4. The House of de Mailly.

BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Octopus.
3. A Journey to Nature.
4. A Sailor's Log.

R. H. MACY & CO., (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. Tarry Thou Till I Come.

PHILADELPHIA.

Libraries.

FREE LIBRARY.
1. The Visits of Elizabeth.
2. In Search of Mademoiselle.
3. The Crisis.
4. The Puppet Crown.

Book and Department Stores.

JOHN WANAMAKER, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Henry Bourland.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. J. Devlin—Boss.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, (Department Store.)
1. J. Devlin—Boss.
2. The Crisis.
3. The Puppet Crown.
4. In Search of Mademoiselle.

HENRY T. COATES & CO., (Booksellers and Publishers.)
1. The Crisis.
2. In Search of Mademoiselle.
3. J. Devlin—Boss.
4. Sister Teresa.

CHICAGO.

Libraries.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.
1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. Truth Dexter.

Book and Department Stores.

P. H. REVEL COMPANY.
1. The Crisis.
2. Truth Dexter.
3. Graustark.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. The House of de Mailly.
3. Graustark.
4. The Sky Pilot.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Graustark.
4. The Story of Sarah.

BRENTANO'S.
1. The Story of Sarah.
2. The Crisis.
3. The Fourth Estate.
4. Valencia's Garden.

A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. Truth Dexter.
4. The House of de Mailly.

SCHLESSINGER & MAYER.
1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. Truth Dexter.
4. Sister Teresa.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—In but one of the book and department stores visited by THE TIMES correspondent to-day was there any variation from the report that "The Crisis" continues to lead. In that one, "Janice Meredith" was said by the manager still one of the most prominent, at that.

"Truth Dexter" holds its own in that four dealers say that it is their second best seller. "Joscelyn Cheshire" is reported second at the store where "Juletty" sells best.

"Graustark" comes third, with "Tribulations of a Princess" and "The Helmet of Navarre" bunched close behind.

ST. LOUIS.

Libraries.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.
1. The Crisis.
2. Alice of Old Vincennes.
3. Up from Slavery.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

Book and Department Stores.

JETT'S, (Book Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Like Another Helen.
3. The Darlingtons.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

BAN'S, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Up from Slavery.
4. Jack Raymond.

BOLLAND'S, (Book Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Sister Teresa.
4. Jack Raymond.

CINCINNATI.

Libraries.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.
1. The Crisis.
2. A Dream of Empire.
3. They That Took the Sword.
4. Monsieur Beaucaire.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. A Dream of Empire.
4. In Search of Mademoiselle.

Book and Department Stores.

N. P. JAMES, (Bookseller.)
1. The Crisis.
2. They That Took the Sword.
3. Letters of Elizabeth's Mother.
4. A Sailor's Log.

THE JOHN SHILLITO COMPANY, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Eben Holden.
3. A Sailor's Log.
4. A Dream of Empire.

ROBERT CLARKE & CO., (Publishers and Booksellers.)
1. The Crisis.
2. A Buckeye Baron.
3. A Dream of Empire.
4. Graustark.

WASHINGTON.

Libraries.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Alice of Old Vincennes.
4. Cinderella.

Book and Department Stores.

C. C. PURSELL.
1. The Crisis.
2. Tarry Thou Till I Come.
3. The Master-Christian.
4. Her Royal Highness Woman.

BRENTANO'S.
1. The Crisis.
2. Mills of God.
3. A Sailor's Log.
4. The Letters of Elizabeth.

W. BALLANTYNE & SONS.
1. The Crisis.
2. Tarry Thou Till I Come.
3. Ralph Marlowe.
4. Truth Dexter.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Arrows of the Almighty.
3. In Search of Mademoiselle.
4. Mills of God.

PALAIS ROYAL, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. In Search of Mademoiselle.
4. Alice of Old Vincennes.

BALTIMORE.

Book and Department Stores.

W. J. C. DULANY COMPANY.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Puppet Crown.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. The Tower of Wye.

BALTIMORE NEWS COMPANY.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Visits of Elizabeth.
3. Alice of Old Vincennes.
4. The Tower of Wye, Her Mother's Letters to Elizabeth, and Sir Christopher.

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Frederick Young.
4. Sir Christopher and Jack Raymond.

POSNER'S, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. A Carolina Cavalier.
4. Sir John and the American Girl.

HOCHSCHILD, KOHN & CO., (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Jack Raymond.
4. Her Royal Highness Woman.

The Mercantile Library has been closed during August for repairs, and therefore no list could be obtained from it.

Prof. Newcomb on Airships.

The recently expressed theory that has been advanced that the coming month will see Paris darkened by flights of airships over the city receives something of a damper from an article on aerial navigation which appears in the September McClure's. In fact, Prof. Simon Newcomb's conservative paper, which appears with the title "Is the Airship Coming?" may be considered incontrovertible testimony in rebuttal. Looking at the question of aerial navigation both from the scientific standpoint and from the practical standpoint, Prof. Newcomb points out the very serious difficulties which must be overcome. He also shows that, from a commercial standpoint, there is no demand for, or need of, transportation by airship. This he considers a very serious obstacle in the solution of the problem. There is, he believes, nothing in the realization of aerial navigation to warrant an inventor's giving time and thought to the subject. He says practically, "What's the use?"

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

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Six Drawings by C. D. WILLIAMS. Price $1.50.

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"As a love story, *A Carolina Cavalier* is sweet and true; but as a patriotic novel it is grand and inspiring. We have seldom found a stronger and simpler appeal to our manhood and love of country."

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By MAUD HOWARD PETERSON.
Four Drawings by CHARLOTTE HARDING. Price $1.50.

Atlanta Journal:

"Excelled by no recent novel. . . . There is life in every paragraph of the story, and the characters are so full of it that one can almost feel their vitality, and one lives with them until the end, and then cannot forget them."

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE MOORE.

A Recent Visit to His Home in London and a Talk with Him.

UNFORTUNATE enough was I to see Mr. Moore at his house in Victoria Street, London, before his patriotic flight to Ireland, where he hopes to be instrumental in reviving the supposedly defunct Irish language. To the uninitiated gaze Victoria Street appears a most delightful thoroughfare in which to make one's home, but to the author's artistically trained sense it seemed the epitome of vulgarity and incongruity.

"I chose this neighborhood to live in," he said, in the intense, earnest manner that is one of his main characteristics, "because it was quiet and respectable. But now, just see what they've done! Across on the other side of the street the houses are all in the early Victorian style of architecture, while on this side they have put up a lot of gingerbread structures, with barbers' shops, hair-dressing parlors, and what not underneath them. It is shocking. That is one of the reasons I am leaving—to get away from this awful London. But that is not the chief cause. I'll tell you my reasons for going to Ireland, but I won't tell you everything, for I intend to write something about it myself."

Mr. Moore is delightful and refreshing, especially to one who has been long in London pent; a visit to him is like a visit to the country, with its open reaches and far horizons and fresh breezes. Here is no conventionality, no social timidity, no dread of what the world may say. It has been said that were every one openly to speak his opinion the world would resemble a madhouse. This may be true, but it is nevertheless an unspeakable relief occasionally to meet with a person who gives unqualified utterance to his thoughts. What Mr. Moore's practice may be in the more intimate relationships of life I can of course not say—he may perhaps be the most reserved of individuals; I can speak only of his attitude toward the gentle interviewer.

Victoria Street lies southwest from the British Museum, the centre of London's boarding-house district, and to reach it from this deposition of knowledge, one mounts the 'bus at the "horseshoe," fares through Charing Cross Road, past Trafalgar Square and Nelson on his overgrown pedestal, and thence to the regions of the Guards and Westminster Abbey. At this point starts Victoria Street. Pass the American Legation, cross the street at an acute angle, and you will find yourself at No. 12, where, "Sister Teresa" came into being and where "Evelyn Innes" first saw the light.

"That is the visitor's entrance, and that door right behind you is for servants," said the mysterious individual to whom I applied for guidance in the twilight of the stairway of Mr. Moore's residence; "yes, the door right behind you."

There seemed something appropriate in approaching the author of "Esther Waters" in the guise of a domestic, but contrary to Mr. Turveydrop's teachings, one dare not always do the appropriate thing; so after groping around for the means of making my presence known, I at last found that English relic of primitive times, the knocker, and besought admittance. The door was immediately thrown open by a gentleman, apparently with white hair, who impatiently demanded what I wanted. This was the author himself. On learning my name, however, his manner instantly became cordial, and he led me into the spacious drawing room, which was furnished throughout in Louis XV. style, with ancient spinet resting against the wall in costly superannuation. I now saw that my host's hair was not gray, but straw colored, and that the glance of his light eyes was keen and penetrating. Mr. Moore is of middle height, of a "certain" age, which is probably greater than his youthful appearance would indicate, and restless mentally and physically.

"Now, how do you conduct interviews?" he began searchingly. "I suppose you have a certain scheme of questions in mind which you like to have the conversation follow?"

"No, I have not," I was forced to admit, "I find I can usually learn more by not asking questions than by asking them. People forget they are being interviewed, you see."

"Ah, I should like to be able to write a good interview!" he cried. "It is an extremely difficult thing to do, much more difficult than people imagine. I have tried it once or twice, but I could not do it well. Have you ever read Huret's 'Enquête littéraire'? That is marvelous, truly marvelous. He interviewed all the literary men in France, and then all the Socialists, and shows just what each one of them thought on certain points, wherein they differ, and wherein they agree. It's a masterpiece."

My host had taken up position before the hearth, on which burned a welcome coal fire, but with the turning of the conversation to England and the British Empire, righteous indignation rose in his breast and drove him to seek relief in constant and rapid change of location.

"You may have heard, perhaps," he said, "that I am on the eve of leaving England. I can't stand it any longer. I am going back to Ireland, which is my native land, and which it was very, very wrong in me ever to leave. My energies will there be devoted to reviving the Irish language. Have you seen this little book called 'Ideals of Ireland'? It is published by the Celtic League, of which I am a member. Besides my essay, 'Ireland in Literature,' which is very bad, there are two most beautiful essays which you ought to read. We shall be successful, too, in our undertaking if England will only let us alone. The British Empire, which I call the 'Brixton Empire,' because it is vulgar and shoddy, represents everything that is inimical to progress and the spread of truly moral ideas. It is a great colossus that is crushing out all that is noble and good in humanity. And, like the English nation, the English language is played out, used up. There can be no revival of English literature, for the simple reason that the medium through which it must speak is not capable of revivification; the English language is dead, just as surely as the Latin and Greek languages are dead. How was it that at the time of Shakespeare every one wrote well? Simply because at that time the language was still alive, still vivid, still capable of expressing ideas."

"And yet," I ventured to object, "it is still possible to have an excellent style in English, Mr. Moore, as you have shown yourself."

"That is purely factitious—style is the filter of a corrupted language. In the Elizabethan period it was not necessary to resort to tricks of style. There has never been a really good English novel written; they are all simply about classes, not about humanity."

"You would not even except Thackeray's novels?"

"Thackeray? Certainly not. The way one thinks of Thackeray is carving a round of beef, after piously giving thanks for belonging to the glorious Brixton Empire, with its highly respectable standards of tradesman's morality. The French and Russians are the only people who have ever produced novels. Those men had ideas, they were not preachers of Brixton Philistinism. That is the trouble with the present age—the lack of ideas. It is so in every line, in literature, in art, in politics. You see that picture on the wall yonder? Well, that is by Manet. It is worth more than all the miles of canvas that are turned out every year by the so-called artists of the present day. Manet was the last of the great painters. And then look at the furniture that incumbers people's houses; what an awful conglomeration of ugliness! There are no Chippendales nowadays; there are only Brixton furniture makers. If one tries to create anything beautiful to-day one is immediately in opposition to all the ideals of one's time. I once had some communication with your lecture impresario, Major Pond, on the question of my making a lecture tour of the United States, but it fell through owing to my inability to write letters—I simply cannot write them. If I ever go to America to lecture I shall choose as my subject 'The Decadence of England.' I shall show the infamy of the English race, its thorough rottenness, the danger it is to the existence of all true morality and aesthetic ideas. Do you think such a lecture would be successful in America?

"It would be a tremendous success, I think, Mr. Moore," I replied. "You know there is a great mass of Boer sympathizers in the United States, and, besides, there is a good deal of latent dislike of England in the country. As a whole, I think the English are fonder of Americans than Americans are of them. You should come by all means."

"Well, it is barely possible; but I cannot bring myself to write the necessary letters. If you will arrange it for me, I will go. The one hope of America, however, is to get away from the English language; it will never accomplish anything in literature until it has acquired another medium by which to express its ideas."

"But where is it to find such a medium?" I asked. "The negro dialect will hardly do; perhaps, however, we might try Pennsylvania Dutch at a pinch."

"Well, I can't tell about that; but the fact remains that you must get rid of English as a condition precedent to all literary and artistic progress. I used to be a Jingo myself until about two years ago, at the beginning of the Boer war. At that time I was afraid to read the papers lest I should learn of some disaster to the English troops. But a change was taking place in me, and suddenly everything that had seemed right came to seem wrong, and all that had seemed wrong suddenly came to seem right. My next book, about which I have already begun to think, now that 'Sister Teresa' is about off my hands, will deal with this whole subject—the Boer war and the English Empire and my own views on the question. I shall call it either 'The Brixton Empire' or 'The Way Back.' It will not be a novel, but will be autobiographical in nature. The first part will be a personal narrative of how my opinions toward England began to change and how I was drawn toward my own country. The second part will be in England, and will be a review of English art and the description of the decadence of the English nation; the characteristics of each writer and artist will be lightly touched upon, showing how each in a different way is a product of a decadent civilization. The third part will be on how gradually I was moved to give up my flat in London and to go to live in Ireland. The central idea of the book will be the value of small nations and small languages."

"But tell me, Mr. Moore, are there enough people in Ireland to-day speaking Irish to serve as a nucleus for the revival of the Irish language?"

"The question is not how many people speak Irish at the present moment. There were once three Bohemians, journalists and writers, gathered together in Prague for a similar revival of the Bohemian language. 'If the roof were to fall in now,' remarked one of them, 'it would crush all hopes of the Bohemian language, for we three are the only native Bohemians with literary training sufficient for such an endeavor.' Fortunately the roof did not fall in, and those men succeeded in their efforts.

"I have just been reading 'Esther Waters,'" remarked Mr. Moore at one point of our conversation, with delightful objectivity that was as far removed from conceit as it was from self-conscious modesty, "and it is really very interesting in parts. But really I blush to think how bad some of the stuff is that I have written—why did I ever do it? What I can't see is, why I don't write better than I do."

It was not for me to answer this question, even had I been able to do so, but I was much tempted to beg my host to leave Ireland and the Irish language alone and give us some more Esthers.

"It seems to be generally conceded," I said, "that your description of the Derby in 'Esther Waters' is the best that has ever been written, not even excepting Hall Caine's." Mr. Moore laughed.

"I was told that Caine had written an account of the Derby," he said, "so I got the book solely for the purpose of reading it. You can form some idea of his accuracy when I tell you that he has the horses weighed instead of the jockeys."

"Have you read Richard Harding Davis's account of Derby Day?" I asked. "I should like to know your opinion of it."

"No; has he written about it? I will get it right away, and write you what I think of it."

Unfortunately Mr. Moore has not yet redeemed his promise, but I am still hoping for his letter, as I imagine the contemporaries of Junius to have looked forward to his epistles.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

George Moore's New Book.*

It is really a pity that Mr. George Moore should so persistently and defiantly put his worst foot foremost. There is a crudity about his realism which is for the most part quite unnecessary for artistic purposes, and which simply debars him from a very large part of the English-reading public, from the majority of the fiction-reading public. Much learning in French fiction has made him envy, as doubtless it has made many another novelist who writes in English envy, the position of the French novelist as being one of "greater freedom and less responsibility." "My work is not pap," Charles Reade once exclaimed, "but neither am I paid the price of pap." But his work was "pap" in the sense of being written with a view to the canons of British fiction, written with a view to the young person, when compared with Mr. Moore's. And by giving everything questionable its coarsest name, Mr. Moore limits not only his market but his public, and thus his fame.

He may say that his method is necessary to the frank treatment of his themes. That may be true about "The Mummer's Wife," though even there a concession to conventional propriety would have done no harm to his story. With "Esther Waters" it is different. Such coarseness as it contains is of the essence. With the current book again this is not so. The first few pages put the emotions and appetites of the heroine into words with a crudity which would not leave her by any means so interesting a heroine if she had so put them to herself even in thought. This is to be regretted because it is so unnecessary, because it so violates the rule (of French origin, by the way,) concerning the things which are done, but not talked about; and it is unnecessary because it mars, for all readers accustomed to look in their fiction for the restraints of speech which they expect in polite conversation, what is really a strong and interesting story, and not a "fleshly" story. Indeed, we should hardly be afraid to call it a spiritually minded story, though Mr. Moore's spiritual-mindedness, and still more his Christianity, is of its own "nuance." He does not make his heroine quite intelligible, which is not the same as saying that he does not make her fairly credible or "negotiable" for the purposes of fiction. A jaded opera singer in a convent, harassed with occasional backslidings and recurrences of the world without, and yet having these fade away until, after she becomes a professed nun, in spite of her doubts and fears, she acquires implicit faith and dies happy—such is the "donnée" of the sequel to "Evelyn Innes."

All this is strongly conceived and well, at times brilliantly, written. Mr. Moore's prose has never before become quite so transparent a medium as in the best passages of this volume. To our thinking, his heroine is much better conceived and presented than her conventual companions. The mere machinery of life in a convent the author has got up with his usual care and pains, as great pains as he took in "Esther Waters," with the machinery of the English turf. But when a male "realist" undertakes to psychologize half a dozen nuns, and present them to us in their habits as they lived, we are compelled to say that he is telling us things which he cannot possibly know.

But of the interest of the delineation, for serious readers, there can be no doubt. Even the grave abatement which we have already noted does not obscure it. And, indeed, the author may plausibly say, his crudity will do no harm for those for whom this book is meant, while it is calculated to frighten off those for whom the book is not meant. That may be true, though it is a queer notion to put some superfluous dirt into a book for the purpose of securing for it a serious audience.

*SISTER TERESA. By George Moore. 12mo. Pp. 378. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

GEORGE MOORE IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

George Moore, in answer to criticisms, has written a letter to The London Daily News, from which we take the following:

I have entirely revised "Evelyn Innes," and this revision has given me an opportunity of pondering and weighing carefully the moral effect and the advisableness of the whole work, "Evelyn Innes," and "Sister Teresa," and the advisableness of excluding or rejecting every particular passage in the prelude, "Evelyn Innes." However far short I may have fallen of my high aims, for my aims were high, I can honestly say that the intention of these books is to represent moral and philosophical truths, and books written in such an exceptional intention cannot be judged immediately. My books are proof of this. According to the judgment of Messrs. Smith, "Esther Waters" was not a book which they could sell on their bookstalls, but Mr. Gladstone thought quite differently, and so did the entire press of England, France, and Germany, and it has been admitted by the most moral and intellectual that "Esther Waters" has done as much good in the world as any other novel that might be named. When Mr. Gladstone's opinion of this book was known Messrs. Smith's difficulty became intense, and for the moment it was impossible for them to exclude the book from their bookstalls. I had hoped my difficulties with Messrs. Smith were at an end, and that they had come to understand, and therefore to regret, the immorality of their libels, for I can only regard the exclusion of my books from their bookstalls as a libel, and I am sorry to find them now still vacillating between right and wrong. Their early position regarding "Esther Waters" is now admitted even by themselves to be indefensible, and I venture to say that in a few years their position regarding "Evelyn Innes" will be admitted by every one to be indefensible, and I do not except even themselves.

But all this talk of morals is merely subterfuge, evasion. Messrs. Smith clearly ban my books, or allow their librarian to ban my books for personal reasons, and what I complain of most is that a false reason is given. If Messrs. Smith were to publicly admit a private feud I should have very little further to say in the matter. That they should pursue a policy of revenge for twenty years is, after all, their affair, and not mine, but what I shall never cease to protest against is that they should use their vast organization and monopoly to publish libels against me year after year. This year new tactics have been adopted; a few copies were taken, and these are put away, and apparently the clerks in charge of the stalls are instructed to avoid as much as possible taking orders for this book.

"Captain Ravenshaw."*

There is something decidedly dainty about Mr. Robert Neilson Stephens's latest romance, "Captain Ravenshaw." The story is so simple, and one finds himself at the outset made comfortable amid a less gorgeous gathering than is wont to congregate between the pages of eighteenth century romances. Indeed, not a king's name, nor that of a prince of the royal blood, is mentioned; not even a duke shows his countenance, and only a straggling knight or two play secondary parts.

The story concerns itself with the metamorphosis of Captain Ravenshaw from a swaggering, roaring, bullying leader of that large army of cozeners and bullies who earned existence by gambling and fighting during the closing years of Elizabeth's reign, into an honest and a better man. And the way of the change led, as all such changes must—or should—through the love of a woman.

Mistress Millicent Etheridge, the daughter of a Cheapside goldsmith, is betrothed against her will to Sir Peregrine Medway, an ancient knight of almost grotesque homeliness. The villain, one Master Jerningham, the nephew of a Bishop, but nevertheless a dangerous fellow, seeks to abduct the maid. The Captain's consent to help in the work of abduction, his change of heart, his refusal, and his final protection of the girl against both of her dangerous admirers are all prettily told, while the atmosphere of the time is well maintained.

The intrigue is not of the deep and double-dyed order, but shows lightly on the surface; of fighting there is plenty, but not too much to tire the reader, while much in the quick swinging action of the story strongly suggests the dramatic comedy. Indeed, we venture to say that Mr. Hackett, for instance, might find many parts less suited to him than that of the roaring Captain of cheats and gamblers.

*CAPTAIN RAVENSHAW; or, The Maid of Cheapside. A Romance of Elizabethan London. By Robert Neilson Stephens, author of "Philip Winwood," "An Enemy to the King," &c. Illustrated by Howard Pyle and others. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-369. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Appeals to Readers.

The Rev. JOHN B. TABB, Mattoax, Va.: "Can some reader furnish me the whole of the Mother Goose rhyme, of which the following are the closing lines:

"'Tother little tune, 'tother little tune,
Prithee, love, play me 'tother little tune."

J. E. RELLEK, Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.: "Can any one tell me who wrote a poem entitled 'Vallee'? The first verse is as follows:

'Bring me the picture that hangs on the wall,
The one over there in the ebony frame;
Leave me alone till you hear my bell call,
For I would commune with a face and a name.'"

"STEVENSON," 126 Gay Street, Knoxville, Tenn.: "Some years ago there appeared in one of the magazines, Harper's or Scribner's, I believe, some verses on the death and burial of R. L. Stevenson, wherein occurred the phrase 'On Apia's crest,' or something of the sort. I retain nothing more definite than the impression of the poem, and would be glad to know just where it is to be found. Will this meagre suggestion enable any of your readers to direct me to it?"

"B. D. W.," 76 Cuba Street, Havana, Cuba: "Will some one kindly give me the original French of the quotation often attributed to Tocqueville—'Life is neither a pen nor a pleasure, but a serious business, to be entered upon with alacrity and, indeed, with self-sacrifice.' Where in his works does it occur?"

E. S. BURLING, Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y.: "I would be glad to receive information concerning Dio Lewis's Monthly. Was it a success, and when was it discontinued?"

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QUERIES.

"J. T. R." Lombard, Ill.: "Is 'David Lyal' (or Lyall) a real or an assumed name? If only a nom de plume, what is the real name?"

David Lyall is apparently a real name.

F. T. MOORE, 923 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Kindly give me a list of books, poetry and prose, (if any,) published by Bliss Carman?"

Bliss Carman's works are published by Small, Maynard & Co., 6 Beacon Street, Boston, at the following prices: "Ballads of Lost Haven," $1.25; "Behind the Arras," $1.25; "By the Aurelian Wall," $1.25; "Low Tide on the Grand Pré," $1.25; "Seamark," $1, and with Hovey, "Songs from Vagabondia" and "More Songs," $1 each.

ERNEST DOWNES, New York City: "Can you inform me where Davis's story, 'Van Bibber as Best Man,' can be found? Mr. Maurice mention it in his 'New York in Fiction.'"

In "Gallagher and Other Stories," Charles Scribner's Sons, $1 and 50 cents.

"A. B.," Irvington, N. Y.: "Your correspondent Philip Deignan will find Bruce's 'Elegy,' with a biographic notice, in Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature. The most recent edition of his poems was edited by the late Dr. Grosart, with a very appreciative memoir, but the book is scarce."

S. F. PECKHAM, 51 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The following lines were published in the daily press in 1848-9. Who was the author?

"'Oh, joy to the springtide sun, for it opens the buds and leaves,
And it makes sweet climbers run with fragrance o'er the eaves,
And it brings glad birds about, to sing new songs of praise;
Oh, joy to the Spring, but it cannot bring the joy of bygone days.

'I think on the past with a sigh that paineth the bosom sore,
A face, a form to my mind is brought that my eye shall never see more,
I hear a kind word said by a tongue that is mute and cold,
I feel the clasp of a hand now dead and withering in the mold.

'But the thought of a friendship changed is worse than a dream of the dead,
And I think of the dear estranged till reason with peace seems fled.
There are hearts that loved ours once, there are hands that once caressed,
That are colder now than the frost on the bough that killeth the bird in its nest.'"

JOHN H. JAMES, 714 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, New York City: "Can any one inform me of any publication giving a thorough description of the fight of the brig General Armstrong in Fayal Harbor, Azores Islands, with a squadron of British vessels of war Sept. 26 and 27, 1814? The writer's grandfather took part in the engagement on board the Armstrong and knows of no description of the fight except that contained in 'Battles of the United States by Sea and Land,' by Henry B. Dawson. Would like to know something of Capt. Guy R. Champlin, who commanded the General Armstrong on March 11, 1813, when he was shot during an engagement with the British sloop-of-war Coquette off the mouth of the Surinam River, South America. Capt. Champlin afterward commanded a privateer fitted out in New York and flying the Cartagenian flag, which attacked a Spanish sloop-of-war off Port au Prince Jan. 8, 1817, when my grandfather was killed."

HENRY BALDWIN, New York: "Mr. Tate, who in a recent number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW asked for information concerning Miss Sheppard, will find articles on her in the issues of The Atlantic Monthly for June and October, 1862. One, bearing the title given above, is from the sympathetic pen of Harriet Prescott Spofford. Leslie Stephen's 'Dictionary of National Biography' contains a brief notice. 'Charles Anchester' is considered 'absurdly eulogistic' and absurdly gushing nowadays, and it is not safe to mention it before Wagnerites, but in its day people who considered themselves highly cultured admired it, and Disraeli was of the opinion that no greater work would ever be written upon music. 'Counterparts' was perhaps more popular as a story, while 'Rumour' seems to have had but few readers, at least in this country."

W. J. GHENT, 260 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City: "The quotation, beginning 'Gigantic daughter of the South, (West,) about which Mr. J. B. Perry asks, has nothing whatever to do with New South Wales. It is from Tennyson's 'Hands All Round,' and the reference is to America. The lines as given by Mr. Perry have been sadly mutilated."

"A SUBSCRIBER," Providence, R. I.: "Will you kindly inform me if 'The Life and Travels of A. Gates, by her Niece,' is still in print, and if so by whom published?"

"Life and Travels of Adelia Gates," by Adelia E. Orphen, F. H. Revell & Co., 158 Fifth Avenue, New York City, $1.50.

"S. E. J. S.," Benis, Me.: "Will you kindly print the address where a letter will reach Marie Corelli, to whom I wish to send an inquiry regarding her book 'The Master Christian'?"

In care of Methuen & Co., 36 Essex Street, Strand, London, W. C.

John Talman, The Albion, St. Paul, Minn.: "The lines cited by J. B. Perry in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 3 as being part of the 'Dedicatory Ode to the Sydney (New South Wales) Exhibition,' are a badly bungled quotation from Tennyson's noble 'Hands All Round,' written some fifty years ago, and to be found in any complete edition of the works of the late laureate. The verse, of which the 'Dedicatory Ode' appears to be an adaptation, was addressed to the people of the United States, and was quoted in American papers during our war with Spain, because it was so in harmony with the friendly spirit evinced by England to the United States at the time of that war."

"E. P. R." Jeansville, Penn.: "I purchased in 1870 in Philadelphia what was said to be an artist's proof copy of 'Don Quixote,' illustrations by Doré, Philadelphia, 1868, two volumes, half morocco. Can you tell me the present value?"

We can find no record of any recent sale of this edition, but should think it would be worth over $5 a volume. The original French edition, with Doré's illustrations is always more important than any reissue.

G. E. DELANY, Sparta, N. J.: "What is the value of 'Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence,' by the Rev. Charles A. Goodrich, New York, 1829?' Is there any special value attached to what is called a 'Grammar of Geography,' with maps, published in England about 1745?"

No copy of Goodrich's book seems to have been sold lately. It is worth perhaps $3 or $5. At the Manson sale, in 1900, his "History of the United States," Hartford, 1823, and his "Stories on the History of Connecticut," Hartford, 1829, fetched $3.10 and $7, respectively. The "Grammar of Geography" has no particular value.

"L. A. B." Hancock Street, Germantown, Penn.: "Who was the English poet whose life was spared at the intercession of another poet, who said: 'While he lives I cannot be called the worst poet in England'?"

The legend is related of George Wither (1588-1667) that his life was spared at the intercession of Sir John Denham, (1615-69,) who urged "for him the following plea that, while Wither lived in Dekker's world, he could not be accounted the worst poet in England." Wither was imprisoned for libel from March, 1613, to 1614. He had served under Charles's father in 1639 as Captain of cavalry. The story may or may not be true, but Wither was certainly the greater poet, though at the time of Denham's plea he had long since published all his best work and was writing wretched satires.

J. H. CHADWICK, East Hampton, L. I., N. Y.: "Replying to the query of your correspondent, 'A. S. B.,' Court of Appeals, Albany, N. Y., I would say that the verses he refers to, with the refrain, 'How pleasant it is to have money,' are by Arthur Hugh Clough, an English poet, (1819-61,) little known in this country, (which, however, he visited in 1852,) but highly esteemed by such men as Tennyson and Browning. The verses, which are long, are entitled 'Spectator ab Extra.' The first stanza is as follows:

As I sat at the café I said to myself:
They may talk as they please about what they call pelf,
They may sneer as they like about eating and drinking;
But help it I cannot, I cannot help thinking,
How pleasant it is to have money, heigh-ho!
How pleasant it is to have money!

"If 'A. S. B.' will forward me a stamped envelope, I will send him the verses in full. It is to be found, of course, in Clough's 'Poems,' the Macmillan Company, $2."

"E. R. B." Watkins, Mo.: "Can you tell me the value of Holmes's 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,' first edition, illustrated? Are the four volumes of Kimpton's 'Universal History of the Holy Bible' first American edition, 1813, of any value?"

Holmes's "Autocrat" is worth from $3.50 to $5. The other book has hardly any value.

MILTON G. BROWN, Rutland, Vt.: "Can you tell me the name of the author and publisher of a book of poems called 'The House of a Hundred Lights'? It was mentioned in Munsey's for June, 1899 or 1900, but I have been unable to find anything more in regard to it. Is there any American edition of Maurice Hewlett's 'Pan and the Young Shepherd'?"

F. Ridgely Torrence's "House of a Hundred Lights" is published at $1 by Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. Hewlett's "Pan and the Young Shepherd" can be had from John Lane, New York City, for $1.25.

F. C. ZAMANSKI, 28 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Replying to the inquiry of 'E. R. D.,' Pittsburg, Penn., in regard to Victor Hugo's comparison of John Brown of slavery days and Jesus Christ, I would quote the following from Albert Barbou's 'Victor Hugo and His Time,' (Harper & Brothers, $2.50):

"'Me [Victor Hugo] addressed to the American Republic a petition full of tender eloquence, urging that all men are brethren, and concluding with an impassioned appeal for mercy. "Beware," he said, "lest, even from a political point of view, the execution of John Brown prove an irreparable error that may shake the whole American democracy. From a moral standpoint it looks as though a portion of the light of humanity is being eclipsed, and the distinction between justice and injustice is being obscured. The day seems to have dawned when Liberty assassinates Deliverance! For myself, I know that I am but an atom; but yet I have a human conscience, and, urged by that, I kneel before the banner of the Stars and Stripes and implore the illustrious Republic of America to preserve the sanctity of the universal moral law; I plead with it to save the threatened life of John Brown, to take down the scaffold, and not to permit before its very eyes, I might almost say by its own fault, the perpetration of a crime odious as the first sad fratricide. Ay, let America be aware that more terrible than Cain slaying Abel would be Washington killing Spartacus.'" For the American martyr he suggested the epitaph "Pro Christo, sicut Christus."'"

H. TOWNSEND, Raynham in the Highlands, N. J.: "May I ask you to tell me in an early number of the SATURDAY REVIEW where I may obtain F. J. Furnivall's arrangement of Shakespeare's plays?"

The "Shakespeare Quarto Fac Similes," issued in 1885-91, under the superintendence of Dr. F. J. Furnivall, and photo-lithographed by W. Griggs and C. Praetorius, was published at £15 15s., and can be had for about that price from Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, London. There are forty-three volumes, nearly all of which are sold separately at 10s. 6d. each. The introductions are by Dr. Furnivall and other Shakespearean scholars.

"STUDENT," Bloomfield, Conn.: "Is not John Milton's first published work, 'Comus,' or, to quote exactly, 'A Masque Presented to Ludlow Castle,' 1637?"

Milton's first published work occurs in the second folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, 1632, and is entitled "An Epitaph on the Admirable Dramaticke Poet, W. Shakespeare." The masque of "Comus" is, however, his first work of any length.

"E. M." Jersey City, N. J.: "In answer to the question under 'Appeals to Readers,' Aug. 10, as to the name of the author of a poem entitled 'I believe,' I would say it is Mrs. J. C. Kenworthy."

DR. L. C. THAYER, Nappanee, Ind.: "Where can I obtain Pollok's 'Course of Time'?"

From A. S. Barnes & Co., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, 80 cents.

VIVA CUMMINS, Staten Island, N. Y.: "Please publish the real name of the author who signs '4-19-99' to the novel, 'When a Witch Is Young.'"

The author's name is not known to us.

"C. T. W." Clayton, N. Y.: "What publishers make a specialty of liberal and agnostic writings? Name recent editions of Paine's 'Age of Reason.'"

Agnostic works are published by the Truth Seeker Company, 28 Lafayette Place, New York City; by the Banner of Light Company, 9 Bosworth Street, Boston, and by C. P. Farrell, 117 East Twenty-first Street, New York City. The best edition of "The Age of Reason" is that edited by M. D. Conway and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, at $1.25.

RAND, McNALLY & CO., 160 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.: "'Twenty Years in Europe,' by S. H. M. Byers, Consul to Switzerland, about which Oscar Maddan, New York City, inquires, is published by us at $1.50, and can be had postpaid at that price."

O. M. FISHER, 88 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you give a list of the works of George Lippard, and tell me where they are on sale?"

Among the sensational romances of George Lippard, a Philadelphia writer, (1822-54,) are "Blanche of Brandywine," "Legends of Mexico," "The Ladaye Annabel," "Washington and His Generals," "The Quakes City," "Paul Ardenheim: The Monk of Wissahickon." Most of these were in print twenty years ago, and were published by T. B. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia, at $2 each, but can probably be only found now in a second-hand book store.

"THE REV. JAMES F. KELLY, Wake Forest, N. C.: "I have a set of a 'Classical Tour Through Italy,' by the Rev. John Chetwode Eustace. It is in three volumes, third edition, printed for Thomas Tegg, London, 1841. It was formerly the property of Millard Fillmore, and bears his autograph. The book is in good condition. I was told it was valuable. Could you inform me?"

The work itself has little value, but the fact that it once belonged to a former President gives it interest. Just how much it is worth, however, is difficult to say. As a rule, books owned by the Presidents are interesting, but not especially valuable. Books from the libraries of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln often command

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, AUG. 24, 1901.—16 PAGES.

AUG

"BOOK SELECTION."

Librarians in this State especially, and to some extent throughout the Union, should have interest in the annual gathering of New York librarians, which takes place at the Lake Placid Club, in the Adirondacks, during the week of Sep. 21 to 30. Heretofore these conventions have met each year at different places, but it was voted last Autumn to establish a fixed place of meeting, with a view to certainty as to agreeable surroundings, convenience of access and definite as to means and cost of transportation and living. It was believed that in this way a larger attendance could be secured, including many persone not strictly New York librarians, such as Trustees of libraries, librarians from other States, and men and women engaged in other literary occupations. The present promises are that these expectations will be realized.

It is noteworthy that on the programme for the meeting next month a prominent topic for discussion is "Book Selection." Librarians generally regard this as the most perplexing problem which confronts them. It is the very foundation of their work and influence, and from it proceeds the most important results they accomplish in directing public taste. But in these matters they are all dependent, largely, upon opinions which reach them from others, and notably from critical journals, since no librarian can possibly find the time to read any large percentage of the more than 5,000 books which are published in this country every year. When librarians have read these critical opinions, there still exists, however, a large domain in the matter of choice, which reviewers do not and cannot cover from the librarians' points of view.

Reviews of books do not always, indeed perhaps only now and then do they, tell a librarian whether a certain book ought to go into a particular library. Local conditions vary widely; the appropriation available may be large or small; the community to which the library ministers may be a highly intelligent one, or it may be the reverse.

Most readers understand how great is the need for some potent force which shall restrict the present devotion of readers to books that are ephemeral. Something, perhaps, can be done by critical journals through not giving large publicity to such works; something already has been and still is done by them—at least by some of them—and undoubtedly more might be done. But librarians are in a position to do, perhaps, even greater things.

Mr. Foster, in establishing "The Standard Library" at Providence, undertook a work of the highest significance in this line. Readers of this newspaper will recall how cordial and unanimous was the approval which his enterprise met with from eminent librarians throughout the country, as expressed in letters to THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Here Mr. Foster placed before his readers a collection of what he called "books of power," borrowing the phrase from De Quincey, of which large numbers of his readers probably knew nothing more than the names, if so much as these.

That enterprise, let it be hoped, may serve as the beginning of a movement eventually to become general, and whose coming the Lake Placid meeting may accelerate, through which librarians may become a new and still more beneficent force in communities where they exercise their offices. Not one of them but will acknowledge how wearisome becomes their task in giving out to readers trivial and ephemeral literature, which literally is here to-day and gone to-morrow, while books of power and permanence—books that will last while civilization lasts—stand neglected on their shelves.

AMERICAN ANTHOLOGIES.

The reappearance, in a neat and portable form, of "The Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics," edited by Mr. Frederic Lawrence Knowles, brings to mind the need of a really representative anthology of this size and portability. We mean no unnecessary reflection on this editor in saying that this volume by no means meets that requirement. "The poet of a nation," says Paine, "is he whose works a man going on a railway journey puts in his pocket," and goes on to say that, when he wrote, that poet would be Tennyson in England and Alfred de Musset in France.

The definition is exact. It is not only that, as Dr. Johnson said, and Harper & Brothers years ago put on the title pages of their "Handy Volume Series," "books that you can hold in your hand and carry to the fire are the most useful, after all." It is that a real reader of poetry desires to have always with him the poetry that he loves. And to do that his book of poems, his "Daily Food," as the manual for devotional purposes is called, must be a pocket book. A book for the "grip" will not serve his turn. Now, Mr. Stedman's "Anthology," much as we all admire it, will not answer this purpose. You have only to look at it to see that. The luckiest anthology ever made, for this purpose, is doubtless Palgrave's "Golden Treasury." The first series is absolutely authoritative. The claim of "the best and only the best" which its compiler made for it is completely vindicated.

We really wish we could say as much for Mr. Knowles's well-meant attempt. But we really cannot. We have not the intention of reviewing it, or of pointing out its sins either of commission or of omission. But we may remark in passing that when you meet, in the preface to an American Anthology, with the statement that "in no case has a poem been included because it was widely known," and then find among the selections "The Old Oaken Bucket" and "My Old Kentucky Home," your want of confidence in that compiler must be nearly complete.

This attempt to meet the long-felt want has, upon the whole, and in spite of merits which we have no more space to note in detail than its defects, the effect of emphasizing the aching void in question. It is a vacuum which American lovers of poetry abhor. Mr. Stedman could fill it. It is to be hoped that he will undertake the work. There is a clear demand for it as he would do it. He has only to apply a stricter standard to his own too bulky "Anthology"—too bulky for that purpose—and he might take advantage of the new opportunity to correct some of the mistakes of omission as well as of commission of which the bulkier book may, on reflection, seem to him to be guilty. Such a volume, from such a hand, would be gladly greeted by many American lovers of poetry.

TAXES FOR LIBRARIES.

One of the leading librarians of the country has recently published a table, prepared in a City Department of Accounts, showing the proportions of municipal appropriations in a small inland city, which may well have general bearing and interest. Naturally conditions differ to some extent in the cities of the United States, but the figures embodied in the report, drawn with reference to a library almost if not wholly dependent upon the public funds for its support, should have wide general application.

The report places much emphasis upon the educational work of public libraries; their main purpose, like that of the public schools, being to train people for good citizenship, and from this standpoint are properly supported by public funds. In a library's more advanced work, however, its aims are more nearly those of the college or university, which is properly largely supported by endowment. This latter phase of its work absolutely demands a generous endowment for all libraries, which will enable them to increase and perfect their work to its fullest extent. The free libraries of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Minneapolis are representative city institutions supported partly by taxation, but aided by constant gifts and endowments in extending their influence and work.

It is impossible without accurate knowledge of New York City's own appropriations to see how its allowances for the support of libraries within the boundaries of Greater New York compare with the cost of its other departments, but a glance over the proportions in the estimate of a much smaller city, containing a practically unendowed library, whose influence for good has been felt far beyond the borders of its own natural environment, should be of practical value.

In the city in question the funds raised by taxation for municipal purposes are sixteen in number, the table showing the actual distribution of each dollar so raised. Of these sixteen funds, that for dredging is the smallest, 4 mills; the Board of Elections coming next, 5 mills; the third smallest being the library fund, 1 cent and 3 mills. The largest allowance, that for public schools, is 28½ cents out of every dollar. The appropriation for library work is a little more than half the amount spent on paving the city streets, less than half spent for street cleaning, one-third the cost of lighting the streets, and less than one-fifth the expenditure for bridges and viaducts, showing in brief that the care of highways requires more than twelve times the amount allowed for the important work of the libraries.

Further examination shows that the maintenance of the Fire Department requires an annual expenditure seven times as great as the library, the Police Department costing six times as much, and the sanitary police twice as much. The Infirmary Department alone costs much more than twice the sum allowed for the library and all its branches and stations.

The librarian in question, in referring to the fund for school purposes, which, large as it is, is far from being fully adequate to the needs of so important a department, makes the point that if it is wise to spend 28½ cents out of every dollar to teach boys and girls the use of books, it certainly must be wise to spend the minimum of 1 1-3 cents more on the "People's University," the only opportunity of the many to continue the use of good books all through life. When we consider how wide and constantly growing the free library system of the present day has become, no longer a single library, where those who sought its advantages could obtain them, but a vast system, constantly reaching out and trying to influence for good the city in general, establishing here a branch, there simply a station, and endeavoring properly to train for all the functions of civic life the boys and girls upon whom the future prosperity of a city depends, we are led to think whether it would not be far wiser to spend ungrudgingly a far larger proportion of each dollar of taxes in training boys and girls in good citizenship through the potent influence of books.

Surely a small amount of money spent in educating people toward the prevention of the evils resulting from ignorance and crime is far more wisely expended than the greater amount required to ca for the resultant effects of such ignora This is a question that those who consider Mr. Carnegie's gift to our own city unnecessarily large and bringing with it a too greatly increased burden of taxation might do well carefully to consider.

PRIGGISH HEROINES.

It falls to the lot of the reader of fiction frequently to become acquainted with a hero who is a hopeless prig, and one now and then lapses by gradations of appreciation into considering self-sufficient priggishness as one of the cardinal virtues.

The priggish young man is generally very naïve and unaware of his priggishness—which fits him as though it were molded upon him—as of course it is by the author, who is no less naïve than his hero in failing to discover the investiture of priggishness. Some of the most lovable heroes of fiction are, one remembers, prigs. There was Esmond—though we love him none the less—and David Copperfield, and Little Bilee, and others not a few, not excepting, by any means, Don Quixote, pathetically chivalrous in his quests of adventure that were undertaken with self-satisfied surety of his power to meet. But these priggish heroes have other qualities that offset what might be termed their distinctive failing—they are gallant, lovable, sincere, or interesting.

But the priggish heroine has no "extenuating circumstances" of charm to plead for her. She is either sentimental to excess, or—more generally—up to date as a new woman in a way one doesn't care for. Men and angels may be priggish, but women must not be, beyond the ordinary requirements of brilliancy and goodness necessary for human nature's daily food. Even in fiction sublunary femininity palls, for one knows that in real life, which we desire to consider the prototype of our best fiction, the women who most deserve the wings accredited to the sex—by poets mostly—are oftentimes those we least suspect.

The unrelaxing laxity of some of the heroines of latter-day fiction, provokes a sigh for even the heroine of the three volume novel sort. But when we return to her, we find the wind has not been tempered to the shorn lamb, and we are soon in revolt, for she is priggish, and her virtues are of the intolerable kind that make other people appear in unfavorable contrast.

How demurely priggish Evelina was! How unpleasantly so the Agnes in David Copperfield, and how companionable—this is treason!—Lady Castlewood was in this respect with Esmond. Charlotte Brontë secured Jane Eyre from priggishness by the strong simplicity of her visualizing power in a way George Eliot never discovered in dealing with her most priggish heroine, Dorothea. Like Dorothea, Mrs. Humphry Ward's Marcella, is, as an example of a priggish heroine, of a magnificence not soon to be equaled.

To be priggish is not, one believes, essentially a feminine characteristic, and there is some misplaced enthusiasm on the part of authors in creating the priggish heroine. Beyond a doubt, also, there is a good deal of more or less mitigated boredom attached to the consideration by the reader of the leading lady of some novels.

If one meets the priggish heroine in everyday life, one feels one cannot treat her with everyday casualness of manner. Perish the thought! There would have to be employed what Mr. Howells's Mr. March long ago denominated as a "high, sweet, society voice," and one would feel the strain of nerve pressure in the effort to correlate in a degree the impeccable poise of the heroine, whose "intolerable virtues" ironed flat and stiffly starched, demand admiring recognition.

The heroine is queen of her domain—like the cook of the kitchen!—and those who enter into the contemplation of this domain are for the nonce her subjects. Let the novelist remember this, and be merciful in distributing "prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans," in the great university of fiction.

A GREAT BIBLIOGRAPHER.

There died in London on Aug. 5 one of the most accomplished men bibliography has ever known, through whose hands passed for forty years thousands of rare, unique, and beautiful volumes, which he handled with tenderness and described with expertness. In all probability no other man will ever see the books and manuscripts that he saw; no other man, assuredly will ever write about them as he wrote. Great bibliographers are rarer than the rarities of which they critically treat.

Michael Kerney was one of the few the world has seen. Yet he died unknown, and his name was not to be found in "Who's Who." Since 1862 Michael Kerney was the late Bernard Quaritch's chief cataloguer and literary adviser. He was born in Dublin in 1838, and he died possessed of a wonderful knowledge of languages, the rarest of known books, and most important of ancient manuscripts. That a modern bookseller's catalogue is interesting and often fascinating reading is due to the efforts of those who learned from Kerney that a book list can be made something more than a mere compilation of titles and hackneyed and frequently inaccurate data. Yet he said himself that a dealer's catalogue and a bibliographical work must always remain distinct things, and while an occasional dash of literary history is useful in a catalogue, it is mere foppery to put on the robes of bibliography.

Mr. Kerney was ever modest; his own works, however, are more bibliographical than the records of men far more famous than he. The most of Kerney's works were published anonymously or over the signature of his late employer. The most important of these probably is a monograph on the "Spanish Letter of Columbus, reprinted in fac simile, translated and edited from the unique copy printed in Barcelona in April, 1493," London, 1891. This account of the only known copy of the folio Spanish letter, which was discovered in Spain in 1889, and passing through the hands of Maisonneuve and Quaritch, came to the Lenox Library in 1892, is authoritative and valuable. The author signed his preface "M. K." The more notable of his other productions are "Monuments of the Early Printers," in six parts, 1886-87; "Monuments of Printing," 1897; "Examples of Bookbinding," three catalogues, 1883, 1888, and 1897; "Bibliotheca Hispana," 1895, "Palaeography," 1894, and "A Short Sketch of Liturgical History and Literature," 1887.

The Trustees of the British Museum are about to issue two more parts of their important series of selected Babylonian and Assyrian inscriptions. The first part consists of fifty plates of autograph fac similes of Assyrian mythological inscriptions from the pen of Mr. King. This volume contains many more important additions to the creation legend, especially a new fragment of the tablet; also considerable additions to the Chaldean epic. The second part consists of an important series of the syllabaries or lexicographical tablets, which are of the greatest value to scholars. These have been copied by Mr. Campbell Thompson.

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—All the daily papers of importance in England and Scotland reviewed Hall Caine's new novel, "The Eternal City," within forty-eight hours after publication, the reviewers, of course, having advance sheets of the book. The consensus of critical opinion seems to be favorable. The earnestness and imaginative force of the work are admitted, eulogized, or expatiated upon; at the same time, some of the most enthusiastic critics do not fail to take note of its extravagance and occasional unreality.

***

Frederick A. Mackenzie's "The American Invaders" is to be published here in September by Bell, the first edition being 120,000 copies. It is largely made up of articles contributed by the author to a daily paper while making a sensational visit to the States. He dilates upon the progress of American enterprise, but the ingenuity of England is not forgotten.

***

Timely because of the interest aroused by the tuberculosis congress, James Arthur Gibson's forthcoming volume on the Nordrach treatment of consumptives is announced by Sampson Low, Marston & Co.; the writer lays stress upon the care of children of consumptive parents who, rationally brought up, should escape the disease.

***

The whole edition of Macmillan & Co.'s portfolio of Scang's illustrations of Kipling, published at 5 guineas net, has been subscribed for in advance. Maurice Berkeley, lately of Australia, and a companion of the late J. K. Stephen of Cambridge University, claims the authorship of that oft-quoted couplet attributed to Stephen:

When the Rudyards cease from Kipling
And the Haggards ride no more.

Also of a popular parody on Whitman, which until now has been attributed to Stephen.

***

Dr. Moule, the new Bishop of Durham, has been editing the later Pauline Epistles for Dent's Temple Bible.

***

"All the Russias" is the title of a new work by Henry Norman, which will be published in October—here by Heinemann, and in America by Charles Scribner's Sons. It contains travel sketches, and studies of the contemporary conditions in Russia and Siberia, Finland, the Caucasus, and Central Asia, and will be profusely illustrated from the author's own photographs. Many of the articles will be recalled by Americans as having originally appeared in Scribner's Magazine, where the paper concerning Finland aroused a certain amount of protest in quarters of the liberal-minded for its pronounced pro-Russian proclivities.

***

An anonymous volume of "Recollections of Jean Ingelow and Her Early Friends" will be published here next Tuesday. It is said to contain much fresh, interesting, and valuable material.

***

The Dents having intended to omit "The Life of Napoleon" from their new edition of the complete works of Hazlitt, as being out of date, have been besieged by letters of protest. They have therefore decided to republish it in a separate subscription edition.

***

The Constables say that all of the 160 volumes of their formidable "History of the Counties of England" will be finished in eight years. One volume on Hampshire and one on Norfolk are already out. All the big libraries in the United States have subscribed for the series, the American agents of which are E. P. Dutton & Co. The late Bishop Stubbs of Oxford was an eager promoter of this work, on which only historical students of the very first rank are employed. E. A. D.

A German Diplomat in the Far East.

It would take a very clever man to write a dull autobiography—for, after all, the life of every human creature, if told with sincerity, must furnish interesting material to the average reader. But the professional diplomat has unfortunately a schooling which precludes the happy unconsciousness which makes the letters, even of children, entertaining. We cannot imagine Bismarck or Metternich or Wellington ever writing a letter without instinctively weighing the published value of each word. We cannot but feel this limitation in taking up the interesting volumes just published in Leipzig (Wigand, publishers,) recording the experiences of von Brandt in his thirty-three years of diplomatic activity in the Far East—mainly in China and Japan. (33 Jahre in Ost Asien.)

So far only two volumes have appeared, and it is high praise to say that they are readable—considering that they are the work of a diplomat. Von Brandt has a clear, vigorous style; is an excellent observer; dwells by preference on the agreeable things about him; makes friends on all sides; is possessed of a sense of humor, good health, and an enterprising temperament. What more can we ask of a man who produces a book of travel? In San Francisco he frankly tells us that his countrymen who ran flash restaurants and cognate places of alleged amusement were more dangerous to good order than the Chinese—while at the same time he dwells fondly on the excellent philanthropic work done by Germans of another class. That was in 1871—in which year he notes that young men of fashion called upon their lady friends dressed in red flannel shirts and revolvers—in San Francisco!

But von Brandt nowhere speaks with bitterness or vulgar prejudice. He discusses American shortcomings with charity—as he does those of his fellow-Germans. He finds much fault (Vol. II., p. 337) with Germans in America who fail to seize their opportunities of taking a vigorous hand in politics and stemming the tide of municipal corruption. He thinks Germans are too ideal in politics—that they refuse to work for practical ends because they dream of something unattainable. Carl Schurz comes in for gentle criticism under this head, he who might on several occasions have placed himself at the head of the German-American vote and had a determining voice at critical times!

The author tells us unreservedly (p. 316) that in no country of the world has he met with people of all classes so amiable and intelligent as Americans—and from a man who can make this statement we can afford to accept many a stricture.

Of the venerable Emperor William, von Brandt relates that on the occasion of being presented, in Wiesbaden, in 1872, the monarch asked him how he happened to be wearing a certain Dutch decoration. Von Brandt explained that it was because of some service he had rendered Dutchmen in the Far East.

Here is the answer of the German Emperor—the only words that are recalled from this interview:

"Do you know that this Dutch decoration ranks with the Red Eagle decoration of the First Class? It will be a long time before you get that!"

To this the author adds, for all comment: "His Majesty was right! I received that decoration not until 1898!" [Thirty-eight years from the time of entering Prussian service!] For my part I am at a loss to understand the point of this episode. Was it intended as a snub to the Prussian diplomatic servant, or was it to illustrate the Emperor's keen interest in decorations?

In any case no diplomatic servant of Germany served his country more devotedly or more intelligently than this same von Brandt. He went to the East in 1860, and may therefore be in a sense regarded as the embodiment of the Far Eastern question so far as German diplomacy is concerned. He was a pioneer in China and Japan. He represented his country when Germany was merely a loose agglomeration of jealous States whose only bond was a certain trade interest. France, England, the United States, Russia—these had firm footing in China and Japan, through the treaties of 1858. Germany had no footing at all, and it was quite possible that China and Japan would close their ports to her on the ground that she had no treaty at her back—and at that time no men-of-war worth mentioning. That Germany was ultimately recognized, and suitably so, was in a large measure owing to von Brandt—as I can testify in a way from what I saw and heard during my first visits to that part of the world. POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Vapereau's Wit and Wisdom.

Since the epigrams by Alfred Stevens, the author and artist, appeared in these columns several weeks ago, Mr. George Iles has called our attention to a similar collection by Gustave Vapereau, the compiler of the celebrated "Dictionaire des Contemporines," as privately printed in a pamphlet called "Man and Life; Notes and Impressions." Mr. Iles sends a copy of this pamphlet, from which the subjoined sayings are taken:

The world is known neither to the solitary nor to the worldling; it is a picture which must be looked at neither too far off nor too near.

A single word brings to an end the friendship of a lifetime: to break one link is to sunder the chain.

Ask a man, if you were not a man what animal would you like to be; then will his character be revealed.

An intelligent man interests himself in many things for his pleasure; he attaches himself to one for its use.

We often suffer more from the death of an illusion than from the loss of a reality.

To live in the world we must have much tolerance of others; to live alone, yet more of ourselves.

As one grows old it is wiser to surround one's self with old books than new friends.

Women have a way of saying all and telling nothing; of saying nothing and telling all.

Women have good eyes for details, but a whole escapes them: they are capital at miniatures, bad at architecture.

A woman wishes to find in the man she loves superiority of some kind—even in evil.

We affront women by looking at them too much; we wound them when we do not look at them at all.

Women love us for our talents, and adore us for our faults.

A woman's success is not complete unless she has found some one who makes her suffer.

Nature has declared a prime inequality between man and woman; she is unchained by what she bestows; he is unchained by what he receives.

Wit throws out sparks; genius gives us sunshine.

To make one good book sacrifice work enough for two or three.

There are little nothings which are everything; they confer elegance on carriage, originality upon style, perfection upon work.

Progress has come to mean the art of creating new wants.

The inequality of wealth in a democracy is balanced by its instability.

Aristocracies are transformed and pass away, but aristocracy is immortal.

High places are high mountains, they are more surely reached by sinuous paths than straight roads.

Two things trouble my faith: the animality of most men, the intelligence among beasts.

Nothing makes one doubt immortality more than the frivolity of thought among the majority of mankind.

Civilization is as thin a shell on the native savagery of man as the crust of the earth above primitive chaos.

Life is a river which depends less upon its source than upon its affluents.

Library Week This Year.

The New York Library Association will meet for the annual "Library Week" from Sept. 21 to 30, 1901, at Lake Placid Club, Morningside, Essex County, N. Y. The general plan of the programme, as announced in a circular just received from the Secretary, is to consider each subject by a short opening address, to be followed by free discussion, for which ample time will be allowed. Fifteen minutes is the limit for those who open the subject, three minutes additional being allowed to close. The programme will be elastic, so that if a subject develops great interest the time may be prolonged. The actual sessions of the conference will occur from Sept. 23 to Sept. 28, one session daily being planned, but sessions may be concentrated if the weather proves stormy. Subjects will be bulletined daily. Among the topics considered for discussion are the following:

President's address, of which the keynote will be Co-operation, with overture references to themes of discussion in the programme.

"Library Institutes," opened by Melvil Dewey, in connection with report of the committee on districting the State.

"Library Architecture," opened from the architect's side, by Edward B. Green of Buffalo.

"Literature and the Children," opened by Miss Mae E. Schreiber, instructor in English, New York State Department of Public Instruction.

"A New Departure in Reading Lists," opened by Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf.

"Book Selection," in various phases, to be broadly considered from the literary as well as the library view.

"The Desk Assistant," or the point of contact.

One public meeting has been arranged at the Parish House of St. Eustace-by-the-Lakes in Lake Placid; all other sessions will be held in the Lake Library. Many interesting people of the library world, including the Executive Board of the A. L. A., have signified their intention to be present, and these friends will join in discussions helping to make them notable expressions of modern library thought. The New York Central Railroad and branches make half rates from all points on their lines. Application has been made for one and one-third fare rates, certificate plan, over other lines. The Lake Placid Club makes half regular rates on rooms, i. e., the cost of rooms is from 25 cents to $2 a day. Ordinary comfortable rooms accommodating two average about $1 a day. Table board is 50 cents a meal, or $10.50 a week. All interested in library work, inside or outside New York State, are cordially invited.

It is most important for the comfort of all that the club should know as early as possible how many guests it must care for. Persons who intend to go should advise the Secretary, Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, James Prendergast Library, Jamestown, N. Y. If they wish to engage rooms they should write to Asa O. Gallup, at the Lake Placid Club.

Hall Caine's New Story.

Mr. Hall Caine's romance "The Eternal City," which is nearly ready from the Appletons, is the story of Samson and his struggles with the Philistines. Naturally there must enter into the action that temptress Delilah. Was she really as bad as the Old Testament depicts her? May there not have been some true womanly feeling in her? Mr. Caine in his romance draws certain parallels between the social edifice of the past and that of the present. The power of the Kings of to-day is not what it was. Shows and pageants still assort themselves to royalty, but their effects are diminishing, and hardly influence a thinking people. Mr. Caine is a strong believer in the reign of peace. He thinks that it is Rome which is still to be the centre of action, "the mother city of the pagan and Christian worlds." The problem the author of "The Eternal City" tackles is a large one. He acknowledges himself what are the difficulties of his task. To use his own words, Mr. Caine writes: "I have tried to do my best, and if in the sequel it should appear that I have in a measure retained the good-will of the public of American readers, so dear to me, I shall be abundantly satisfied and happy."

"We Are Coming, Father Abraham."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Referring to the inquiry of "L. A. R.," New Rochelle, N. Y., in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 10, just fourteen years ago this month an article written by Brander Matthews and printed in The Century Magazine told the story of the authorship of the war lyric, "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand More," from notes supplied by me. The author of the poem was James Sloane Gibbons, a Quaker, born in Wilmington, Del., but living in New York at the time of the rebellion. He was one of the founders of the old Ocean Bank and its cashier for a long time—a writer on financial topics and the author of two or three books on banks and banking. He was an abolitionist of note and an early editor of The Anti-Slavery Standard, also an occasional contributor to the papers and magazines. The famous war lyric, composed mainly on the street while the author was following one of the new regiments in its march up Broadway, in a most exciting period of the war, was sent to The Evening Post and published without a name. Being in William Cullen Bryant's paper, it was naturally attributed to him, and was so sung by the Hutchinson family throughout the North, even after they were told the name of the author, who was well known to them. About a month after the publication in The Evening Post, when the song was becoming well known, Mr. Bryant inserted a note in The Post giving the true authorship. This note, in Mr. Bryant's handwriting, happened to be preserved by the then managing editor of The Post, Mr. Charles Nordhoff, and was in his collection of autographs in 1887. A fac simile of that letter will be found printed in Prof. Matthews's article in The Century Magazine of the above date. The other items came to me from Mr. Gibbons himself, when he was a white-haired old man. A further account of Mr. Gibbons will be found in the "Life" of his wife, Abby Hopper Gibbons, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

JAMES HERBERT MORSE.

Cotuit, Mass., Aug. 21, 1901.

The Max Muller Library for Japan

The library of the late Prof. Max Müller has been purchased by Baron Iwasaki for presentation to the University of Tokio. For several months Prof. Takakusu, a pupil of Prof. Müller, has been endeavoring to secure the collection for his university, but the Japanese Parliament was not sitting, and no public money could be provided for the purpose. The Baron lately learned the situation, and bought the library, donating it to the university "in the hope that by the memory of Prof. Max Müller we may create interest in the studies initiated by the Professor, and benefit all those engaged in researches in the same fields of learning."

These conditions were imposed by Baron Iwasaki: (1) That the library be kept separately under special care; in order to commemorate the name of the original owner; (2) that the library be open to any student engaged in studies similar to those of the Professor; (3) that the university will carefully avoid all danger of loss or injury.

The University of Tokio is building a new hall for the books, which will be called the Max Müller Library. There are about 13,000 volumes in the collection, exclusive of eighty-one Sanskrit manuscripts, some of them unique, and all important, and many fine illustrated works. The Japanese were extremely fortunate to secure the library, and the High Priest of the great Hongwangsi Monastery intended to buy it if not acquired by the university.

A Statue of Whittier.

It is proposed to erect a statue of John Greenleaf Whittier in Amesbury, Mass., his home for over fifty years, and in which the greater part of his lifework was done. The plans to do this are by voluntary contributions of large or small amounts from the people all over the world to whom Mr. Whittier's memory is dear, either as a reformer or as a poet.

The memorial will be from a design made by some sculptor of established and wide reputation, and will cost not less than $10,000. All designs submitted will be examined and passed upon by the Statue Committee of the Whittier Home Association of Amesbury and an Advisory Board to be given in full later, but which will include the names of Mr. Edmund C. Stedman, the Hon. John Hay, the Hon. George F. Hoar, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.; the Rev. Theodore Cuyler, D. D.; Mr. S. T. Pickard, the Hon. George Von L. Meyer, Mr. Bliss Perry, Mr. Murat Halstead, and President William F. Slocumb. Contributions, whether large or small, may be sent to the Whittier Home Association and will be acknowledged at once by the Treasurer, Miss Emma C. Woolfenden, Amesbury, Mass.

A PROPOSITION.

There are some readers of The Saturday Times (we will not attempt to say how many) who do not read our new magazine, THE WORLD'S WORK. If you will send us the attached coupon, we will mail the September issue to you, with the understanding that if you find the magazine better than you expect, you are to send us 25 cents. If not, you can throw it away and have no complaint from us.

Doubleday, Page & Co.,
34 Union Square, New York:

Send me the September issue of *The World's Work*, on the conditions named above.

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Aug. 24.

WIT IN A LIBRARIAN.

Curiosities in the Reports of the Late Mr. Dennis of the State Library of Kansas.

SIX millions of dollars is the sum which will be expended in New York City in the near future for additional circulating libraries. Is it possible that among the librarians who will be appointed to superintend these great storehouses of learning will be found an equal to the late Mr. H. R. Dennis of the State Library of Kansas, who, notwithstanding his many trials and hardships, was yet able to see the bright side of it all, and whose biennial reports literally teem with a wit and humor worthy of an Artemus Ward or a Mark Twain?

Mr. Dennis's death will be mourned by many in the library world. While looking up some records in connection with the State of Kansas in the Library of Congress, my attention was arrested by a footnote which appeared at the end of a statement regarding the disposition of the salary fund of the library, and which reads as follows:

It will be observed, I suppose, (for there is no disguising the fact,) that the salary fund is entirely exhausted. I have heretofore apologized for a similar condition when the salary was larger and better able to take care of itself and the Librarian, but no apology is now necessary. The last Legislature so reduced it that it was scarcely able to stand alone to begin with, and while it was intended to be for the support of the Librarian, he has often been compelled to support the salary. It was not very robust from the start, and I have often been compelled to walk nights with it when it seemed especially feeble. All can testify that at the times above mentioned, month by month, I have carefully drawn it out, like a sick baby, and had it been strong enough to make it safe I would have drawn it out oftener. We are mutual friends—my salary and I—and I have stood by it always, though it was small, and it has often staid by me for four or five days at a time—in the first part of the month. I know it is little, but I do not like to hear it abused. A legal friend of mine (speaking, however, as the agent of another party) lately characterized my salary as an estoppel in pay.

This was certainly a surprise and it seemed to call for further examination of his reports. As will be seen from the following extracts which I have made, my labor was fully repaid. Under the heading of "Losses" in this same report, Mr. Dennis commences with the following words:

All the world over there are more or less kleptomaniacs among bibliomaniacs. The disease spreads in all seasons of the year, and in all climates with equal facility. Persons exposed to old libraries containing many rare books filled with choice plates and illustrations seem most liable to the contagion. The symptoms of the disease are so variable that it is difficult to detect it, and it often requires long and patient watching to make the proper diagnosis. It may be chronic in the least suspected individual. The mild-mannered gentleman of middle age, with a bald head, whose language is precise and cultivated and who is a zealous student of some scientific specialty, may be in the worst stages of the malady, and the librarian not know it until too late. This is but one specimen of the bookworm that destroys more than he devours. Nothing approaching a specific has ever been discovered for this devastating disease. Probably the nearest to it is detection, trial, conviction, and speedy execution.

Mr. Dennis then goes on to itemize the various books, &c., stolen from the library, concluding as follows:

It seems an incongruous collection for purposes of larceny. The party in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, who purloined Mr. Young's work on "The Conduct, Manners, &c., of the Most Refined Society" will scarcely find in it a precedent for his act. "Dillon on the Removal of Causes" might have suggested its removal; but the moral hunger of the man who abstracted the "Revised New Testament" is something appalling.

In his fifth biennial report it would appear that he has succeeded in detecting and capturing at least one of the "kleptomaniacs," for under the heading of losses he says among other things:

In all ten volumes were stolen from the library during the past two years. I think I am placing the honor where it is due when I say that as a book thief Mr. Samuel G. Farrand has no superior in Kansas; and while I know it is not the policy of the State to do any free advertising for individual benefit, I cannot here refrain from saying that the people will find Mr. Farrand, wherever he may be, a most competent bookkeeper, whether by double or single entry. I feel satisfied that had he remained I should have been able to secure him permanent State employment.

But to return to the salary question, which seems to have been one of the most vital importance to Mr. Dennis, and upon which he has lavished his wit and humor. I will now quote in the order of his biennial reports. That in the fifth one reads:

It will be observed that the salary fund is entirely exhausted. I had hoped that there might be something left to revert to the general fund in the State Treasury, but demands of the family, and the constant drain on the private purse to meet the many calls made upon every individual in a public position (no matter how small it may be) to aid building churches, hails, asylums, for the strong-minded, houses of refuge for the weak-minded, infirmaries, hospitals, &c., in entertaining delegates, friends, strangers, &c., who come here regularly, annually, enthusiastically, and numerously to attend all sorts of conventions and gatherings, political, social, religious, agricultural, medical, mechanical, scientific, and otherwise, during which times your home is turned into a "short-order restaurant," your family become cooks and tablewaiters, while paterfamilias grows round-shouldered carrying the market basket during the day and sleeps in the coal shed at night; to aid in sending one-legged people somewhere, who seem to be always far from home and wanting to get back, and having but one leg and no money, seem in the worst possible condition for travel; to help clubs, societies, organizations, reformers, individual and collective, and all those who feel that they have views to be ventilated and a mission to live in some way without work; to purchase tickets to all sorts of excursions, festivals, exhibitions, concerts, entertainments, picnics, &c. to few of which you care to go and to none of which you have time to go, but all of which are armed with an appeal to your charity—these, and other things to numerous to mention, have defeated my attempt to get along with less than the amount appropriated, until the effort to do so has approached superhuman exertion. Rather than to leave something to go back to the general fund. However, for circumstances is not without precedent. I believe the most of the appropriations for salary will be found to be exhausted. While the general fund makes nothing for the past two years, it is offset by the fact that neither the Librarian nor assistants have made anything. I have no doubt that the party above mentioned, who has received $20 per month, (and who still lives,) might give some valuable practical suggestions on domestic economy. I do not wish to imply by the above that the salaries are too small, but that the expenses are too large! I hope it is apparent that my aim is not for increase of salary, but for legislation to reduce expenses.

In his next report, the sixth, Mr. Dennis has again to call attention to sundry larcenies, among which he makes special mention of the purloining of a photogravure called "The Youth of Bacchus," by Bouguereau, from Champlin's Cyclopedia of Painters and Painting. He says:

What an artistic soul the person must have who is capable of such an aggravating mutilation of so beautiful and valuable a work! The act was worthy of Mr. Samuel G. Farrand, whose name I tried to embalm in my last report as the most industrious expert and indefatigable book thief in Kansas. But Mr. Farrand not being in the State of Kansas, he cannot be credited with whatever honor the above act would give him in his profession.

But his announcement this year regarding the fact that his salary fund is once again entirely exhausted is a marvel of sarcasm. Here it is:

I regret to be again compelled to announce that the salary fund is entirely exhausted. The reasons are much the same as those stated in my last report. I have not been afflicted with twins or other causes for additional expense during the past two years, but the result is the same. I have used the utmost economy in my mode of living, hoping that I might be able to leave something to revert to the general fund, but it has been a failure. Seven years of ambitious effort in this direction, and seven years of failure, convince me that it cannot be done. My judgment is that if the State wishes to derive any revenue from the salary fund for the general fund it will have to reduce the appropriation. I do not make this as a suggestion, however. I think it would be safest to rely upon taxation for revenue.

We now come to the seventh report made by Mr. Dennis, which does him full justice. The salary question still seems to be of paramount importance not only to himself, but to what he later calls the "ladder-climbing librarian." His words are as follows:

Notwithstanding the fact that the last Legislature increased the salary fund, it will be seen that it is again entirely exhausted. I think I mentioned this probable result to the last Committee on Ways and Means. In former years, and with a less salary, I made diligent effort to leave something to revert to the general fund. It was not surprising that in the end the showing did not indicate that either I or the State made anything. But not to be able to save something now on an increased salary is mortifying. Still I feel that I have done the best I could in that direction; I have daily used careful economy in assisting impecunious, one-legged people to travel to distant parts of the country, in tiding others over the heated term, who dared not labor for fear of sunstroke in warm weather, and of rupturing an inherited aneurism in cold weather; in helping others build houses on imaginary lots, and repair roofs to imaginary churches; in contributing toward the purchase of Jersey cows for families afflicted with a chronic want of lacteal secretion and a fatty degeneration of muscular activity, and to help to keep alive the patriotic sentiment of those who find it necessary to have a brass band whenever two or three are gathered in a political capacity. I think those who have applied to me for aid for any of the above-named purposes (and for many others not named) would testify with one accord that I have used rigid economy. And still the result is the same. It shows the fallacy of increasing salaries. I would not be surprised, if the salary were raised to the munificent sum paid certain baseball players and riders of race horses, it would still be found to be exhausted at the end of two years.

But neither time nor space will allow me to quote at greater length the quaint sayings of Mr. Dennis regarding the various acts of vandalism which have been committed in the library, and I will close by giving the last note which Mr. Dennis was destined to make in explanation of the exhausted condition of the salary fund before handing in his final papers. He concludes by saying:

It will be observed, I suppose, (for there is no disguising the fact,) that the salary fund is entirely exhausted. This is a quotation from my last report, but it is just as true now as it was then. I had hoped to be able to turn over $12.13 to the State Treasurer, and would have done so but for the fact that long ago it became very apparent to others that the ladder-climbing librarian needed a new suit of clothes. This want was so apparent to others that it was not long kept from me, and as I always want a good thing in the way of clothes myself, and as I believe it the duty of State officers to be at least respectably clad, I invested the whole sum in a suit. I am told that if there were no suits among the people that there would be no lawyers, so that my action must certainly be encouraging to the lawyers. As to the salary of Mr. Falls, my assistant, I have never been able to understand why it should be so small. He is efficient, and most helpful both to the bench and bar, and knows the library. A knowledge of what he does would convince anybody, it seems to me, that his services are worth not less than $40 per month, and I hope it may be increased to that. The services of no page in the House or Senate can be daily equal to his in the library.

RICHARD R. C. SIMON,
Library of Congress, D. C., Aug. 17, 1901.

The Board of Trustees of the Young Men's Benevolent Association Library of 311 East Broadway, through S. N. Tuckman, President of the board, made the following report:

"The annual circulation was 80,500 volumes. The circulation for the year preceding the last was 23,000 and that of three years ago was 8,000. During the last year the library received $2,280, of which $2,000 was from the city appropriation, and $200 was from the State. The library is located in a thickly populated part of the east side of the city and is of great benefit to those who live in the neighborhood. In connection with the library there is a reading room, containing the current magazines and periodicals as well as the daily newspapers."

WHITMAN'S LINCOLN.

His "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed" Superbly Issued in England.

It seems particularly fitting that the country in which the first appreciation of the merits of a poet of whom William Michael Rossetti wrote: "The real American poet is Walt Whitman, a man enormously greater than * * * any other of his poetic compatriots," should be the first to issue one of the best of his poems in perfect typography. Whitman is still held in higher esteem in England, both as poet and prose writer, than in his own land, sharing with Poe, in the former country, the highest rank among American poets. There, too, Whitman's genius was first fully recognised and proclaimed through John Addington Symonds, William Michael Rossetti, and Anne Gilchrist.

Of all the poems written about Lincoln none has been so well remembered as the four grouped together by Whitman as "Memories of President Lincoln," the longest of which, called in the American edition, "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed," has just been issued from the Essex House Press, as Walt Whitman's "Hymn on the Death of Lincoln." This book is the fourth in the vellum series of the great poems of the language, "printed in love for the poet and admiration for the subject," issued from that press.

It is printed on a beautiful quality of vellum; the type chosen being unusually effective, but the press work far less admirable. The poem occupies eighteen pages, and is peculiarly set, there being no division into lines, as in the usual verse form; the beginning of such lines being indicated only by red lines, hand drawn, around the opening capital letters of each line. The edition is limited to 125 copies, forty of which were for America, all on vellum, and published at £1 2s. per copy, the issue being oversubscribed before publication.

The book contains a full-page colophon, which besides the usual particulars shows a portion of a house with a charming entrance and growing plants in tubs, hand colored. It also contains a new set of "bloomers," designed for it by Mr. C. R. Ashbee, also hand-colored; his motives being Whitman's lilacs, "with delicate colored blooms" and "heart-shaped leaves of rich green," and "the gray-brown bird, * * * the thrush," all thoroughly charming both as to color and design. The landscape frontispiece, also hand-colored, is by Mr. Ashbee, and introduces the thrush, the lilacs, "and the great star early drooped in the Western sky in the night," as well as the coffin "carrying a corpse to where it shall rest in the grave, * * * with processions long and winding, and the flambeaus of the night," treated emblematically and in delicate coloring, but on the whole far less successfully than the bloomers. The book is well bound in stiff vellum, with title in gold on the back, the front cover showing the design used throughout this vellum series, a rose and leaves, blind tooled, with Spenser's "Soul Is Form," one of the mottoes of the Guild of Handicraft, whose press is only one, and one of the latest, of their forms of handicraft.

It must be remembered that all Whitman has written of Lincoln was the result of personal knowledge and observation, written not from memory, from a standpoint of the later years, but set down in notebooks at the hour and day, in the camps and hospitals, and in Washington. "Specimen Days" contains word pictures showing war and its resultant circumstances far more convincingly and vividly than does "The Red Badge of Courage," and yet not attracting half the attention. Whitman's graphic descriptions are drawn, it must not be overlooked, from three years' constant service at the front and elsewhere, not as a soldier, but as a visitor and nurse at camp and hospital, years in which so much hard work was done that the remaining portion of his life was passed in semi-invalidism.

A lecture on the death of Lincoln, included in Whitman's published volumes, gives the most vivid picture of the tragedy of April 14, 1865, as well as indicates one of the sources of "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed." The day had been unusually pleasant all through the land; the moral atmosphere being gladdened by Lee's surrender and the approaching close of the war. All this gladness was to be closely followed by a gloom hard to realize at this late day. When the sad news came, Whitman was staying in a house where there were many lilacs in full bloom. "By one of those caprices which enter and give tinge to events without being at all a part of them, I find myself always reminded of the great tragedy of that day by the sight and odor of those blossoms. It never fails." Hence the unusual appropriateness of Mr. Ashbee's scheme of ornament. One of Whitman's first good pictures of Lincoln was prepared just after the battle of Bull Run.

The President, recovering himself, begins that very night—sternly, rapidly sets about the task of reorganizing his forces, and placing himself in position for future and surer work. If there were nothing else of Abraham Lincoln for history to stamp him with, it is enough to send him with his wreath to the memory of all future time that he endured that hour, that day, bitterer than gall—indeed, a crucifixion day—that it did not conquer him; that he unflinchingly stemmed it, and resolved to lift himself and the Union out of it.

The Avery Prints and Art Books.*

There comes from the New York Public Library a neat and—to those interested in lithographs and etchings—a valuable little pamphlet entitled "A Handbook of the S. P. Avery Collection of Prints and Art Books." The collection represents 978 artists, and is made up of 17,775 prints. It offers a comprehensive view of the state of lithographs, engravings, and etchings during the past half century, especially in France, which finds still have been most cultivated.

These prints are valuable not only as art productions, but on account of their subject matter, including, as they do, historical scenes, portraits, views, buildings, and reproduction of costumes, famous paintings, and statuary. By the way, in the group of photographs and other modes of reproduction, the fine and comprehensive series after the drawings and paintings of Dante Gabriel Rossetti deserves special mention. We are told that many of them were furnished by the artist's brother, Mr. William M. Rossetti.

Mr. Avery's gatherings, including some of the great luminaries in the annals of the art of etching, and represented by very full, and at times, as in the case of Charles Jacque, absolutely unique collections, Sir Francis Seymour Haden, J. A. McN. Whistler, Leopold Flameng, Felix Bahot, F. Bracquemond, Meryon, Guénard, Daubigny, Zilcken, are among those who can be studied in a showing of remarkable completeness. Others are represented by characteristic selections from their works, while in a number of cases, two or three examples, or even one, serve sufficiently well to illustrate the style of an artist of less importance.

There are over 2,500 lithographs, which graphically illustrate the art of drawing on and printing from stone, from the time of Senefelder's discovery to the present. The varied resources of the art appear here in the earliest silver-toned efforts, the fine gamut of rich tones and the color suggestions shown by Decamps, Delacroix, Raffet, Gavani, and the other masters of the golden age of the art, the virtuosity of a Menzel, the tours de force of a Lunois, the imaginings of a Fantin-Latour, or the sketchy cleverness and succinctness of a Whistler.

All of these prints are accounted for in this handbook by alphabetical lists of the artists, with statement of the number of pieces by which each is represented. The books, which are fully catalogued here, comprise general works on prints, etching, and lithography, monographs on artists represented in the collection, and bound collections of etchings and lithographs, such as Goya's "Capriccios," the reproductions of Le Guay's gems attributed to Madame de Pompadour, or the publications of the English Etching Club.

The little handbook under notice serves a twofold purpose. It will be useful as a guide to those who desire to study the collection, showing of what it is made up, and by how many examples each artist is represented, and, on the other hand, it will assist those who have a wish and the opportunity to add works to the collection by showing what it lacks.

*A HANDBOOK OF THE S. P. AVERY COLLECTION OF PRINTS AND ART BOOKS IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. From the De Vinne Press. 1901.

"Geoffrey Strong."*

Sometimes a book recalls another quite vividly in spite of the difference of plot and style, and the reading of "Geoffrey Strong" has conjured up the little village of "Cranford" with its simple daily happenings and quiet country life. Mrs. Richards has a rare trait of putting before the minds of her readers the minor incidents which go to form the vital events of the life of the New England villager.

The story is sweet and pure, coming as a distinct relief from the dashing romances or the deep and curious character studies which leave the reader, these warm Summer days, in a dismal state of introspection or self analysis. It is just a love story, but there is a sweet tenderness about it and a sprightly and graceful humor that makes it far more interesting than the general run of its kind.

There is a quaint truthfulness too in her description of the "Blyth girls," aged respectively sixty and sixty-five—Miss Phoebe sworn to spinsterhood, though "the daughter of her honored parents could ill afford to speak lightly of matrimony," and Miss Vesta, frail and white, with a faint glow of pink about her like a white rose at sunset. They never read Dickens, they had been brought up to consider him vulgar; and Browning and Shelley! Ah! they were—well, doubtful. Mrs. Hemans and Mrs. Barbauld wrote poetry, now, "that is at once elegant and elevated in tone and spirit," and Cowper, too, had been admitted in their chosen circle of literary friends.

Their lives were quiet and peaceful without interruption or excitement until Dr. Strong came to live with them, and gave them a new element of interest. His was a bright, dashing, boyish nature, and won at once the affections of the gentle spinsters only—alas! he would be a little indelicate in his speech, as, for instance, his use of the word "leg" so freely. In Miss Phoebe's day "limb" had been considered more elegant, as well as—but medical men, no doubt, took a broader view of these matters."

Every one of the characters in the book seems to assume a living interest in the story, although many of them are unnecessary to the plot—Deacon Weight, old Mrs. Tree, with her kind heart and peppery tongue, even Direxia, Mrs. Tree's "maid of all work," and the aunt of Diploma Crotty, who had tyrannized over the "Blyth girls" for over twenty years. And leading in interest comes young Vesta, the victim of neurasthenia, who unconsciously taught Geoffrey Strong so many things about nerves.

Truly, there is a charm about the book, not faint or elusive, but easily traced to a simple story of simple people told with the pathos and humor of real life.

*GEOFFREY STRONG. By Laura E. Richards. 16mo. Pp. 217. Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. 75 cents. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

AUG

1901

BOOKS AND MEN.

"The Lover's Progress." We hear that the work entitled "The Lover's Progress: Told by Himself," mentioned last week in the cable letter to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, is to be published anonymously in London by Messrs. Chatto & Windus. It is also understood that Mr. Ernest A. Vizetelly's interest in the matter arises from the fact that the manuscript was first read by him and that he arranged for its publication on behalf of the author, who desires to remain anonymous. The work is described by the author—an Englishman long resident on the continent of Europe—as being a true narrative of facts, drafted, however, in some measure, in the form of a novel. The book opens with a story of first love, interwoven with the stirring incidents of the war between France and Germany in 1870. Later, amid a scenario crowded with acrobats, ballet girls, and musicians, comes a tragic account of the writer's passion for a notability of the French stage, whose early death, following a reckless life, leaves him despairing. But after a period of storm and stress he finds his heart beating once more, and the final section of the work describes his last love, his redemption by marriage, and the saving of his life by his young wife's devotion. Across the pages of the book flit various European celebrities, the Emperors Napoleon III., Francis Joseph, and William I., Pope Leo XIII., Prince Bismarck, Count Andrassy, Johann Strauss, Offenbach, Dumas fils, Dunglass Home, the medium, and others still living, to whom, for various reasons, the author has occasionally assigned fictitious names, which do not entirely mask their identity.

The Illustrator of "Kim." "Kim," Rudyard Kipling's new story, which will shortly appear from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co., in book form, has added interest from the fact that it is illustrated by the author's father, Mr. Lockwood Kipling. It is not generally known that Kipling, the elder, was for several years one of the central figures around whom the artistic education of native India flourished. After teaching the sons of Indian Princes painting, modeling, sculpture, and woodworking for ten years or more, Mr. Lockwood Kipling became the Principal of the Lahore School of Art, where he was also curator of the museum. He was considered the most proficient Oriental scholar among European residents, and is said to have had a most marvelous knowledge of the dialects of India. Mr. Lockwood Kipling, who was born in Pickering, showed keen artistic tendencies from his earliest years. After leaving school he went into the potteries, where he carried off the Wedgwood Memorial Art Prize. Subsequently he studied at South Kensington, and his services on the teaching staff led to his being sent by the Government to Bombay to direct art instruction there. His work would have sufficed to make the name of Kipling famous even had there not been the brilliant Rudyard to add lustre to it. All the Kiplings are clever, and the head of the family is as many-sided and gifted a man as need be sought. He has a taste for literature himself, and has written a valuable work, "Man and Beast in India." His illustrations of his son's newest novel are immensely interesting as accurate presentations of the living characters of "Kim."

Sir Walter Armstrong's "Turner." "The Life of Turner," by Sir Walter Armstrong, which will come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons some time before Christmas, may well be considered one of the most important art publications of the season. Sir Walter is the Director of the National Gallery of Ireland and the author of several works of commanding art interest, notably "Gainsborough and His Place in English Art" and "Sir Joshua Reynolds." The previous published accounts of Turner's career have long been felt to be either unsatisfactory or incomplete, and in Sir Walter Armstrong it is believed the man has been found for a carefully thought out estimate of the great English artist's work and of the place he occupies in modern art. A feature of this publication will be the reproduction of many of Turner's finest pictures. There will be at least ninety of these, and as the page is 15 by 11 inches in size, abundant room is given for satisfactory reproduction. The majority of them will appear in photogravure, and there will be a number of sketches and drawings reproduced in color tints by lithography and kindred processes. Mr. Creal Thompson has had supervision of the reproductions, working together with the author. The book is an imperial quarto of about 200 pages, with the engraved surface of the larger plates 6 by 9 inches. There are two editions, one at $40, and the other, on Japanese paper with a double set of illustrations, at $80. Both editions are strictly limited, and the small allowance for the United States is already almost subscribed, although the book is not yet nearly ready for publication.

Reducing the Percentage of Fiction. In the good old days when every American city had a comprehensive book store, it was a rallying place for the serious readers of the town. It was their habit to drop in every week or so and see what new books had come in, or what old books could shed light on questions they were thinking about. Many a fruitful inquiry had its first incitement in this hospitable privilege of the open shelf. The public libraries have succeeded to this phase of the book trade, as to certain others. It is now the established practice in New York, Buffalo, New Haven, and hundreds of other cities to offer on open shelves a large part, or even the whole, of a public library. The happy result is that readers are interested as never before, and that they choose more nutritious literary food than if they had only catalogues to deal with. Take the recent experience of Mr. E. H. Anderson, librarian of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg. He took out the reference works from the few shelves in the children's reading room and put there all the non-fiction books he had suited to young folks, together with a good selection of juvenile fiction. The cheering consequence was a marked increase in attendance and in circulation, while the percentage of fiction was reduced.

Traveling Libraries. Wisconsin has an enviable record in organising traveling libraries. In Dunn County, where thirty-seven were established by the Hon. J. H. Stout, two gave rise to permanent institutions. It is along the line of founding permanent libraries that the State is now showing most activity. Mr. F. A. Hutchins, the Secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, finds that many communities want more books than can be supplied by a traveling system, and it is felt that the standard works of reference and the classics of literature should remain in every village, however small. The gratifying feature of this development is the readiness with which local support comes forward to join hands with the good work of Mr. Hutchins.

The Appraisal of Literature. A good many of our readers will remember "The Jukes," published about twenty years ago, and reciting how one wretched woman became the progenitor of hundreds of criminals, idiots, and paupers. The author of that powerful social study was Richard L. Dugdale, who founded in New York the Society for Political Education, now defunct. In 1891 the society published "The Reader's Guide in Economic, Social and Political Science," edited by R. R. Bowker and George Iles. That little book proved so useful to librarians, teachers, students, and readers that it led Mr. Iles to advocate the "appraisal" of literature as part of the business of the American Library Association. THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 13 described the "Guide to the Literature of American History," edited by J. N. Larned, which the association expects to issue next January. It is probable that the next field to be appraised will be that of economic and political literature, taken in hand on the same judicious plan. Mr. Larned is a veteran editor, and his methods in enlisting the contributors for his historical guide mark his sagacity in a difficult task. He sought and found critics of informed and temperate judgment who would express with regard to every important book the opinion in which the scholars of the country in the main agree. In the economic and political field, where protectionists and free traders face each other, where Socialists and individualists are at swords' points, the "appraising" editor will have a path even more thorny than that of American history. In all likelihood the plan will be to give every controversial work two notes, one by a critic in sympathy with the author, the other by a reviewer of "contrary mind."

The Merrymount "Marriage Service." Following the English custom—the marriage service issued by the Arbendeane Press having gone rapidly out of print—Edwin S. Gorham, successor to James Pott & Co., has lately issued a beautiful little edition of "The Form of the Solemnization of Matrimony," bearing the certificate of Samuel Hart, custodian of the Standard Book of Common Prayer, that this marriage service conforms in every way to canonical rules. The little book, in its dainty binding of white and gold, is the work of the Merrymount Press, its typography being very fine. Part of the title page and the certificate are printed in red, the false titles, headings of pages, and the rubrics throughout being also in red. The paper used is very attractive both as to color and texture, and is an unusually heavy weight of Arnold's unbleached paper, bearing a pretty water mark. The book contains a good double-page blank certificate, to be filled out by the officiating clergyman, printed in black between red lines, the volume also containing half a dozen blank pages to be filled with the name of witnesses. It is to be had at 75 cents net per copy and should find ready sale among churchmen.

Charles Kingsley. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will begin in September the monthly issue of an édition de luxe of the "Life and Works of Charles Kingsley," to be published in nineteen medium 8vo volumes, strictly limited to 525 copies, 100 of which have been reserved for America. The "Life," which will occupy the first four volumes, will contain a portrait engraved on steel by C. H. Jeens, a photogravure of the bust by Woolner, and photogravures of a portrait painted by Mr. Lowes Dickenson, and an etched portrait after the same artist. The text of the life is to be a reprint of the original unabridged edition. This will be followed by the novels, "Westward, Ho!" "Alton Locke," "Hypatia," "Hereward the Wake," and "Two Years Ago," each in two volumes, succeeded by "Yeast," "Poems," "At Last," "Prose Idylls," and "Water Babies and Heroes," in single volumes the list of which will be issued in March, 1903. These volumes will be printed by Messrs. R. & R. Clarke upon an antique paper specially made for the edition by the Dickinsons. The binding of the Macmillan de luxe editions is always unusually satisfactory, the Kingsleys being issued in bright brown sateen cloth, heavily embossed with gold. The back of the cover, besides its lettering being entirely covered with a design showing a conventionalized flower alternating with monograms, was designed by Turbayne. Orders will be taken for complete sets only to be issued at 10s. 6d. net per volume.

A Guide Book to Health and Dict. This little book, which is to be had at a shilling in paper, and eighteen pence in art canvas covers, both bindings being painted and illuminated by hand, is published by "The Order of the Golden Age," Paignton, England. All profits arising from its sale are to be applied to the objects of the order, "the exaltation of humane ideals, the advocacy of recognition of the 'rights' of animals to just and humane treatment, the promotion of hygienic living, and the hastening of the time when kindness, happiness, health, benevolence, and spirituality shall prevail upon earth." The book, which contains about 100 pages, is not so much a plea for health reforms or a treatise on its justification, as it is a "guide" to reformed diet for domestic use. The volume contains short papers on such subjects as "Ideal Food," "Frutanian Diet," "A Plea for Simplicity," "A Plea for Moderation," "Artistic Cookery," "The Chemical Composition of Food," and "Hygienic Information." It will also be found to contain much useful general information as well as good, practical receipts for the preparation of vegetables, sauces, puddings, and sweets, and minute directions for the preparation of the most ordinary dishes in dainty form, for which latter reasons the work should appeal to a wider audience than vegetarians only.

Brief Personals. We have received the following communication from The Library of Congress, signed by Herbert Putnam (Librarian of Congress) and countersigned by W. R. Whittlesey, (Chief of Music Division:) "The Library of Congress wishes to complete its list of foreign and American negro composers of music—vocal and instrumental—and their works. Your cooperation is much desired. A reply from you giving such names and titles as may be within your knowledge would be of great assistance and a courtesy we should highly appreciate."

***

That E. B. Baldwin, at the head of the Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition, has high hopes that he will reach the pole no one who reads his account of his preparations in the September McClure's can doubt, but when we hear that Nansen has said that he expects Baldwin will reach the pole, we prick up our ears and wonder if there really is any chance of his doing so. So many have started out after the poles this year that it will be strange if neither of them is reached. Baldwin's description of the news buoys which he intends to send out (à la Andrée's pigeons) is particularly interesting.

***

A request has come to Gen. Lew Wallace and to his publishers, the Harpers, from Alexandria, Egypt, for permission to translate "Ben Hur" into Arabic. The request is made by Mr. Neghib Gargour, who is connected with the Khedival Mail Steamship Company at Alexandria. There exists already an Arabic translation of "Ben Hur," which was made by Dr. Van Dyck, the oldest Protestant missionary at Beirut, Syria. It seems particularly fitting that this great book should become known to the Arabians, for it will be recalled that not only the Bedouins, but also their horses, play a prominent and critical part in the story.

***

"Fiction pure and simple, plain humanity revealed in action on nature's stage." In these words Henry van Dyke recently described to a friend his forthcoming book, "The Ruling Passion." Further light is thrown upon it by the sub-title, which is "Tales of Nature and Human Nature." In other words, while Dr. van Dyke does not abandon the invigorating forests and rivers which give his name the actual smell of balsam, he pushes them into the background and fills the stage in front with living, doing humanity. There is no attempt to paint section or period, but just to get hold of the real drama of a few men and women.

***

Philip Verrill Mighels, whose new novel of adventure, "The Crystal Sceptre," has just been issued by R. F. Fenno & Co., returned to America a few days since, after a four years' residence in London. "The Crystal Sceptre" is Mr. Mighel's second novel, and he has already won a place among the successful American writers in London.

***

It seems that Mr. Ernest McGaffey, whose "Sonnets to a Wife" was most favorably reviewed in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, is also the author of another volume of verse called "Poems of the Town," recently published by Richard G. Badger & Co. This house also has in press another volume by Mr. McGaffey, called "Outdoors: A Book of the Woods, Fields, and Marshland," with frontispiece in photogravure. Among the contents we have sketches of "The Marshes in April," "Flower Shooting," "The Melancholy Crane," "Fishing for Big-Mouth Bass," "In the Haunts of the Loon," &c.

Harper's for September is now ready. It is a number you can't afford to miss.

HARPER'S

New Books and the September Magazine

The Supreme Surrender

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For September

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THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Principal American Ones for September.

READERS will find printed below lists of the contents of the principal American magazines for September. The lists are restricted to periodicals which appear once a month, and, while the contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions relate mainly to regular and familiar departments and some of the minor contributions. Our purpose has been to make readers acquainted with everything important or that for other reasons may have special interest for them.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE POOR IN SUMMER...Robert A. Stevenson
LOVE. A Sonnet.....Marguerite Merington
"A BURRO-PUNCHER"...Walter A. Wyckoff
THE UNITED STATES ARMY..
Francis V. Greene
SUSPENSE. Poem.....Rosina Hubley Emmet
THE BEGUILING OF THE BEARS..
Frederic Irland
THE CLOCK IN THE SKY....George W. Cable
PORREAL FRANCE. Quatrain...Edith M. Thomas
PAUL REVERE AND HIS ENGRAVING..
William L. Andrews
THE WRONG HOUSE—More Adventures of the Amateur Cracksman..E. W. Hornung
ANTÆUS. Poem.....Fullerton L. Waldo
A VAUDEVILLE TURN.....Cyrus T. Brady
THE PINK OF COURTESY..Katherine L. Bates
THE VOICE OF THE SEA. Poem..
Thomas Nelson Page
THE PINES OF LORY.....J. A. Mitchell

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRAGUE.....Arthur Symons
HIS WIFE. A Story in Three Parts..
Elizabeth S. P. Ward
THE NEW GERMAN NAVY....H. W. Wilson
IN THE MIXING OF THE WATERS..
Chester B. Fernald
ROOT AND ROSE. A Poem....Mary B. Hinton
OUR LAST CANNIBAL TRIBE...James Mooney
MISS NOEL'S REASON.....A. F. Redbranche
CATHODE RAYS..
Joseph J. Thomson, D. Sc., F. R. S.
THE SURRENDER OF SISTER PHILOMENE.....Elizabeth G. Jordan
REMINISCENCES OF GEORGE ELIOT..
Frederic Harrison
TWO CONVERTS.....Onoto Watanna
OUR DWELLING PLACE. A Poem..
S. T. Livingston
A PARTY AT MADEIRA'S...Edward S. Martin
EMBRYO AMERICANS.....Elizabeth Robins
THE SAPLING. A Poem..Josephine P. Peabody
THE PORTION OF LABOR....Mary E. Wilkins
JOHNNY SHARK.....T. Jenkins Hains
THE CASE OF THOMAS PHIPPS..
Thomas B. Aldrich
COLONIES AND NATION....Woodrow Wilson

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

MID-AIR DINING CLUBS.....Cleveland Moffett
MOLLY.....Joseph L. Smith
ADAM BREWSTER.....Lillie H. French
THE CROWN OF THE CONTINENT..
George B. Grinnell
THE CITY OF LIGHT. (The Pan-American Exposition).....David Gray
GOSSIP OF THE SWITCH-SHANTY..
Charles De Lano Hine
THE FALSE GODS OF DOC WEAVER..
Ellis P. Butler
D'RI AND I.....Irving Bacheller
THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA..Alice C. Hegan
AN AMERICAN LANDSCAPE PAINTER: William L. Picknell.....Edward W. Emerson
FIGHTING FROST.....Alexander McAdie
THE MAGIC OF THE INVISIBLE..
Henry Harris
DANIEL WEBSTER.....John B. McMaster
ISAM'S SPECTACLES.....Harry S. Edwards
LOUIS PHILIPPE IN THE UNITED STATES.....Jane M. Parker
HOW I SAVED BEN.....Lew Wallace
IMPRESSIONS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.....The Right. Rev. Henry C. Potter, (Bishop of New York)
TRENT'S TRUST.....Bret Harte
THE END OF SUMMER.....Madison Cawein
EDMUND BURKE AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.....Woodrow Wilson
THE MIRAGE OF THE HOMESICK..
Edith M. Thomas

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD. The Southern People During Reconstruction..
Thomas Nelson Page
HUNTING BIG REDWOODS.....John Muir
HIS ENEMY.....Alice Brown
BEAUTY.....W. J. Stillman
MOULD AND VASE.....Edith Wharton
REMINISCENCES OF A DRAMATIC CRITIC. II.....Henry Austin Clapp
THE CITY AT NIGHT.....Rollin Lyndet Hartt
THE FUTURE OF POLITICAL PARTIES..
Charles A. Conant
SEA RHAPSODY.....Richard Burton
AUDREY. XIII.-XV.....Mary Johnston
TEN YEARS OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.....Lyman P. Powell
JAPANESE PLANTS IN AMERICAN GARDENS.....Frances Duncan
BIG-GOVERNOR-AFRAID..William R. Lighton
NOTES ON THE REACTION..
An Emmersonian Democrat
LIZA WETHERFORD..Virginia Woodward Cloud
NIGHT PIECE.....Arthur Colton

THE WORLD'S WORK.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS: AN ILLUSTRATED EDITORIAL INTERPRETATION. With portraits.....
RECONSTRUCTING AN ARCHIPELAGO..
BUILDING AN AMERICAN BRIDGE IN BURMA.....J. C. Turk
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN....William J. Boies
THE RESULTS OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN PORTO RICO.....William H. Hunt
THE PORTO RICAN COAT-OF-ARMS..
Francis E. Leupp
THE BIGGEST SHIP.....Chalmers Roberts
FINANCING TRUSTS.....E. J. Edwards
THE REMARKABLE WORK OF THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM..Sylvester Baxter
A SUCCESSFUL PAGE-PRINTING TELEGRAPH.....Maximilian Foster
A LEADER OF MODERN INDUSTRY..
Arthur Goodrich
A MAKER OF NEW FRUITS AND FLOWERS.....Liberty H. Bailey
SAVING BOYS FROM CRIME..Lillie H. French
THE UNKNOWN AUTHOR AND THE PUBLISHER.....An Unknown Writer
THE BEST PLAN TO SAVE MAGAZINE LITERATURE.....M. B. Corse
AMONG THE WORLD'S WORKERS.....

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

NOTES OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.....Robert Grant
THE REAL VALUE OF THE EXPOSITION.....Albert Shaw
THE CITY OF THE FUTURE—A PROPHECY.....John Brisben Walker
MR. DOOLEY ON THE MIDWAY..F. P. Dunne
SOME NOVELTIES AT BUFFALO FAIR..
Julian Hawthorne
ORGANIZATION AS APPLIED TO ART..
C. Y. Turner
ATHLETICS AND THE STADIUM..
James E. Sullivan
THE INCUBATOR BABY AND NIAGARA FALLS.....Arthur Brisbane
THE ORGANIZATION OF AN EXPOSITION.....W. I. Buchanan
ELECTRICAL PROGRESS DURING THE LAST DECADE.....Michael I. Pupin
ACETYLENE GAS....Lieut. Col. David P. Heap
THE AMERICAS TO THE WORLD..
Ella Wheeler Wilcox
THE EXHIBIT OF HUMAN NATURE..
Lavinia Hart
THE EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE OF THE EXPOSITION.....Nicholas Murray Butler
THE ENERGY OF ATOMS.....Edwin Emerson
UNDER DIVERSIFIED SKIES.....Richard Harding Davis
THE WORLD'S FAIR.....John Brisben Walker

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

STORIES FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY..
Ray S. Baker
MORE DOLLY DIALOGUES.....Anthony Hope
HOW I HOPE TO REACH THE POLE..
Evelyn B. Baldwin
THE MAN WHO GAVE MO TIP..
Benjamin H. Ridgeley
IS THE AIRSHIP COMING?..
Prof. Simon Newcomb
THE STEPMOTHER.....Kate M. Cleary
RECOLLECTIONS OF LAWRENCE BARRETT.....Clara Morris
OF THE OLD GUARD.....Frank H. Spearman
COLONIAL FIGHTERS AT LOUISBOURG.....Cyrus T. Brady
WHILE THE JURY WAS OUT..William F. Dix
RISE OF THE AMERICAN CITY..
Walter Wellman
KIM.....Rudyard Kipling
NEXT TO THE GROUND—INSECTS..
Martha McC. Williams
THE OKAPI.....Sir Harry H. Johnson

THE FORUM.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE COMMERCIAL POSITION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.....B. Taylor
ENGLAND, PORTUGAL, AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS.....Lieut. Gen. Den Beer Poortugael
THE IDEAL SCHOOL AS BASED ON CHILD STUDY.....G. Stanley Hall
ROYAL VISITS TO CANADA..
Sir John G. Bourinot
ENGLISH NEGLECT OF OLD INDIAN POETRY.....Karl Blind
A MODEL FACTORY TOWN...Leonora B. Ellis
CAN CUBANS GOVERN CUBA?..Edmond Wood
THE UTILIZATION OF WASTE..
Prof. Peter T. Austen
FINLAND'S PLIGHT.....Eugene Limedorfer
THE EVOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.....F. W. Clarke
THE GERMAN TARIFF PROPOSALS..
Jacob Schoenhof
THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM..
George A. Thacher
THE ESSAY AS MOOD AND FORM..
Prof. Richard Burton

ST. NICHOLAS.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE CHILDREN'S ROOM AT THE SMITHSONIAN.....Albert B. Paine
COUNTER-THOUGHTS.....Mary Mapes Dodge
JOHN-A-DREAMS. Verse.....Alice Brown
THE STORY OF BARNABY LEE. Serial..
John Bennett
A DOUBLE HERO. Story...Elizabeth H. Miller
PICTURE. A September Morning..
HER SIGNATURE. Verse...Maurice Clifford
THE OBSERVING SHORTSMAN..
Wilmot Townsend
JINGLE.....G. G. Wiedersein
A FAMILY REUNION. Verse..Abbie F. Brown
A BLOT TRANSFORMED. Verse..
Lida S. Price
A SONG FOR SCHOOL. Verse..
Laura E. Richards
THE IMP AND THE DRUM..Josephine Daskam
CAREERS OF DANGER AND DARING. IX.—The Dynamite Worker...Cleveland Moffett
A BOY OF A THOUSAND YEARS AGO. Serial.....Harriet T. Comstock
THE GIRL IN THE WELL. Verse....A. B. P.
TWO STRANGE ANIMALS.....John R. Coryell
A MODEL SPELLER.....Charles E. Loomis
THE JUNIOR CUP—AFTERWARD. Serial..
Allen French

THE CRITIC.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE LOUNGER.
PROF. SAINTSBURY'S HISTORY OF CRITICISM.....Lewis E. Gates
"ELECTRA" AND THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT IN SPAIN....Havelock Ellis
LITERARY DRILL IN COLLEGE..
Gerald S. Lee
A NEW POET.....Joseph B. Gilder
THE COMIC PAPER IN AMERICA..
William H. Shelton
SWIFT'S "JOURNAL TO STELLA"..
George A. Aitken
REAL CONVERSATIONS.....William Archer
TALES OF A TRAVELER.....Charles J. Wood
THE DECADENCE.....R. V. Risley
VICTOR HUGO, ROMANCIER....Paul Bourget
AT PARTING—VERSE.....John Vance Cheney
RECENT NOVELS REVIEWED.
DMITRI WEREJKOWSKI.....Herbert Trench
CONCENTRATION..
Sarah Cowell Le Moyne and Carolyn Shipman
WINTER AT DELPHI—VERSE..Will S. Cather
"THE LITERARY ASPIRANT AGAIN"..
By An Aspirant Editor.

THE "NEW" LIPPINCOTT MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

A KNIGHT OF THE HIGHWAY.....Clinton Scollard
PARIS.....Guy W. Carryl
WINWOOD'S LUCK.....Mrs. Burton Harrison
THE BARBAROUS BABE.....E. Ayrton
MRS. NORTH.....M. B. James"
ASPIRATION.....Madison Cawein
WHAT HAPPENED AFTER MARY McARTHUR CUT HER FINGER..
S. R. Crockett
"LIFE AND DEATH GO FORTH EACH DAY".....Geraldine Meyrick
FIREFLIES.....Cora A. M. Dolson
VILLAGE LIFE IN MEDIÆVAL ENGLAND.....Prof. E. P. Cheney
TWO LONDON LYRICS.....I. Zangwill
THE INDEPENDENCE OF SILAS BOLLENDER.....Paul L. Dunbar
THE HAPPY ISLES.....Eben E. Rexford
IN A SECOND-HAND SHOP...Dr. C. C. Abbott
SERIATIM.....Marguerite Merington

THE SMART SET.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

A NEW BONNET FOR MARY....Caroline Duer
THE WISH THAT CAME TRUE..
Guy Wetmore Carryl
UNTYING THE KNOT.....Mrs. Sherwood
MRS. MACK'S EXAMPLE..Flora Bigelow Dodge
THE POMPS OF SATAN.....Edgar Saltus
MARIONETTES.....Theodosia Garrison
HIS PROPHYLACTIC FLIRTATION..
Guy Somerville
THE PRICE OF HONOR.....Lloyd Osbourne
THE QUEEN OF THE FAR COUNTRY..
Prince Vladimir Vanlatsky
UNDERBRUSH.....Julien Gordon
FADETTE—NEW ORLEANS..Malcolm Douglas
THE TRANSMOGRIFICATION OF DAN..
H. J. W. Dam
THE ISLAND OF LOVE..
Richard Stillman Powell
THE SUPREME HOUR.....Madison Cawein
BROCTON MOTT, REALIST.....Kate Jordan
VAN PUYSTER'S GODMOTHER..Harry C. Carr
LOVE'S LIMITATIONS.....Roy Farrell Greene
THE COMPANION TO VIRTUE..
Gertrude F. Lynch
FULFILMENT.....Duffield Osborne
THE PICTURE OVER THE MANTEL.....
Justus Miles Forman
CENDRILLON.....Michel Provins
MERELY MATERIAL.....Mary S. Holbrook
A SNOWSTORM IN AUGUST..
Frank Roe Batchelder

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

BALLOONING AS A SCIENCE AND A SPORT..
Edward S. Holden, LL. D.
REJUVENATED EGYPT.....Douglas Story
COUNT HANNIBAL, Chapters XXV-XXVII..
Stanley J. Weyman
THE BLUE RIBBON OF THE SEA..
Hartley Davis
RULERS AT WORK.....Fritz Cunliffe-Owen
MARVELOUS CONEY ISLAND..Guy W. Carryl
THE GIRL FRESHMAN.....
Alice Katherine Fallows
THE DISCOVERER. A Short Story..Ira S. Dodd
THE PROFESSION OF ARCHITECTURE..
J. P. Coughlin
CAT RAISING AS A BUSINESS..
Mabel Cornish-Bond
THE BOURSES OF THE WORLD..
John B. Stearns
HERALDRY—ITS LAWS AND ITS MYSTERIES..
Jane MacNeal
RETURN IN MEN'S DRESS..
Charles M. Connolly
A SLIP OF THE MOOSE. A Short Story..
Herbert Whitaker
CHRONICLES OF UR. VI.—A Palace to the People.....Juliet Wilbor Tompkins
OUR FOUR YEAR QUEENS.....Marian West

OUTING.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

SOME OLD TIME YACHT MASTERS..
W. J. Henderson
THE BEGINNINGS OF INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH SHOOTING..
Gen. George W. Wingate
THE WEDDING OF BEAVER EYES..
Emerson Hough
GAS ENGINES FOR PLEASURE CRAFT..
Henry B. Sutphen
COURSING IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA..
Charles H. Morton
THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS..
Guy Wetmore Carryl
SIR THOMAS LIPTON AT HOME..
Dugald Stewart
THE MAINE GUIDE AND THE MAINE CAMP.....Herbert L. Jillson
BIRD ARCHITECTURE..
Gene Stratton-Porter
THE EFFECT OF THE AMERICA'S CUP ON BRITISH YACHTING.....J. D. Bell
ROQUE—MODERN CROQUET.....W. H. Wahly
THE TREND OF STEAM YACHTING..
S. W. Barnaby of [illegible]. Thorneycrofts
CATTLE BREEDING FOR AMATEURS..
Clarence Hobart
LAWN TENNIS ON THE CONTINENT..
Clarence Hobart
THE NEW MEASUREMENT RULE IN YACHTING AND SOME OLD ONES..
Clinton H. Crane
PRACTICAL MOUNTAIN CLIMBING..
Annis S. Peck
EVOLUTION OF SPORT WITH THE GUN..
Wirt Gerrare
THE MASCALLONGE IN FLAMBEAU WATERS.....H. S. Canfield
THE SAVING OF THE ST. LAWRENCE..
Leonidas Hubbard, Jr.

THE BOOK WORLD.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE WOMAN'S LAW CLASS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK..
Frederique Seeger
CONCORD.....Carolina Edna Johnson
THE LITTLE BROWN THRUSH..Daniel Morgan
THE LITTERARY SIDE OF OUR PRESIDENTS.....John De Morgan
THE GIANT'S GATE.....Max Pemberton
INTRODUCED BY A SPIDER.....Elliot Walker
THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.....Wilbur Finley Pauley
WHITE VIOLETS.....Frederic A. Wilson
WHERE ADAM BEDE WAS BEGUN AND ENDED.....Curtis Brown
JOHN SALISBURY'S WOOING....S. B. Rogers

THE CRITERION.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE MOTHER OF SAM HILL'S WIFE'S SISTER.....John Uri Lloyd
JOHN R. THOMPSON AND HIS LONDON DAIRY, 1884-5...Gen. James Grant Wilson
LADIES' DAY AT THE ROUND-UP..
Florence Bledsoe Crofford
THE EYES OF LOVE.....Carolyn Wells
JAMES BRENTWOOD PRESBLE. SECOND.....Rupert Hughes
HOLGAR DANSK.....R. V. Risley
THE LETTERS OF VERDI..Henry W. Thomas
A TOUCHING SCENE, (a dialogue)..
Tudor Jenks
THE BAHALAHOOLA TREE..
Gardner S. Teall and Kenneth Brown
THE GULLS.....L. M. Montgomery
ONE CENTURY OF DRAMA. Seventh paper.....Charles Henry Meltzer
THE VICTORS.....Theodosia P. Garrison
ACCORDING TO HIS LIGHTS..
Charles B. De Camp
DESTINY.....Aloysius Coll
AN HOUR WITH MRS. GILBERT....C. H. M.
MUSIC—THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON..E. P.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE CAPTURE OF EMILIO AGUINALDO.....Frederick Funston
THE SURVIVORS.....Maximilian Foster
SHERREAF'S EXCLUSIVE.....O. K. Davis
THE BIRTH OF AN AMERICAN VOLCANO.....C. Hart Merriam
BILLY THE KID.....E. Hough
TANGLED UP IN BEULAH LAND..
By an Author
THE AVERAGE AMERICAN....Henry Gannett
PEACE OF THE WOODS....Arthur Guiterman
PHOTOGRAPHY AS A FINE ART..
Charles H. Caffin
THE PRICE OF THE STAR...Sharlot M. Hall
A CASTLE ON THE BRANDYWINE..
Charles Major
A. B. APPLETON. "PIRUT"..Holman F. Day
THE BIGGEST TUNNEL IN THE WORLD —THE SIMPLON.....Eugene P. Lyle, Jr.
THE MAKING OF A COUNTRY HOME..
J. P. Mowbray
THE SOCIAL VALUE OF GOLF..E. F. Benson
O'LARA THE STRATEGIST.....Elliott Flower
HOW TO MAKE MONEY..
The New York Exchanges for Women's work.....Kathine Newbold Birdsall
A Novel Occupation for Women. A "Private Librarian".....Elizabeth Jamison
"Boots and Shoes." A Western Woman's Success in the Woman's Shoe-blacking Venture..
Katharine Newbold Birdsall

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.
RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
SOME AMERICAN CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.
WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY, A REAR ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.....Park Benjamin
AUTOMOBILE-MAKING IN AMERICA..
J. A. Kingman
THE ECONOMICS OF CATTLE-RANCHING IN THE SOUTHWEST..Robert M. Barker
KANSAS AFTER THE DROUGHT..
Prof. Frank W. Blackmar
HERBERT B. ADAMS: A Sketch..
Richard T. Ely
ROBERT KOCH AND HIS WORK.....
Herman N. Biggs, M. D.
THE STEEL STRIKE.....Talcott Williams
LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.
THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.
THE NEW BOOKS.
INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS.
THE QUEEN OF QUELPARTE..
Archer B. Hulbert
A BIT OF SPAIN UNDER OUR FLAG..
Leonora B. Ellis
A FLORENTINE MONK'S ROMANCE..
Elizabeth M. Elgin
ARCADY. Verse.....Clinton Scollard
A DAY IN TENERIFFE.....Mary Cholmondeley
MAMMY'S LOVE STORY....Julia B. Tenney
THE RUIN AND LEGEND OF KYNAST..
Anna L. Vester
THE BEATIFICATION OF A SAINT..
Charles B. Todd
A PESTALOZZIAN PILGRIMAGE..
S. Louise Patteson
INDIAN BASKETRY IN HOUSE DECORATION.
George Wharton James
HISTORIC SWORDS.....Rudolph Ilyd Geare
A BLACK HUSSAR AT WATERLOO..
Francis N. Thorpe
MISSION SCHOOLS IN CHINA..Mary H. Krout
THE NIGHT HAWK. Verse..
James Courtney Challis

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

WITH SETON-THOMPSON IN THE WOODS..
Myra Emmons
MISS ALCOTT'S LETTERS TO HER "LAURIE".....Edited by Alfred Whitman
THE LATEST WEDDING STATIONERY..
Charles Young
THE LAST OF THE JOURNAL'S PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.
CATS THAT DRAW SALARIES..
Hugh Netherton
FAMOUS PEOPLE AS WE SEE THEM NOW
SOME THE NAME OF A VILLAGE WAS CHANGED.....Mary T. Patterson
AILEEN. Chapters VII and VIII..
Elizabeth Knight Tompkins
THE COLLEGE SCHEMES WE'VE GOT INTO..
As Told by a Graduate
AN OLD ENGLISH HOUSE FOR $1,000..
Elmer Grey
PLANTS WHICH CAN BE RAISED IN THE HOUSE.....Rose E. Seguard
EIGHT WAYS TO SERVE EGGS..
Janet McKenzie Hill
MISS DE FOREST'S LETTER FROM PARIS..
Katharine de Forest
SOME OF THE NEW HATS AND WRAPS..
Katherine Vaughan Holden
TO DRESS WELL ON A SMALL INCOME..
Emma M. Hooper
LITTLE FURBELOWS FOR AUTUMN..
Abby E. Underwood

THE DELINEATOR.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

GOOD FURNITURE WELL ARRANGED..
Alice M. Kellogg
ILLUSTRATED COOKERY..Anna W. Morrison
STORIES AND PASTIMES FOR CHILDREN..
Lina Beard
TH' BOGIE UP STAIRS....Truman R. Andrews
WOMEN PHOTOGRAPHERS AND THEIR WORK. No. I.....Juan C. Abel
A LOVE OF THE PLAINS..
Mary Hartwell Catherwood
STORIES OF AUTHORS' LOVES. RUSKIN AND FITZGERALD.....Clara E. Laughlin
SOCIAL OBSERVANCES.....Mrs. Frank Learned
THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO. Third Article.....N. Hudson Moore
SYLVAN SOLITUDES.....Jeanie Drake
A TOAST.....Frank D. Sherman
FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES..
Emma Haywood
THE CHILD'S DAY. No. 3.Dr. Grace P. Murray
THE NEWEST BOOKS.....Laura B. Starr
THE HOME AND HOUSEKEEPING OF TO-DAY.....Ellen H. Richards
WHEN WE ENTERTAIN.....Margaret Hall
PRACTICAL GARDENING.....Ward McLeod
COLLEGE NEWS.....Carolyn Halsted
CLUB WOMEN AND CLUB LIFE..
Helen M. Winslow
GIRLS' INTERESTS AND OCCUPATIONS..
Priscilla Wakefield
HOW SOME AUTHORS WRITE..
Katherine Louise Smith

Among the Northern Pineries.*

An understanding of certain phases of life and character—carefully if not descriptively developed—touches of unforced humor, and a good deal of genuine human feeling, are no bad equipment for a writer of fiction. And the author of "A Beleaguered Forest" has all these things. She allows her tale to be told by the mouth of her heroine, Regina Grey, who in the 350 pages of the book is seen to grow from a reckless, bewitching girl into a tender, sympathetic woman.

Regina, an orphan, has lost the little money with which she has been able to keep a studio, and dabble in art and Bohemianism. She is considering the question whether she shall measure laces in a shop or wear a nursemaid's cap with white ribbons, when Basil Oliver appears and offers her his name. She does not love him, but she is impetuous, and the life of poverty which stares her in the face deters her from it, while the life of adventure opened to her in the pineries (Oliver is a rich lumberman) attracts her. So she accepts his offer of marriage, and then her moody, strange lover leaves her to reflect upon the thing she has done. Regina, commenting upon the moment, says:

> As for me, I turned apart into the woods and staid there until late in the afternoon feeding on wild berries and drinking from a feeble stream among the ferns. The water was bitter, but it was cold. And it was all I had to drink. There was no wine in my cellar. Who was I that I should refuse a cold and bitter drink?

That is all. And too late the girl learns the truth. She has married an opium eater. There, alone with him in his camp, she helps him fight hard for his former manhood which is being wrecked. It is the pines which help her most of all perhaps, to be brave and true, and to do her wifely duty. She loves them in their vastness, their hush and beauty. From the very first their serenity had been a home welcome to her. She says of her first glimpse of the forest whose trees reached up loftily and religiously, and caused the tears to tremble on her cheeks: "This must be perfection! I did not know it was to be given me in all my life to look upon anything perfect. I thought only the dying were satisfied—but this satisfies me." And it was lying under her king of trees, a giant Norway, that she found the dead body of Oliver one day after a Winter of terrific struggle with him. The snow had previously blown from the red pine needles at that place. But now there was a little more red on them, and a sharpened razor lay hard by.

Mrs. Peattie's new novel is not without fulfillment as well as promise. If it were followed by something stronger we should not be surprised. It must be confessed, however, that it falls somewhat behind "Jim Lancey's Waterloo," the aesthetic pathos and the special artistry of which would have been commended even by so severe a short-story critic as Mr. Henry Harland.

Prof. George James Bayles of the School of Political Science in the Columbia University, has prepared a book presenting a general view of the legal condition of women throughout the United States. It will shortly come from the press of The Century Company, with the title, "Woman and the Law." Woman's property rights and the grounds of divorce are fully considered in the light of the existing statutes in the various States.

Balzac's dramatic works are shortly to make their appearance from the press of Laird & Lee in what is probably the first English translation ever attempted. The plays, which will be presented in two volumes, are five in number, and entitled "Vautrin," "Quinola's Resources," "Pamela Girraud," "The Stepmother," and "Mercadet." The text will be presented upon deckel edge paper, with illustrations from the first French edition.

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*THE BELEAGUERED FOREST. By Ella W. Peattie. 12mo. Pp. 349. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

AUG

1901

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Caxton's Royal Book, Extra Illustrated, and Volumes from the Daly Library.

THE last book sale of the London season, held at Sotheby's July 29-31, brought forward some remarkable books and manuscripts, including a selection from the library of Col. Drake and several extra illustrated volumes from Daly's collection. The most important book was "The Ryall (or Royal) Book; or Book for a King," printed by William Caxton about 1487. This copy, one of five perfect examples known, belonged in 1877 to G. E. Martin. It measures 10 by 7⅛ inches, and was apparently bound up originally with several examples of Pynson's press. The bidding began at 100 guineas, and quickly reached five times that sum. One thousand pounds was soon bid for the volume, and at £1,050 the younger Quaritch became a competitor. From this point till the successful bid of £1,550 the battle was between the son of the late great dealer and Pickering's representative, but Quaritch secured it for this record price, and the volume went to the Piccadilly shop that has sheltered so many Caxtons in the past.

William Blades recorded five perfect and two imperfect copies of "The Royal Book," but at least one more faulty example is now known. The finest copy known is now in the Spencer-Rylands library, at Manchester. It measures 11 by 8 inches, and is the last perfect copy sold at auction, Bucclench's, which fetched £365 in 1689, lacking one leaf. This is the Gustavus Brander copy, sold in 1815 for £85 1s., for £73 10s. in 1819 at the Marquis of Blandford's sale, and for £61 19s. in 1829 at Hibbert's sale, when Lord Spencer secured it, and it joined the fifty-six examples of Caxton's art in his wonderful collection, which is now happily removed from the auction room. The Cambridge Public Library has two perfect copies, and one is in the Bedfordshire General Library. The Martin copy is the fifth perfect example. It was exhibited at the Caxton exhibition in 1877, together with the Spencer and Bedfordshire copies. The British Museum copy, with one leaf in fac simile, was purchased for George III. in 1773 at the West sale for £10. The recent price of £1,550 may have seemed high, but when one considers that this was probably the last opportunity to purchase a perfect copy, it is astonishing that a larger sum was not given. Such a book has no fixed commercial value, but is worth as much as any one is willing to give.

A total of £4,949 was realized for the 1,631 lots in the sale. The eighteen lots from the Daly library fetched only £333 4s. According to some of the papers, one would have thought an important portion of the collection had remained unsold. Other prices of interest were as follows:

Aiken's "National Sports of Great Britain," 1821, first edition, with all the colored plates in perfect condition, £75. (Another copy fetched the same sum July 23.)

Beaumont and Fletcher's "Comedies and Tragedies," with the first edition of "The Wild Goose Chace," 1647-52, £22; Boydell's "Shakespeare," 1802, &c., with 10,000 extra plates (Daly's copy,) £50; Genesteˊs "Some Account of the English Stage, 1660-1830," enlarged to twenty-eight volumes by the insertion of many plates and 420 autograph letters of famous players, (Daly's copy,) £93; Hawkins's "Life of Edmund Kean," in three volumes, many portraits and views inserted, (Daly's copy,) £48.

Kelmscott Press Chaucer, 1896, copy bound by Birdsall, exhibition binding, £86 10s, (the highest price yet paid in England); another copy, £83; another, £31.

Kipling's "Works," 1897-1900, twenty volumes, £10; (this is a big depreciation.)

Montaigne's "Essayes," 1603, Florio's version, £39.

New Testament in Welsh, "Testament Newydd," 1567, (first edition in that language, printed in London by H. Denham,) lacking title page and stained throughout, £71; (perfect or imperfect, only a few copies of this work are now extant; those which are perfect are among the greatest rarities known to collectors.)

Ovid's "Metamorphoses," translated by Golding, 1587, manuscript notes by J. R. Lowell, £9 5s.

"Promptorius Puerorum," 1499, printed by Pynson, (the first English and Latin dictionary, the source of many old English words and phrases now obsolete,) £205; (this is a very rare imprint. Pynson started his press in 1492. He was the first typographical artist who introduced the Roman letter into England.

Second Folio Shakespeare, perfect and good copy, with the original blanks, measuring 13 by 8¼ inches, £136. (This would have brought much more had the title page not been split and this, as well as the leaf of verses, backed.)

Shakespeare's "King Lear," (1608, third edition.) "Richard III.," (1602.) "Henry IV.," (1632.) and other early plays, all imperfect, £62.

Shakespeare's "Works," (Boydell's edition.) Knight's "Biography," Norrie's "Portraits of Shakespeare," &c., extended to forty-four volumes, 10,000 extra plates, playbills, &c., (Daly's copy,) £80.

Portrait of Shakespeare, by unknown artist, formerly in Lord St. Leonard's collection, lately in Daly's, £25 10s.

Spenser's "Colin Clout," (1595,) "Fowre Hymnes," (1596,) and "Shepheard's Calender, (1586,) in one volume, poor copies of great rarities, £120.

Stevenson's "Works," (1894-99,) thirty volumes, £65 10s.

Symonds's "Renaissance in Italy," 1880-86, in parts, £15 10s.

Sketches by Thackeray, originally presented by him to his housekeeper, £101.

July 23 to 27 Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge held an interesting sale, a total of £3,071 16s. 6d. being realized. The most important item was Thomas Lodge's "Rosalynde," (1590,) his fourth work, and by far the most important of his longer productions, for which the large sum of £210 was given. The chief interest of this rare Elizabethan work lies in the fact that Shakespeare borrowed the plot for the comedy "As You Like It," altering all the names of his characters, with the exception of Rosalynde herself, of Fenelia, and of Adam. Shakespeare called Jaques, Touchstone, and Audrey, "Rosalynde" was written by Lodge when he was on a buccaneering expedition to Spanish waters. Among other prices of importance were these:

Aiken's "Delineations of Field Sports," (1821,) original issue, extremely rare in such fine and perfect state, £75.

Aiken's "British Sports," (1821,) a large and fine copy, £76.

"Breviarium magnum ad usum Parisiensem," Paris, (1492,) fine woodcuts, rare edition, £29.

Browning's "Bells and Pomegranates," (1841-46,) eight parts complete, original black cloth, uncut, £20 5s.

Browning's "Paracelsus," first edition, boards, uncut, paper label, fresh and clean as when issued, £7 15s.

A collection of Hornbooks, Abacus, and Lecterns, seventy-one examples, £500.

La Fontaine's "Fables Choisies," 1755-9, on "grand papier de Hollande," brilliant impressions of the plates, but three or four missing, £77.

On July 27 H. H. Hodgson & Co. sold a miscellaneous collection of books, which included a copy of Shelley's "Alastor," first edition, original boards, uncut, but with back missing. The sum of £44 was given for it, while Shelley's "Laon and Cythna," 1818, uncut, sold for £15.

A collection of autograph letters and historical documents was sold at Sotheby's July 22-23, at which £144 15s. was given for eight unpublished letters of Dr. Johnson, written between Oct. 22, 1762, and Oct. 4, 1783, to Robert Chambers, who was Judge at Bengal and long a friend of the doctor.

The sum of £24 was given for a four-and-a-half-page letter written by Shelley on May 3, 1816, on the eve of his departure for Genoa with Mary Godwin and Claire Claremont. A letter of Thomas Gray, commenting on contemporary affairs in 1758, and referring to one of the exploits of the King of Prussia, sold for £11.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

TOLSTOY AND HIS PROBLEMS. Essays. By Aylmer Maude. 12mo. Pp. 332. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.50.

SOUVENIR OF SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Mus. Doc., M. V. O. A Brief Sketch of His Life and Works. By Walter J. Wells. Portrait, fac similes, and illustrations. Square folio. Pp. viii.-103. New York: M. P. Mansfield. $1.50 net.

THE HANDY DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY. By Charles Morris. 12mo. Pp. 607. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $2.

HOW THEY SUCCEEDED. Life Stories of Successful Men Told by Themselves. By Orison Swett Marden. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 305. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.50.

REPORTS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND CHINA. July, 1901. No. 33. Octavo. Pp. 600. Washington: Government Printing Office. (Paper.)

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA. Its Value and Development. By W. Bleloch. Illustrations, maps, and diagrams. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-436. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3 net.

THE NAVAL BATTLE OF SANTIAGO. By A. K. McClure. 12mo. Pp. 60. (Pamphlet.)

THE MACDONOUGH-HACKSTAFF ANCESTRY. Limited edition of 300 copies. Square octavo. Pp. 526. Thirty-six illustrations and complete index. $5. After Jan. 1, 1902, $7.50. Rodney Macdonough, 295 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Essays and Poetry.

THE WISDOM OF PASSION; or, THE MOTIVE OF HUMAN NATURE. Being an Entirely New View of the Human Passions. By Salvarona. 12mo. Pp. 248. Boston: The Mystic River Book Company. $2.

MY LADY ISOBEL. A Tale. By Mabel Dibble Taylor. 12mo. Pp. 95. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

BACK TO THE SOIL; OR, FROM TENEMENT HOUSE TO FARM COLONY. By Bradley Gilman. 12mo. Pp. xix.-242. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

LIFE AND HOW TO LIVE IT. By Auretta Boys Aldrich. 12mo. Pp. 186. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle. $1 net.

Religion.

THE MYSTERY OF BAPTISM. By Rev. John Stockton Axtell. 12mo. Pp. vi.-303. New York: Frank & Wagnalls Company. $1.25.

THE HOLY BIBLE. Containing the Old and New Testaments. Translated out of the original tongues. Being the version set forth A. D. 1611. Compared with the most ancient authorities and revised A. D. 1881-1885. Newly edited by the American Revision Company, A. D. 1901. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.

THE MODERN AMERICAN BIBLE. St. Luke. (Gospel Acts.) The Books of the Bible in Modern American Form and Phrase, With Notes and Introduction. By Frank Schell Ballentine. 16mo. Pp. 331. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

PULPIT POINTS FROM LATEST LITERATURE. By J. F. B. Tinling. Illustrations by Preachers and Teachers. 12mo. Pp. ix.-339. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.40 net.

SERMONS ON ISAIAH. Sketches of 150 Sermons on Texts from Isaiah. By J. F. B. Tinling. 12mo. Pp. 143. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

SERMONS ON THE PSALMS. Analyzed by J. F. B. Tinling. 12mo. Pp. 142. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

BERSIER'S PULPIT. An Analysis of All the Published Sermons of Pastor Eugene Bersier of Paris. By J. F. B. Tinling. 12mo. Pp. 150. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

THE CHRIST IDEALS. A Study of the Spiritual Teachings of Jesus. By Heuttie W. Dresser. 18mo. Pp. 150. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

New Editions.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY OF AMERICAN SONGS AND LYRICS. Edited by Frederic Lawrence Knowles. Popular edition. 16mo. Pp. xix.-230. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.

SELECTIONS FROM FIVE ENGLISH POETS. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Mary E. Litchfield. 12mo. Pp. vii.-104. Boston: Ginn & Co.

ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE. A Grecian Tragedy. Plato's version. By John Plimla, Jr. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-109. Albany, N. Y.: J. B. Lyon Company.

THE PERSONAL EDITION OF GEORGE ELIOT'S WORKS. Vols. VII. and VIII. Middlemarch. A Story of Provincial Life. Two volumes. 12mo. Pp. about 437. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Out-of-Door Books.

BLOSSOM HOSTS AND INSECT GUESTS. How the Heath Family, the Rhods, the Pigweeds, the Orchids, and Many Other Plants Welcome Their Insect Guests, the Bees, Wasps, Flies, and Other Insects. Illustrated by Wilhelm Friedrich Gubler. Translated by Clara Thomas. Pp. xiv.-327. New York: Appleton & Co. $2 net.

SCENES ON THE MOORS. Written by J. Long Worthington Purdon. Part I. Text. Pp. iv.-56. Ilkley: The Author.

Fiction.

CRACKING. By [illegible]. 12mo. Pp. 91. [illegible] Company. (Paper.)

SEPTEMBER NUMBER OUT TO-DAY.

Magazine of Mysteries.

A Large Magazine, Beautifully Illustrated.

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MYSTERIES OF

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NOTES AND NEWS.

KATE M. CLEARY'S story "The Stepmother," which appears in the September McClure's, introduces a new name into the list of short story writers. The story which she tells has some of the same elements that make Davis's "Derelict" seem so worth the telling. Frank V. Du Mond's illustrations unquestionably add much to the story. When the illustrator first read the story he was greatly taken with it, and expressed the belief that, since he had lived at one time in this Western country and knew that life, he could do something worthy of the author's work. We understand that Miss Cleary has other short stories which will appear later in McClure's Magazine. It will be interesting to see if she will be able to repeat her success.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have just issued an interesting poster for Rudyard Kipling's "Kim," which they will publish early this Autumn. Inserted in the centre is an actual book—in every respect, save in the number and the printing of the pages a volume of "Kim." The leaves are blank and unprinted, but the cover is the same which will appear in the regular edition. The poster itself is the work of Charles Edward Hooper. The border is done in symbolism of the River of the Arrow over a shadow map of India. Below, in quaint Eastern silhouette, is Kim and the old Tibetan Lama journeying on to the snows of the Himalayas. The artist has caught something of that strange mysticism of India and its yellow millions that so pervades the great novel that many readers of McClure's Magazine believe to be Kipling's "masterpiece."

"Wild Life Near Home," by Dallas Love Sharp of Boston University, is the title of a new nature book which the Century Company will publish in October. What the author has seen and describes lies within easy reach of his own doorstep. The book is sympathetically illustrated by Bruce Horsfall, and several of the illustrations are printed in tint.

"The History of the Jesuits in England" is the title of a volume which will be issued in the early Autumn by the J. B. Lippincott Company in substantial bindings. The author is E. L. Taunton, and the period to be covered is from 1580 to 1773. There will be twelve illustrations, including a portrait frontispiece.

The September number of The Cosmopolitan Magazine will be a Pan-American Fair number. The material therein contained has been written and compiled with a special view to the number's service as a reference book and historical memento of the fair.

"In the Realms of Gold," by Lorenzo Sosso, is a book of verse which Elder & Shepard of San Francisco have in press. It includes the author's literary work since the publication of "Poems of Humanity," in 1891. The principal poem, one of some length, is "The Visions of King Solomon"; others are "Anacreon in Old Age," "A Pure Woman," "Psyche," and "The Dying Poet."

Attention is again called to an old popular story teller by the announcement by the J. B. Lippincott Company that it will this Autumn issue a special edition of William H. Ainsworth's novels in twenty volumes, bound in cloth with gilt tops. Gibbings & Co. of London are the English publishers of the series.

What is practically an answer to Mark Twain's essay "Concerning the Jews" will be published this Autumn through the Baker & Taylor Company, under the title of "The Patriotism of the European Jew." The author is the Rev. Madison C. Peters, author of "Justice to the Jew" and "Wit and Wisdom of the Talmud." The forthcoming work will deal particularly with the Jews who took part in the discovery of America, the pre-Revolutionary settlements of Jews in this country, their firm support of the Colonial cause; moreover, the book will show what conspicuous figures the Jews have been in our regular army and navy from the earliest period of the Republic to the present time and their honorable records in every branch of the service.

Mr. Washburn Hopkins, author of "The Great Epic of India," will shortly publish another volume in the Yale Bicentennial Series, which should appear in two or three months. His new volume will contain Hindu lyric and epic poetry, a personal experience of the plague year in Bombay, an account of the modern guilds in India, a discussion of the relations of Christianity and Buddhism, and a lecture on England's relations with India with reference to the famine. The book will be prepared more with a view to the reading and guidance of the general public than for specialists in the Sanskrit language.

Charles Scribner's Sons are preparing to issue, in conjunction with Constable & Co. of London, a new edition of the novels of George Meredith. The books, in the form known as "post octavo," will be bound in red cloth, gilt top, but will have no other ornamentation than the author's autograph on the side. In view of the increasing popularity which Mr. Meredith's works have obtained after many years, and the fact that the old edition has long been out of print, this pocket edition is likely to be popular. The shorter pieces, "The Tale of Chloe," "Farina," "The Case of General Ople," and, in fact, all the short stories which Mr. Meredith has written, will be included.

A second impression of William Vaughn Moody's poems, published a few weeks since, is announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Lovers of genuine poetry will be glad to learn that there is such a demand for Mr. Moody's little volume. Its variety of subject, including several topics that strike deep in human thought and National honor, its sweep of imagination, and its power of suspense and mastery of lyrical expression, seem to assure for it more than a transitory place in American poetry.

A posthumous paper by William J. Stillman will appear in the September Atlantic under the title of "Beauty." It will be of exceptional interest to readers of Mr. Stillman's autobiography, which recently appeared in book form from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The table of the numbers will include Miss Alice Brown's "His Enemy," W. R. Lighton's "Big Governor Afraid-of-the-Cottonwood," and Miss Virginia Woodward Cloud's "Liza Wetherford." In the installment of Miss Johnson's "Audrey," the heroine has a chance to repay some of her obligations.

"Candle Lightin' Time," a new volume of poems by Paul Laurence Dunbar, after the fashion of "Cabin and Field," and illustrated by the Hampton Institute Camera Club, will be published in early September by Dodd, Mead & Co. The decorations will be by Margaret Armstrong.

Readers of "The Puppet Crown" will be interested in learning that the little town of Bleiberg is real. It is not on the map under the name Mr. MacGrath has chosen to give it. Amoldstein is there, and it is in this ancient and picturesque city, masqueraded under another name, that Fitzgerald stepped from a second-class carriage one fine September morning.

Two new works are shortly to be issued by Thomas Whittaker on the presumption that the clergy are ever on the lookout for new illustrations, anecdotes, analogies. They are entitled "Pulpit Points from Latest Literature," collected by the Rev. J. F. B. Tingling, and "A Thousand Things to Say in Sermons," by the Rev. F. St. John Corbett. The contents of each will be properly classified and indexed.

A new novel by Theodore Watts-Dunton, author of "Aylwin," is promised in September by Dodd, Mead & Co. "Aylwin" will be recalled as a strange, mystic, and altogether surprising departure from the general run of novels, and the forthcoming book is said to be in the same vein, although differing in style. Besides being a poet, critic, and novelist, Mr. Watts-Dunton is perhaps still better known as the friend of Swinburne, Rossetti, Burne-Jones, Morris, Tennyson, and the whole circle of the late Victorian authors.

"Memories of a Musical Life," by Dr. William Mason, dean of his profession in America, will be issued before long by The Century Company. Dr. Mason's musical experience began over fifty years ago, and his book contains reminiscences of Meyerbeer, Schumann, Moscheles, Wagner, and Lisst, (with whom he studied,) as well as of the moderns, Rubinstein, von Buelow, Paderewski, and many others. The basis of the book appeared in The Century Magazine, but the work in book form will contain much new material, and will be well rounded out into a coherent story.

"The Pre-Columbian Discovery of America, by the Northmen," illustrated by Icelandic sagas, and ancient documents lately found in the Vatican Library, is passing through its third edition at the press of Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany. The author is Dr. B. F. De Costa. The Vatican documents in question are said to show as never before the status of Christianity at the west of Europe in Pre-Columbian times; while the saga of Einar Sokkeson illustrates social conditions in Greenland at that early period.

A new volume which has been looked for since last Spring from the pen of the author of "Love Letters of a Musician" is being published this month by G. P. Putnam's Sons. In her new effort, which is called "The Spinster Book," Miss Myrtle Reed gives the results of her observations on the unmarried state in a way which is said to be not only useful for spinsters, but entertaining as well for bachelors and even for benedicts.

Among the color reproductions in the current International Studio are "The Forge," by Stanhope A. Forbes, A. R. A., an enameled plaque by Alexander Fisher, a lithographic portrait of James Pryde, by William Nicholson; a drawing by George Poggenbeek, called "A Dutch Farm"; a study by H. J. Draper, and a pencil drawing by Francis D. Bedford. There are illustrated articles by Norman Garstin, Alexander Fisher, Frank L. Emanuel, Charles Hiatt, while "Home Arts and Industries Exhibition" is dealt with by Esther Wood.

Harold Frederic's posthumous novel, "The Market Place," seems to have taken a new lease of life. The publishers, the Frederick A. Stokes Company, report that it has just passed its forty-third thousand. As many of our readers will recall, it is a story of finance and business schemes for men—and of social struggles and English country life for women. It deals in part with two phases of English life which have no counterpart in America—the "idle class" and the "balloon fliers."

Four interesting juveniles are coming from the press of the Henry Altemus Company of Philadelphia this Autumn—"Tommy Foster's Adventures," by Frederick A. Ober, with pictures by Stanley M. Arthur; "Galopoff, the Talking Pony," by Tudor Jenks, with pictures by Howard R. Cort; "Folly in Fairyland," by Carolyn Wells, with pictures by Wallace Morgan and "Sea Kings and Naval Heroes," by Hartwell James, auther of "Heroes of the United States Navy," "Military Heroes of the United States," &c. The writer covers his subject with his eye on the would-be youthful man-of-warsman from Salamis to Santiago.

Owing to a "fore-word" about Mr. Clement Shorter's new magazine, The Tatler, it has been called a mere journal of the theatre, with pictures of passing favorites of the London footlights. It is not this, nor is it, on the other hand, a reproduction or imitation of the old respected Tatler. A large part of the periodical is devoted to the best in English drama of all sorts, but literature, for the sake of literature, is not neglected, nor is music, for that matter. In the current number we find an article on "The First Editor of The Tatler," by Austin Dobson, accompanied with a portrait of Sir Richard Steele and a fac-simile page of the early sheet. Mr. Dobson pays full tribute to Addison, who helped to give The Tatler style, ad "elegance, purity, and correctness" at which its first projector had not endeavored.

Mr. Othon Querlac of Cornell University is the French translator of "Up from Slavery," Booker T. Washington's autobiography. Though not quite finished, the published rights have been placed with Plon et Cie of Paris, who expect a wide interest in France for the book.

Among the novels down for early publication on the Century Company's Fall list are "Mistress Joy," by Grace MacGowan Cooke and Annie Booth McKinney, which is a romance of the close of the eighteenth century in which Aaron Burr is a conspicuous character; "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," by Alice Caldwell Hegan of Louisville, Ky., a pathetic and humorous little tale, and "An Oklahoma Romance," by Helen Churchill Candee, being a timely story of a love affair complicated with a land claim.

"The Century Book for Mothers," which is designed to be "a practical guide in the rearing of healthy children," will soon be issued by the Century Company. The authors are Dr. Leroy M. Yale and Gustav Pollak, both of them well known in connection with the magazine Babyhood.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish some time in September biographies of leaders of medicine, called "Disciples of Aesculapius," by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson. This work will also contain a life of the author by his daughter, Mrs. George Martin. Portraits and illustrations will add much to the interest of the text.

Throughout the year the railroad stories of Frank H. Spearman have delighted McClure readers. These stories, together with a number of new ones of equal interest, will be published this Fall by McClure, Phillips & Co. in a volume entitled "Held for Orders."

Among the importations of James Pott & Co. this Fall that will be of interest to all music lovers is a volume entitled "Brother Musicians," by Constance Bache, which is an account of the late Edward and Walter Bache, the latter well known as a champion of Liszt's music in England. The volume includes several photogravures, one hitherto unpublished letter of Liszt's, and many interesting reminiscences which have come within the personal knowledge of the authoress.

Opie Read's "Old Ebenezer" is being dramatized. This is the third tale by this author published by Laird & Lee which will be presented in dramatic form. Its predecessors, "The Jucklins" and "The Carpetbagger," both met with great success and held the boards for several seasons.

"Arline Valère," by Joseph Hallworth, being a realistic novel of modern New York, is being issued by L. C. Page & Co., with over 100 pen-and-ink sketches by the author. In another way the publication is somewhat curious, as it is a fac-simile reproduction of the author's original manuscript.

Twelve French novels, each representing a phase of the fiction of the period, have been newly translated, and will be published by Mr. Heinemann of London, with colored plates by French artists. All the works are edited by Edmund Gosse, who contributes to each a short biographical note; each also contains an introduction by a well-known writer. The series, editions of which will also appear in America through the trade, is as follows: Stendhal's "La Chartreuse de Parme," with an introduction by Maurice Hewlett; Balzac's "Les Deux Jeunes Mariées," with an introduction by George Moore; Dumas père's "La Tulipe Noire," with an introduction by Dr. Richard Garnett; George Sand's "Mauprat," with an introduction by "John Oliver Hobbes"; Mérimée's "Carmen" and "Colomba," with an introduction by Arthur Symons; Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," with an introduction by Andrew Lang; Octave Feuillet's "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre," with an introduction by Henry Harland; Dumas fils's "La Dame aux Camélias," with an introduction by Edmund Gosse; Flaubert's "Madame Bovary," with an introduction by Henry James; Alphonse Daudet's "Le Nabab," with an introduction by Prof. W. P. Trent; Jules et Edmond de Goncourt's "Renée Mauperin," with an introduction by James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, and Guy de Maupassant's "Pierre et Jean," with an introduction by the Earl of Crewe.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—By far the most interesting literary news of the week, whether regarded from a local standpoint or one far wider, is the announcement that Max Adeler has returned to the ranks of present-day writers. The members of an older generation that laughed at the Orpheus C. Kerr papers, laughed, too, at "Out of the Hurly Burly" and "Elbow Room," and predicted great things of "that humorist Adeler." Then, at the zenith of his fame, Adeler withdrew from the fields of literature of the soul-satisfying laugh. He took life very seriously. He studied economic questions and industrial reforms. He became editor of The Philadelphia Textile Record—and merely Charles Heber Clark.

But now he has yielded again to the furor scribendi, and his "Captain Bluitt" will soon be published by Henry T. Coates of this city. It will be quite enough to say "the man who wrote the immortal Alexander McGlue epitaph has come into his own again" to insure for the titled Mr. Bluitt a very hearty welcome.

Another to return to the fold is Louis Becke, who publishes through the Lippincotts another volume of his South Pacific stories, named after the first of the collection, "York the Adventurer." Of course Mr. Becke has not been long absent, but when a man has so many good stories to tell, and tells them so well, his public prefers he should be like the poor, and always present. Becke is a rough diamond, but he sparkles. His South Sea tales are not cut in the masterly manner that were Stevenson's, but they are jewels none the less.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who has returned from Japan to Bar Harbor, though not yet to Philadelphia, will soon have ready a twelfth volume for the uniform edition of his books now being issued by the Century Company. The new story, which is of modern life and character, is to be called "Circumstance," and is said to be rich in that introspective theme so marked and so pleasing, both in "Dr. North" and "Circumstance." It is as needless to add that it will be strong in plot and action as it is that a large advance sale has already been recorded.

It appears that in "The Diamond Necklace," which is to be published by the Lippincotts in the early Autumn, Frans Funck-Brentano has not worked with imagination only, not even such as might have been suggested by the very romantic episode of Marie Antoinette and the Cardinal de Rohan. "L'Affaire du Collier," as the title is in the original, is drawn almost wholly from documents recently (and actually) discovered in Paris.

Those who know of M. Brentano's earlier work are not surprised. He dearly loves to delve and dig among old papers, and has already published a volume on poisons and another on some of the more famous of the Bastile cases. The translation of the present book has been made by Mr. Sutherland Edwards.

Another of the Lippincott publications and of higher value is a volume on modern musical methods and musicians by O. B. Boise of Berlin. Mr. Boise, though for years a resident of the German capital, is an American; also he is a student of many years' standing of the art of which he writes. His present book is somewhat critical in tone and pleasingly biographical of the present-day masters, all of whom Mr. Boise has met and known, but in the main it is a popular exposition of musical systems and methods.

The fourteenth and fifteenth parts of the "Chefs D'Oeuvres of the Exposition Universelle," just issued by the Barries, deals capably with the art of Portugal, Spain, and the Spanish-American cities. The works selected for reproduction are in the main from the easels of Brito, Dupont, and Carbonero. Sarolla, who leads the art world of Spain, and Albert Lynch of Peru, one of the gold medalists at Buffalo, are unfortunately represented but by one picture each.

Charles Dickens and Little Nell have come to Philadelphia to stay. In enduring bronze they now preside over the Clarence Clark Park, the lover of children watching the play of the little citizens of that neighborhood with thoughtful kindliness, and his own best-loved child creation looking up at him with almost as much affection as the rest of the world. The statue, which is the work of F. Edwin Elwell of New York, has two prizes to its credit—one gained at the World's Fair in Chicago, and the other awarded it at an exhibition of the Art Club here. It comes as the gift of an anonymous friend of civic adornment, and it is said that there will be impressive and improving ceremonies when the city formally accepts it next month.

Speaking of art, it was called to your correspondent's attention the other day that Philadelphia has never since the day of Benjamin West been without a famous illustrator.

After West had done those dramatic pictures for the Bible of his fathers, came F. O. C. Darley, and by the time his masterly works had won their widest fame, Edwin Abbey and A. B. Frost were working here. Then came Pennell, with his bicycle and his brushes, and Pyle and Smedley and Shinn and McCarter and Glackens and Christie; the three last trained here in the hard and exacting school of a newspaper art room.

Of the workers in this sort of to-day several of the most successful are women. Alice Barber Stephens was the first of the group to gain fame, closely followed by Elizabeth Shippen Green and Sarah Stilwell with their sympathetic pencils quick to catch the joys and sorrows of little men and women. Miss Oakley's work is of the kind that spells permanent as well as promising, though of late her time has been largely demanded by the fulfilling of commissions for mural decorations in New York. Miss Harding depicts with equal readiness the life of the present-day women's college, or the belles and beaux of the Colonial period, which has so long been ruled on its pictorial side by Abbey and Howard Pyle.

Mr. Pyle, by the way, now on the threshhold of his fiftieth year, was never more active. Since he gave up the position he had created and held for a dozen of years at the Drexel Institute here, in order to conduct a school of his own for the carrying on and developing of those artistic principles which he felt he was too old fully to perfect with his own hand, his time seems to have been more and more demanded. In addition to a very considerable amount of literary labor to be got through, he is now presiding over two successful schools, one which fills the Winter months, in his native town of Wilmington, Del., and one during the Summer, at his country place at Chadd's Ford, this State.

A History of Quebec.

Quebec, even as the tourist sees it to-day, is incomparably the most interesting of Canadian cities. However much may be done to raze its fine old buildings, and to vulgarize its streets to the semblance of the thoroughfares of Chicago or New York, the exquisite beauty of its site will always make it a magnet for travel. The history of Quebec is of profound interest, and its materials are widely scattered in the archives of the city itself, of Montreal, Ottawa, Paris, New York, and Rome. For some years the writing of that history has been a labor of love to Dr. James Douglas of New York, a native of Quebec, and in early life a student at Laval. During 1899 and 1900 he was President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; he has long been President of the Copper Queen Company, whose mines and works are in Arizona. Despite the pressure of his business engagements, Dr. Douglas is understood to have written a considerable part of his history of Quebec. Montreal, next to Quebec among Canadian cities, best deserves a historian. This it has found in William McLennan, the author of "Spanish John," "The Span o' Life," and "In Old France and New." His work as a novelist has interrupted his labors as a historian, but no more competent hand could plan and execute the contemplated history.

AUG

1901

TWO LETTERS.

"The Inheritors."—A Letter from Joseph Conrad.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Referring to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 13, it is impossible not to recognize in the review of one "extravagant story" the high impartiality exercised in estimating a work which, I fear, remains not wholly sympathetic to the critic.

A feeling of regret mingles with gratitude on that account. It is a great good fortune for a writer to be understood; and greater still to feel that he has made his aim perfectly clear. It might have been wished, too, that the fact of collaboration had been made more evident on the face of the notice. The book is emphatically an experiment in collaboration; but only the first paragraph of the review mentions "the authors" in the plural—afterward it seems as if Mr. Conrad alone were credited with the qualities of style and conception detected by the friendly glance of the critic.

The elder of the authors is well aware how much of these generously estimated qualities the book owes to the younger collaborator. Without disclaiming his own share of the praise or evading the blame, the older man is conscious that his scruples in the matter of treatment, however sincere in themselves, may have stood in the way of a very individual talent deferring to him more out of friendship, perhaps, than from conviction; that they may have robbed the book of much freshness and of many flashes of that "private vision" (as our critic calls them) which would have made the story more actual and more convincing.

It is this feeling that gives him the courage to speak about the book—already written, printed, delivered, and cast to the four winds of publicity. Doubtless a novel that wants explaining is a bad novel; but this is only an extravagant story—and it is an experiment. An experiment may bear a certain amount of explanation without confessing itself a failure.

Therefore it may perhaps be permissible to point out that the story is not directed against "some of the most cherished traditions and achievements of Englishmen." It is rather directed at the self-seeking, at the falsehood that had been (to quote the book) "hiding under the words that for ages had spurred men to noble deeds, to self-sacrifice, and to heroism." And, apart from this view, to direct one's little satire at the tradition and the achievements of a race would have been an imbecile futility—something like making a face at the great pyramid. Judge them as we may, the spirit of tradition and the body of achievement are the very spirit and the very body not only of any single race, but of the entire mankind, which, without the vast breadth and colossal form of the past would be resolved into a handful of the dying, struggling feebly in the darkness under an overwhelming multitude of the dead. Thus our Etchingham Granger, when in the solitude that falls upon his soul, he sees the form of the approaching Nemesis, is made to understand that no man is permitted "to throw away with impunity the treasure of his past—the past of his kind—whence springs the promise of his future."

This is the note struck—we hoped with sufficient emphasis—among the other emotions of the hero. And, besides, we may appeal to the general tone of the book. It is not directed against tradition; still less does it attack personalities. The extravagance of its form is meant to point out forcibly the materialistic exaggeration of individualism, whose unscrupulous efficiency it is the temper of the time to worship.

It points it out simply—and no more; because the business of a work striving to be art is not to teach or to prophecy, (as we have been charged, on this side, with attempting,) nor yet to pronounce a definite conclusion.

This, the teaching, the conclusions, even to the prophesying, may be safely left to science, which, whatever authority it may claim, is not concerned with truth at all, but with the exact order of such phenomena as fall under the perception of the senses. Its conclusions are quite true enough if they can be made useful to the furtherance of our little schemes to make our earth a little more habitable. The laws it discovers remain certain and immovable for the time of several generations. But in the sphere of an art dealing with a subject-matter whose origin and end are alike unknown there is no possible conclusion. The only indisputable truth of life is our ignorance. Besides this there is nothing evident, nothing absolute, nothing uncontradicted; there is no principle, no instinct, no impulse that can stand alone at the beginning of things and look confidently to the end. Egoism, which is the moving force of the world, and altruism, which is its morality, these two contradictory instincts of which one is so plain and the other so mysterious cannot serve us unless in the inconceivable alliance of their irreconcilable antagonism. Each alone would be fatal to our ambition. For, in the hour of undivided triumph one would make our inheritance too arid to be worth having and the other too sorrowful to own.

Fiction, at the point of development at which it has arrived, demands from the writer a spirit of scrupulous abnegation. The only legitimate basis of creative work lies in the courageous recognition of all the irreconcilable antagonisms that make our life as enigmatic, as burdensome, as fascinating, so dangerous—so full of hope. They exist! And this is the only fundamental truth of fiction. Its recognition must be critical in its nature, inasmuch that in its character it may be joyous, it may be sad; it may be angry with revolt, or submissive in resignation. The mood does not matter. It is only the writer's self-forgetful fidelity to his sensations that matters. But, whatever light he flashes on it, the fundamental truth remains, and it is only in its name that the barren struggle of contradictions assumes the dignity of moral strife going on ceaselessly to a mysterious end—with our consciousness powerless but concerned sitting enthroned like a melancholy parody of eternal wisdom above the dust of the contest.

JOSEPH CONRAD.

Pent Farm, Kent, Aug. 2, 1901.

Harvard When John C. Bancroft Was There.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. La Farge's reminiscences of John C. Bancroft, the elder son of Bancroft the historian, are interesting reading to those among Bancroft's friends who still survive. Mr. La Farge, however, is mistaken in assigning Bancroft to the class of '59, Harvard University, nor do I think he ever studied law, though he remained a year in Cambridge as a resident graduate. Bancroft was graduated in the class of '54, and what a galaxy of names the catalogues of his time contain. President Eliot, Prof. Adams S. Hill, and Wilder Dwight, Bancroft's cousin, afterward a partner of Justice Gray, a most brilliant scholar, lawyer, and soldier, killed early in the war, were in the class of '53. In his own class were Horace H. Furness, the Shakespearean scholar; W. S. Haseltine, the artist; Gen. Charles Russell Lowell, a brilliant scholar and soldier, nephew of Lowell the poet, and after him came Phillips Brooks, A. Agassiz, E. B. Dalton, Chief Medical Officer of the Army of the Potomac, and afterward founder of the Board of Health of New York; Gen. F. C. Barlow, Charles Francis Adams, and Stephen G. Perkins, the Arthur Hallam of his own set, killed in the war, and many others less intimate with Bancroft than those I have mentioned, such as F. B. Sanborn, George D. Robinson, Governor of Massachusetts, and John C. Ropes and Henry Adams, the historians.

Half his college life was in the consulate of the much-loved Jared Sparks, under whose gentle rule mild symposiums in the rooms were lawful, but were frowned down by his successor, Dr. F. Walker. In those times the crazy old omnibus, and later the infrequent horse car, made walking to Boston easier and quicker than riding, and Cambridge, therefore, still remained a true university town.

There, too, the wall of ice that separated the students from the members of the Faculty, high and low—though Agassiz and Francis J. Child were glorious exceptions—forced the undergraduates to depend wholly on each other for their mental pabulum. There was a time in 1852-3, when Arthur Clough, the English poet, read Greek with a small band of students and aroused their enthusiasm to such a pitch that it was hoped the professors would follow his example, but nothing ever came of it. The average of the classes in 1854 was only eighty-two undergraduates to the class, and, though they all knew each other, the students naturally fell into groups of men with similar tastes. The scale of living for all the students was on a very frugal basis, and $500 or $600 a year was rather above than below the average. West Point, I believe, is the only institution that still retains the frugality and spirit of equality which were universal at that period. In this frigid atmosphere the group to which Bancroft belonged, many of whom I have named, were not all members of the same societies, though I believe they were all H. P. men, and their most interesting talks, where they "traveled over each other's minds," as Goldsmith puts it, were in their rooms in the college yard. Nil admirari was rather the fashion in those days, and enthusiasm was looked upon with suspicion.

Phillips Brooks stretched full length on the floor of the Hasty Pudding, Club, devouring the library, had not yet found himself, and this was equally true of the others, excepting Bancroft. He seemed to know in a vague way that his was to be an artistic career, and even after graduating and while trying various walks of life, he never ceased to work at art in some form.

One great advantage of companionship with Bancroft was that he made one think. Every question that came up, no matter what, was to him a problem that had to be worked out, and one of his favorite views was that we can learn nothing from the experience of others, but that individual experience is necessary to enable one to reach the real truth. "The heart of honor, the tongue of truth," his ideals were set very high, and he used to maintain that the last work one did should always be better than any previous work, and, if not, it should be destroyed, for retrogression was slow suicide.

In some happy moment, in early days, he modelled a figure in clay which, his instructor told him, and told him truly, was almost absolutely perfect. Bancroft, of course, was pleased, and after his teacher had left, slapped on some soft clay to see if he could not reach absolute perfection. The result was as usual in such cases.

With these views and such high ideals Bancroft did a great deal of work which he never finished, and he never exhibited his finished work because it fell far below the conception of what he had in his mind. But he enjoyed it all the same, and it was a pleasure to see the earnestness with which he strove to express his mental visions. All that has been said of his art work was equally true at one time of his interest in music, of which he was a profound student.

Mr. La Farge speaks of Bancroft's perfect French and German, as well as of his researches into color and light. Bancroft used to say that he supposed he spoke French perfectly, as he always thought in French, and, besides, every French person he met told him so, and refused to believe he was an American. But one night Bancroft remained out alone quite late to catch the deep shadows of the aftermath of the sunset near the French village where he was staying, and, on entering the room where his fellow-artists had just finished dinner, he heard the humorist of the crowd imitating his accent, which, much to his amusement, he at once recognized as his peculiar property. He was well grounded in Latin, and was the only undergraduate of his time who turned into Latin on the spot the English dictation as it was given out to be construed into the Ciceronian tongue, after much wrestling with grammars and dictionaries by his fellow-students.

Although the greater part of Bancroft's life was passed near Boston, there was nothing provincial about him—indeed, he was a cosmopolite as to the past and present, as well as to localities, and, if he had suddenly landed in the planet Mars, he would soon have had about him a group of warm and admiring friends. If there were certain phases of his character and work that put one in mind of Ruskin or Stillman, one felt sure that the conclusions he reached were always arrived at through deep meditation and personal research and were emphatically his own.

It is natural to suppose that Bancroft inherited a strong will and brain from his father, to whom he was devotedly attached, and his mind must have been influenced to some extent by the intellectual group of students who surrounded him at Harvard. If he did not seem to accomplish much, he at least led an ideal life. He was devoted to his brother, who lived abroad, his family relations were always of the happiest, his material resources were ample, and he passed through life doing the work he loved best. Mr. La Farge acknowledges his indebtedness to him, and how many others could do so we may not know. If there is room in literature for the "Silent Greek," I suppose in the world of art it is possible to labor for the love of art alone. At any rate, this is what John C. Bancroft did, and he lived and died a happy man.

S. Q.

West New Brighton, S. I., Aug. 21, 1901.

The Metre of Shakespeare.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 20, Mrs. (or Miss) Kate Seymour MacLean informs your readers that she "cannot imagine in what edition of Shakespeare's 'Midsummer Night's Dream'" the present writer "discovered the faulty lines which he has been at so much pains to reconstruct," (referring to a letter of mine in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 29,) they being these:

I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows,
Quite overcanopied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine.

These "faulty lines" she corrects by quoting from an edition "in two volumes, Boston, published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., 1855," in which "whereon" is substituted for "where" in the first line, and "lush" for "luscious" in the third.

To assist Mrs. (or Miss) MacLean's imagination, I beg leave to say that, without traveling beyond my own book shelves, I find the lines as I quoted them in the following editions: The Globe edition, Macmillan, 1893; Hudson's edition, 1881; Richard Grant White's edition, 1889; the Outlook edition, 1899; the Arden edition, 1898, and the edition of Prof. Baker of Harvard, Longmans, 1895. Extending my researches to our public library, I find them also in Prof. Rolfe's edition, Harpers, 1883; in the Riverside edition of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and in the Victoria edition of Macmillan & Co. They are also in the Temple edition, and, of course, in many others to which I have not present access.

In only one edition have I found the lines as given by Mrs. (or Miss) MacLean, that of the Rev. Alexander Dyce. But Dyce states in his preface that he uses the conjectures and alterations of previous editors, and so discredits himself as an authority for the true text of Shakespeare. In the "Universal" edition, a cheap and uncritical volume, "whereon" is given, but not "lush."

The fact is that the word "whereon" for "where" is an alteration attributed to Pope, and "lush" for "luscious" is an alteration of Theobald. Shakespeare's lines are as I quoted them.

May I be permitted to observe further that "the faulty lines which he has been at so much pains to reconstruct" does not quite accurately describe what I tried to do. Accepting the lines as Shakespeare's, I tried to show that when pronounced and scanned as Shakespeare probably intended them to be, they are not faulty, and do not need to be reconstructed.

JOHN H. EGAR, D. D.

Rome, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1901.

"The Westerners," by Stewart Edward White; "Jack Racer," by Henry Somerville, and "By Bread Alone," by J. K. Friedman, are volumes of fiction which will shortly appear from McClure, Phillips & Co. The first is a study of life in the Black Hills in the period when the mining fever was at its highest. It is said to be full of dash and local color. "Jack Racer" is a story of life in a small Western town abounding in typical characters. The author, Mr. Somerville, is a native of Ohio and a new man in literature.

The Anglo-Saxon Review

VOL. IX. JUNE, 1901.

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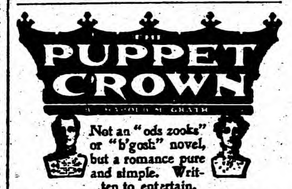

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AUG

1901

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Oculists and opticians have been made sad by the announcement of certain publishers that the sixpenny edition is doomed. The chief result of publishing a sixpenny edition of a popular novel is to kill the sale of the six shilling edition. It is obvious that a great many more copies of a sixpenny edition must be sold than need to be sold of a six shilling edition in order that the same amount of profit may be made on each edition. Now sixpenny editions sell largely, but as a rule they return much less profit than is returned by the six shilling editions. During the last year there have been countless tons of sixpenny novels dumped upon the market, and the publishers now find that they have made a mistake. Hence the chances are that in the near future sixpenny editions will be confined principally to such novels as no longer have any great sale in six shilling editions. This will be good news for authors, as well as publishers. No man can feel any real pride in the authorship of a book that is sold for sixpence. He may be willing that his books should appear in sixpenny editions if thereby he makes more money than he would have made from a shilling book, but to be a sixpenny author, and lose money thereby, is not an attractive prospect.

But, as I have said, the oculists and opticians will mourn over the disappearance of sixpenny novels printed in small type. It is true that occasionally a novel that is not long enough to fill out a desirable number of pages in small type is printed in type large enough to be read without danger to the eyesight, but it is safe to say that at least nine-tenths of all the sixpenny novels are printed in type small enough to ruin the eyes of the reader. Of course, the man who damages his eyesight by reading sixpenny novels in small type consults an oculist, and of course the oculist sends him to an optician with a prescription for a pair of glasses. Since the advent of the sixpenny editions the oculists and opticians have been growing rapidly rich. It is not fair, in the absence of adequate testimony, to assert, as some persons have asserted, that sixpenny editions are issued at the instance and partly at the expense of enterprising persons connected with the trade in spectacles. Of course no oculist would be guilty of deliberately scheming to injure the eyesight of the public, and though there may be a few spectacle makers who would not hesitate at any method of increasing their gains, I doubt very much if sixpenny editions have had their origin in anything except the desire of the publishers to do something new and strange. Somebody once defined a publisher as a man who knows nothing of the book trade. There certainly are publishers whom the definition fits.

Mr. Heinemann is about to publish a dozen selected French novels in English translation. The list is in the main a good one, but it shows how far French fiction has advanced in the last half century. Very properly Mr. Heinemann includes among the authors of his dozen novels Madame George Sand, and selects as the best specimen of her work, "Mauprat." I wonder if any one reads George Sand today. There was a time when she was almost the only French novelist known to ordinary English readers, and it was then considered the correct thing to admire her transcendent genius and to deplore the awful immorality of her books. To-day one might place almost any of George Sand's books in the hands of one's maiden aunt without the least danger of shocking that typically proper person. Compare George Sand with almost any of the chief French novelists of the day, and her books seem entirely unobjectionable in point of morals. Wherein consisted the fascination of George Sand's novels I fail to understand. Read in the beginning of the twentieth century they suggest "Ouida" at her worst. Does any one remember the Englishman in one of the Sand novels—I think it was "Indiana"—who on hearing that his mistress was dead, "drew a knife and began cutting his throat"? I have not read the book in many years, but that delicious sentence has always lingered in my memory. It showed such a perfect knowledge of the manners and customs of Englishmen, as well as of the notoriously long and tedious process of cutting one's throat.

Possibly there may still be people who can read George Sand, but I fancy that very few of us who read her when her fame was at its height could read her now. Perhaps if one were shut up to a choice between Ohnet and Sand it would be wiser to prefer the latter, except, of course in cases of insomnia; but for most people George Sand is as dead as the author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," and nothing can bring her back to life.

An admirer of Mr. Hall Caine has written to one of the weekly papers protesting against the injustice of comparing Mr. Caine to Miss Corelli. He suggests that the comparison is chiefly due to the fact that Caine and Corelli both begin with a "C." I doubt this explanation, for if it were true we should long ago have classed Mr. Haggard and Mr. Hope together, because their names begin with the same letter. What Mr. Caine and Miss Corelli have in common is a reckless way of writing of subjects of which they know next to nothing, and a firm conviction of their own infallibility. Mr. Caine certainly has a high degree of ability if he has not positive genius, and he does sometimes write forcibly and well. But after all he belongs essentially to the class of writers of whom Miss Corelli is the most prominent. Neither of the two need feel outraged at being compared with the other. Indeed, I have not as yet seen a single letter from any admirer of Miss Corelli complaining that she had been spoken of in the same breath with Mr. Caine.

Mr. Caine's new book will appear in the Autumn. It is a pity that he does not have it revised by some one who knows something of Italian politics. To depend for one's knowledge of such an intricate and important subject wholly upon some plausible priest who gives lessons in Italian, is hardly safe. Mr. Caine's references to the "timid" Italian King are alone sufficient to make his book ridiculous. He might as well write of the modest and unobtrusive Bismarck or the blustering and ferocious Wilhelmina of Holland.

Human idiocy probably reached its highest expression in what are known as American college songs. At least this was true in the days when I knew the songs in question. Perhaps since then college songs have been written which could be sung by a self-respecting idiot without a blush, but as to that I frankly confess that I have no knowledge. In my college days the principal songs were "Co-ca-che-lunk-che-lunk-che-laly" and "Shule, shule, shule-i-rule." Most of us believed in another world, but nevertheless we sang those awful songs with shameless delight. I never suspected that either of them had the slightest meaning, but now I find in a book by Miss Frances Campbell called "Love the Atonement" the following lines:

Shule, shule, shule agra.
Shule go succer agree agra.

These lines are asserted to be Irish. Perhaps they are, but possibly in calling them Irish, Miss Campbell meant to add one more to the woes of Ireland. At any rate, they show the origin of one of the college songs just mentioned, and in view of that fact it is possible that we shall sooner or later find that "Co-ca-che-lunk-che-lunk-che-laly" is Welsh or Sanskrit, and not, as I have hitherto supposed, merely the jabber of Dead Sea apes—though why the jabber of that particular simian species should be regarded as more objectionable than the jabber of other apes, I do not know.

Among the newest books, Mr. A. E. W. Mason's collection of short stories entitled "Ensign Knightley" is one of the best. The story called "Hatteras" is the best thing in the line of West Coast stories that has been done since Grant Allen wrote his story of the native missionary who 'verted to cannibalism. All the stories are worth reading, and several of them besides "Hatteras" are exceptionally good. What particularly interests me in the book is the versatility of Mr. Mason. He writes half a dozen different sorts of stories, and writes them all equally well. It would not be difficult to find certain faults in them, but why look a readable gift story in the mouth? "Ensign Knightley" might never have been written had not Kipling previously written "The Man Who Was," but for all that it is a remarkably good story, and the more Mr. Mason gives us of that kind the better we shall be pleased.

Mr. Marriott-Watson's "Skirts of Happy Chance" is also a book that is worth reading. As a rule, nobody publishes a story in August that deserves to be read, but Mr. Mason and Mr. Marriott-Watson have departed from this rule. "The Skirts of Happy Chance" is full of adventure, and when during this hot weather we cannot possibly find strength for any personal adventure more hazardous than a trip to Brighton, it is pleasant to read of the delightful adventures of Mr. Marriott-Watson's people.

I saw the other day that "John Inglesant" sold soon after its publication no fewer than 80,000 copies. This was not wholly due to the fact that Mr. Gladstone praised it, for the book had decided and reasonable merit. But why is it that apparently no one reads it to-day? Only a few years ago and every one was reading it. Now one seldom hears its name mentioned. The book was good enough to live, and it is strange that it has fallen into such neglect.

Young authors still mourn the death of Mr. Gladstone. They always sent copies of their new books to him, hoping to receive in return a postcard from the great statesman containing some sentence that could be used as an advertisement. Mr. Gladstone made the fortunes of several novelists by praising their books, but since his death there is no one to take his place. Nobody dreams of sending a novel to Lord Salisbury, or to Mr. Chamberlain, or to Sir Campbell-Bannerman, though some humorist ought to try the latter with a new humorous book. There would be a certain wicked delight in drawing from Sir Campbell-Bannerman an expression of his views as to humor. They would certainly be interesting, and in all probability intensely though unconsciously humorous.

Every one admits that Mr. Kipling's verses concerning the lesson of the war contain excellent "horse sense," but now and then some one finds fault with them as poetry. Possibly Mr. Kipling intended to teach a lesson that would be of rather more importance than smooth and graceful lines.

W. L. ALDEN.

KING ALFRED.

The Late Sir Walter Besant's Little Book on the Great Founder of the English Realm.*

Sir Walter Besant's aim has been to present such a history of the great King as shall attract to the book readers of all classes. "It is far harder," he writes, "to win the confidence of the people at large than to attract the attention of those who use circulating libraries." To this larger class, then, the book is dedicated in the hope—

That they may read with pleasure and continue to read the story of the great English King, and how he saved England and made one record of enterprise and success, of freedom of conquest, of wealth and prosperity, of strength and honor, possible to our kin and easy of accomplishment. * * * All these achievements were made possible by the tenacity and bulldog courage of Alfred's people—the men of Wessex, Sussex, and Kent. No King, however great, wise, far-seeing, and resolute can do more than his people will let him do. He is like an engineer, who, with all his science has in the long run nothing to depend upon but the strength of his materials.

Another of Besant's aims was to make clearer, not only to Englishmen, but to the English-speaking world at large, just what the millenary celebration of King Alfred at Winchester this Autumn is to be, why their King is to be so honored, and will be so long as the English language is spoken. He acknowledges that many lives of Alfred have already appeared; none, however, having been written from his own standpoint. He calls particular attention to a "Book of Essays on Alfred," published about two years ago by Mr. Bowker, the Mayor of Winchester, and reviewed in these columns at the time.

In this Alfred was considered from the standpoint of religion, law, war, education, and literature, the book containing indeed nothing new, but being altogether the best life of Alfred yet written. To this volume Besant contributed the introduction—an address he had delivered before the people of Winchester, as the first step toward the celebration. This address proved so acceptable to the people of that city; so held their attention and awakened their interest in the subject, that Besant was seized with the desire to appeal to a wider audience, "the working class over the whole of the Anglo-Saxon world." He says further:

I would rather write a book for the people than anything else that the world can offer. He who reaches the heart of the people becomes and continues an abiding force. Truly his work lives after him—his good work. Think of the influence, for 200 years and more, of the "Pilgrim's Progress." What could a man desire better than for all these years to be a champion of religious liberty and the sturdy individualism which has done so much for the national character and the national history? It is a great ambition—there can be none greater; the glories that a State can offer—the honor, the distinction, the wealth, are insignificant before such an achievement. Let me be permitted to entertain the ambition, even though it is not destined to be fulfilled.

Besant sets forth the authorities upon which lives of Alfred must be based—the contemporary life of Asser, Bishop of Sherborne; the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, dating from the ninth century; historians and chroniclers of a later age, who repeated and enlarged earlier brief statements, and finally the writings of Alfred himself, the latter furnishing many important details toward the reconstruction of the England of King Alfred's day.

Tables show the genealogy of Alfred; the royal house of Wessex, long after it had become Christian, pointing with pride to their descent from Wodin. The present royal family of England is descended from Alfred in at least two lines; one through Judith, widow of Ethelwulf, and one through Margaret, granddaughter of Edmund Ironsides.

Sir Walter shows in a strongly written chapter the condition of England in the ninth century. The Saxon conquest, although leaving a large part of the country unconquered, was ended; Roman civilization had been utterly destroyed. In spite of constant wars, Saxon England advanced rapidly. Learning flourished everywhere; the clergy both within and without the monasteries were educated men. There was a fine literature in verse; music and singing were universally studied; the arts, especially gold and silver work, were at a high level, the embroidery done by Anglo-Saxon women being prized over all Europe. Illustrated manuscripts survive to show how fully this art had been cultivated. Warriors were mail-clad and carried the finest and best of weapons, the civilization of the people being fully equal to that of any other country of Western Europe.

To disturb all these happy conditions, and before the small English kingdoms fully recognized the need for federation, not only for defense, but to put an end to quarrels between them, came the Danish invasion. In reality there were two distinct and separate classes of invaders, the Norsemen from the Scandinavian Peninsula, from Iceland and the Baltic islands, and the Danes—Scandinavians, like the men of Norway, but more numerous, better equipped for war, and equally intent on plunder.

By the beginning of Alfred's reign the invaders were in possession of the Isle of Thanet, (commanding the Thames and the whole of Kent and Essex,) the whole of Northumbria, and a permanent camp at York. They ravaged the middle and eastern countries and possessed fortified camps between the Severn and the Thames. The Saxons retained nothing but the south—Wessex, with a part of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent. Sir Walter writes:

This was the situation when Alfred was born; during his days of boyhood and when he mounted a throne so full of peril, so tottering, so threatened, everything was destroyed—order, peace, religion. All the priests and monks who could not fly were murdered; learning, arts, freedom, safety—nothing was left to the unhappy land except terror, blackened ruins, and the memory of peace.

Sir Walter adds nothing new to the knowledge of Alfred, but in this little book of less than 200 pages presents a clear picture of Alfred's environment and childhood, his education, his wars, and victories. He saved Wessex first, but England also. But for this King's stubborn resistance the Saxons would have become like the Britons of the fifth and sixth centuries, a conquered and despised people—a nation of slaves—and who shall say what the future results would have been? Therefore it should be with much interest that we follow Alfred's career, first as warrior, then as to his religious aims—a restorer of religion—and finally as lawgiver and writer.

Sir Walter gives a final survey of Alfred's reign, followed by a chapter on his death, claiming that the secret of his success lay in the fact that he was entirely free from desire for personal aggrandizement. He worked for his people, and in working for them and for them alone he "established his own name and fame for as long as the English name shall last."

Mr, Bacheller's "D'ri and I,"

Mr. Irving Bacheller has succeeded so well as a writer of what Mr. Barnes Newcome would call the novel of the domestic affections that his selection of the historic novel for his later enterprise in literature, "D'ri and I," must be taken as the result of a genuine predilection. An imitation, a repetition, of "Eben Holden," would have been sure of success as long as the rivers run to the sea, but the historical novel addresses other readers, tastes, and sympathies. It is to be noted, however, that from the nine wars of the last two centuries he has selected, or has instinctively chosen, the one which appeals most loudly to the class that best loves "Eben Holden," and, upon the whole, is the most satisfactory to it. A few brilliant victories and one picturesque defeat at sea; a splendid fight in inland waters; defeats sacrificed by the inexplicable inactivity of the foe, and the final grand double illumination of New Orleans and the Armstrong make Mr. Madison's war as pretty a piece of pyrotechnics as can be set before the popular imagination, and the border skirmishes have bequeathed such a legacy of traditional hatred that any book dealing with them is sure of thousands of sympathetic readers. The Colonial societies and the Grand Army of the Republic may think differently, but to the average American, regarding the war of 1812 as fought simply in protest against the assumed right of search, would rather read of it than of the more complex early struggles, or those of which he has personal memories. The hero, Ramon Bell, and D'ri, his father's hired man, are with Brown and Wilkinson and with Perry, and they are captured and escape more than once, and have more than their share of the whimsical adventures in which a border war always abounds. Among the French nobles driven from their native land by the Revolution and settled in the St. Lawrence Valley Ramon finds two sisters so equally lovely and apparently so equally loving that choice is difficult, but he chooses the gentler, as man always does in men's stories. Happily the more spirited girl finds a consoler. D'ri, a mighty hunter, with a favorite rifle, like the Cooper-Murray hunters and scouts, has the same dry humor as Eben; an adjective "joemightyful," which means many things, and a positive, comparative, and superlative expletive, "Jerushy, Jane, Pepper," of which Mr. Bacheller does not know the origin, although it is really in use in New England to this day. He fights magnificently on the Lawrence, and both he and Ramon were among the wounded left on board when Perry went to the Niagara. Mr. Bacheller describes the scene, the furious courage of the men, so weak with wounds that they wept, yet cheering, waving a battered flag which D'ri found somewhere, and shouting in a delirium of patriotism, and the passage settles once for all the question as to whether or not he can produce true literature.

In truth, as befits the subject, the entire tone of the book is much more elevated than that of "Eben Holden." It is not always dignified, but the supposed narrator is neither student nor professional author, and an occasional colloquial expression may be pardoned. The lovemaking is much better than in "Eben Holden," in which the wicked found some resemblance to the Dutch dolls, and looked about for the Golliwogg, and the two sisters are very neatly distinguished. The weak point is the villain, a manikin of an Earl who signs his family name instead of his titular designation, and walks about the world with his patent of nobility engrossed on purple parchment stitched inside his coat lining. The British peer is not a figure to be described from fancy, and it is a pity that Mr. Bacheller attempted to paint him. He does avoid the error of making him the blustering brute of old Revolutionary novelists, but he makes him unreal and un-English. Taking this exception, the book must be classed among the best of the brief and simple historical novels, those which make no attempt to illuminate the page of history, but tell a personal story with a historic background. It has no plot, properly speaking, but it describes two of the heroes whom Cicero would class above those who make a country—those who saved it.

The book is bound in excellent taste, with one of Mr. F. C. Yohn's clever pictures reproduced upon the cover, which is of the same brilliant tint as the hue now associated with "Eben Holden."

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*THE STORY OF KING ALFRED. By Walter Besant. Illustrations. Pp. 187. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1901. Sheets.

*D'RI AND I. By Irving Bacheller. Pp. 362. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.